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Annual report of the managers

26th-31st 1895-1900 Allegheny County



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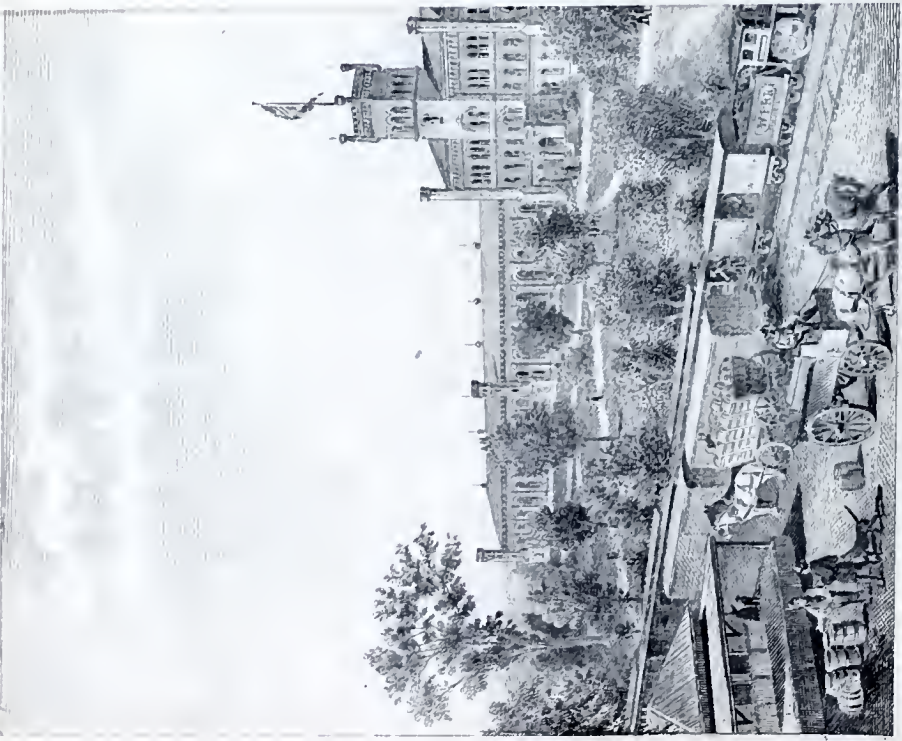


ALLEGHENY COUNTY WORK HOUSE, CLAIRFONT, PA.



## **ERRATA.**

Pages 55, 56 and 57 belong to General Statistics.



ALLEGHENY COUNTY



VERMONT, PA.



# TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MANAGERS

OF THE

# Allegheny County Workhouse

AND

## INEBRIATE ASYLUM

FOR THE YEAR

1895

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PITTSBURGH

PERCY F. SMITH PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING CO.

1896

# ALLEGHENY COUNTY WORKHOUSE

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R. R. STATION AND EXPRESS OFFICE

CLAREMONT, WEST PENN R. R.

POST OFFICE

HOBOKEN, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.

Telephone, Sharpsburg, 18



# OFFICERS

## BOARD OF MANAGERS

*C. G. DONNELL	-	-	President
JNO. A. BELL	-	-	Secretary
W. A. MAGEE	-	-	Treasurer
JOHN WAY, Jr.			
HUGH KENNEDY			

WILLIAM HILL	-	-	Superintendent
EDWARD KRIEG	-	-	Clerk
REV. C. L. BRADSHAW	-	-	Chaplain
G. M. KELLY, M. D.	-	-	Physician

\*Died January 28, 1896



[From the Minutes of the Board]

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PITTSBURGH, PA., SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1895.

The Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Workhouse and Inebriate Asylum wish to place upon record their high regard and esteem for Henry Warner, by whose death, on September 7th, 1895, they have lost one, who, by his excellent management, left his impress upon this Institution when it was under his superintendency. Not only do they attest his usefulness in connection with the Workhouse, but in all his relations as a citizen he has shown himself in a marked manner a man of sterling good sense, guided by an unselfish spirit, and ruled, not by questions of personal policy, but by the conscience of an upright man, setting an example of probity, purity of life and strength of character in full accord with his profession as a Christian.





[From the Minutes of the Board]

CLAREMONT, PA., JANUARY 28TH, 1896.

The Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Workhouse and Inebriate Asylum desire to place upon record an expression of their sorrow upon hearing of Charles G. Donnell's death, which occurred at an early hour this morning.

Mr. Donnell was appointed a manager of the Workhouse in January, 1887, and for many years was Secretary of the Board of Managers, and President of the Board since April, 1895. During these years Mr. Donnell's interest in the welfare of this Institution has been manifest in his regular and faithful attendance at board meetings and his frequent personal inspection of the Prison, making himself well acquainted with all the details of its organisation, and constantly alert to see things that would add to the welfare of the prisoner and the successful management of the Prison.

Mr. Donnell's personal relations with the members of the Board and the officers of the Workhouse have been always genial, courteous and considerate; and this Board bear willing testimony to his high character as a true gentleman, and a diligent and faithful public servant.



# MANAGERS' REPORT





## MANAGERS' REPORT

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*To the Honorable, the Inspectors of the Allegheny County Prison: Pittsburgh, Penna.*

GENTLEMEN :—We herewith present for your consideration the Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Allegheny County Workhouse and Inebriate Asylum.

OUR FINANCES                      Our cash on hand January 1st, 1895, was but \$22,641.75, or more than four thousand dollars less than the year before. During the year, as a measure of safety, a fire-proof dry-house for the keg factory was erected at a cash outlay of \$2,805.65, and an insurance premium (three years) was paid, amounting to \$4,693.00. An appropriation of fifty thousand dollars from the County Treasury, asked for at the beginning of the year, we failed to get, through some technicality: all which materially reduced our available means.

But the efficient management of our business affairs by our Superintendent, against the odds of a bad commercial year, brought into our treasury \$62,474.41, and we close the year with a cash balance of \$40,011.52; little enough, however, to meet the incidents of trade in conducting so large and varied a business as necessarily we do. To add to this, and to enable us to make certain needed repairs and improvements, we have asked of the County an appropriation for the coming year of fifty thousand dollars.

#### REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

The west wing of the Prison now needs a new roof. It is proposed, as a protection against fire, to reconstruct the frame work of the roof of iron, and, when doing so, to introduce a system of artificial ventilation, very greatly needed for the health and comfort of the prisoners.

An additional room is needed in the hospital, especially for surgical cases, and where, for special causes, it may be necessary to separate patients. The hospital needs artificial ventilation.

While this is the only public institution in Allegheny County covered with a three years' insurance policy, yet our insurance rate is increased from the fact of our having within the walls large stocks of combustible material. A fire-proof warehouse outside the walls would greatly reduce our fire risk.

#### ILLEGAL COMMITMENTS

The crying evil of illegal commitments is shown by the fact that during the past ten years nearly one thousand prisoners have been discharged by order of Court, and doubtless there are many more that could be discharged were they able to meet the expense. Cannot some prompt and efficient remedy be provided for this?

#### UNFIT SUBJECTS

Your attention is called to the Physician's Report on the deplorable condition in which many prisoners are received. Dr Kelly says :

" We received during the year forty-four prisoners that had either one arm or one leg off, one without any hands, one totally blind, one received on a rolling chair

with complete paralysis of four years' duration, and not able to stand or to use his arms. One had to be carried from the depot, suffering with inflammatory rheumatism; one with paralysis of both legs and suffering from bed sores; besides these, numerous epileptics and debilitated persons that could not be placed at work on account of danger of being injured.

"We have at this time in the Prison five one-armed men, four one-legged men, one completely, and four partially, paralysed, one totally blind, two deaf and dumb, and a number of others crippled to a less extent."

Of the prisoners above referred to, there were committed by Pittsburgh magistrates .....	19
"    " Allegheny " .....	7
"    " County " .....	9
"    " Quarter Sessions Court, Allegheny Co. ..	8
"    from other counties .....	6

Such persons are proper subjects for the City and County poor farms. Not only are they of no use here, but they require the time and attention of able-bodied men to care for them, adding to the expense of maintenance, and diminishing our resources.

#### THE INEBRIATE ASYLUM

While the law requires this Board to receive and care for inebriates, nothing has yet been done in that direction. We think it impossible successfully to care for this class of persons within the walls of the Workhouse. It would not do, in our judgment, to place the inebriate with the criminal. His case requires that he be placed in a separate house and under the care of officials specially qualified for that service, though under

the same general management, and that his sentence be indeterminate.

MORAL IMPROVEMENT  
OF THE INMATES

The Chaplain's Report sets forth the work done in this direction. The results are difficult to be seen, from the very nature of the case. The vast number of recommitments is not a favorable indication. The statement often heard that the Workhouse is the high school for Morganza and Huntingdon graduates, has a large share of truth. And yet there is enough to show that the faithful labors of the Chaplain have their influence for good on these unfortunate men and women.

We regret that thus far our night school has been necessarily limited, both in time and in room space, but we look forward to an improvement in these matters.

IN CONCLUSION

We feel the responsibility resting on us for the care of the unfortunates within these walls, and we appreciate the confidence manifested by the Prison Board in placing this trust in our hands. In our endeavor properly and successfull to discharge our duties, the visits of the Prison Board and their counsel will always be acceptable.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN WAY, JR.,

*President.*

JOHN A. BELL,  
*Secretary.*

*Claremont, Pa., February 20, 1896.*



# SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

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CLAREMONT, PA., December 31, 1895

*To the Honorable, the Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Workhouse*

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to present the Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Allegheny County Workhouse for the year 1895.

The affairs of the Prison show little variation from those of 1894, except a decrease in population.

The statistical report, as prepared by Mr. Edward Krieg, shows that the number in Prison January 1, 1895, was 818; the number received during the year was 4,212, making a total of 5,030. The number discharged by due process of law was 4,167; one (1) escaped, and thirteen (13) died. The daily average was 754.

The daily average cost of each inmate, including all expenditures, such as officers' and employees' salaries, repairs, maintenance, with other expenses incurred in the management, was thirty-three and ninety-eight one-hundredths cents ( $33\frac{98}{100}$ c).

The earnings from the labor or business of the Institution, conducted with outside parties, was \$62,474.41, making the net cost of each inmate  $11\frac{26}{100}$ c per day.

The leading industries conducted in the Prison are the manufacturing of brooms, brushes, lead kegs, and other small cooperage.

Together with farm, garden, and other outside employment, we have been able to employ in some capacity our whole population, with the exception of a very short time in the winter season, of a number of people who, on account of bad weather, gather around large cities and drift into places of this kind for short terms.

The discipline and sanitary condition of the Prison have been fully maintained. I would refer you to the financial and statistical tables of the various departments, and to the Chaplain's and the Physician's Report, for more specific and fuller information.

In conclusion, I take this opportunity to thank the Board of Managers for their cheerful and cordial assistance in the execution of my various duties; also the officers and employees for their faithful assistance; all of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. HILL,  
*Superintendent.*



# FINANCIAL REPORT

For 1895



# STATEMENT

## OF THE

# CASH RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

## OF THE

### Allegheny County Workhouse

FROM JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1895, BOTH DATES INCLUSIVE

#### RECEIPTS

Cash on hand January 1st, 1895 . . . . .	\$ 22,641 75
From other Counties for maintenance of prisoners . . . . .	13,936 32
“ Railroad tickets and expenses refunded by Allegheny City Home . . . . .	8 85
“ Interest on promissory notes . . . . .	38 94
“ Hired labor of prisoners and employees. . . . .	1,147 64
“ Officers and notary fees . . . . .	117 90
“ Water rents . . . . .	626 33
“ House rents . . . . .	169 01
“ Blacksmithing and horseshoeing . . . . .	130 23
“ Laundry work . . . . .	5 25
“ Contribution fund transferred to General Account . . .	472 26
“ Unclaimed money of prisoners transferred to General Account . . . . .	15 17
“ Sale of water meters and fixtures . . . . .	103 18
“ “ Quarried stone . . . . .	337 50
“ “ Gas to Allegheny City Home and others . . . .	812 36
“ “ Lime, lumber and brick . . . . .	40 45
“ “ Shoes and repairing same . . . . .	710 46
“ “ Hosiery . . . . .	353 95
“ “ Scrap iron, rags and old barrels . . . . .	280 40
“ “ Coal and firewood . . . . .	944 67
“ “ Grease and tar . . . . .	90 96

From Sale of	Paint stuffs, pipe, etc., etc . . . . .	29 24
"	" Live stock, (cows, pigs and calves) . . . . .	935 30
"	" Provisions, kraut, etc . . . . .	396 71
"	" Farm products . . . . .	2,026 20
"	" Pit posts . . . . .	306 72
"	" One bull hide . . . . .	2 25
"	" Ice . . . . .	1,692 51
"	" Brushes . . . . .	17,350 74
"	" Cooperage . . . . .	52,844 44
"	" Brooms . . . . .	109,511 25
Total . . . . .		\$ 228,078 94

## EXPENDITURES

For Staves, heading, hoop steel, rivets, &c . . . . .	\$ 24,900 12
" Freight on same and manufactured cooperage . . . . .	4,137 64
" Traveling expenses, tolls, lubricating oils, &c . . . . .	246 95
" Wages of employees in keg factory . . . . .	719 32
" Tools used in keg factory . . . . .	298 52
" Miscellaneous machinery . . . . .	680 00
" Broom factory stock, including royalties on sewing machines and other expenses . . . . .	32,769 44
" Freight paid on material and manufactured brooms . . . . .	6,551 67
" Wages of employees in broom factory . . . . .	2,033 73
" Overwork paid prisoners for making brooms . . . . .	1,061 56
" Brushes, blocks, bristles, wire, tampico, &c . . . . .	13,839 47
" Freight paid on same . . . . .	473 41
" Wages of employees in brush factory . . . . .	375 00
" Material to manufacture ice . . . . .	280 47
" Material for new construction, including freight on same and amounts paid contractors for material and labor . . . . .	2,486 21
" Wages of mechanics on new improvements . . . . .	319 44
" General freight, expressage, telegraphing and railroad tickets . . . . .	1,967 48
" Gratuities given prisoners . . . . .	485 50
" Salaries and wages . . . . .	41,352 85
" Traveling expenses . . . . .	117 30
" Boiler inspection . . . . .	39 00
" Rent of telephone . . . . .	405 20
" Library, stationery and postage . . . . .	693 50
" Expenses conveying and recapturing escaped prisoners . . . . .	56 07
" Fire and boiler insurance . . . . .	4,693 00
" General repairs of machinery and buildings . . . . .	7,360 56

For Brushes, spectacles, combs, &c . . . . .	223 39
“ Benzine, gasoline, lamp oil and wagon grease . . . . .	418 78
“ Lime for whitewashing, &c . . . . .	156 56
“ Farm tools, seeds, manure, &c . . . . .	975 62
“ Live stock . . . . .	190 42
“ Furniture and carpets . . . . .	85 57
“ Hardware and tools . . . . .	1,172 69
“ Kitchenware . . . . .	38 66
“ Saddlery and repairing . . . . .	18 00
“ Notary commission of clerk . . . . .	25 00
“ Coal and gas . . . . .	9,807 30
“ Drugs and medicines . . . . .	612 46
“ Clothing and bedding . . . . .	3,684 27
“ Shoes, leather and findings . . . . .	1,871 64
“ Flour . . . . .	5,634 00
“ Beef . . . . .	7,566 16
“ Pork . . . . .	436 49
“ Tobacco. . . . .	1,384 09
“ Groceries and provisions . . . . .	4,670 53
“ Feed for horses and cows . . . . .	752 38
	<hr/>
	\$188,067 42
Cash in hands of Treasurer . . . . .	\$42,016 45
“ and checks in office . . . . .	367 06
	<hr/>
	\$42,383 51
Less warrants outstanding at date . . . . .	2,371 99
	<hr/>
	40,011 52
	<hr/>
	\$228,078 94

# STATEMENT

## OF THE

### Operations of the Several Business Departments

#### KEG FACTORY

#### *Dr.*

To Stock on hand, January 1st, 1895 . . . . .	\$17,809 48
“ Cash paid on account of stock during the year . . .	\$29,284 71
“ Less accounts due on same for 1894 . . . . .	1,516 63
	<hr/>
	27,768 08
“ Wages of skilled employees . . . . .	719 32
“ Proportionate charge for tools and repairs . . . .	2 233 08
“ Amount yet due on purchase of stock . . . . .	635 06
	<hr/>
	\$49,165 02

#### *Cr.*

By Cash received for kegs . . . . .	\$52,844 44
“ Less accounts and bills receivable for 1894 . . .	8,361 38
	<hr/>
	\$44,483 06
“ Stock on hand January 1, 1896 . . . . .	18,644 29
“ Accounts for 1895 uncollected . . . . .	7,897 16
“ Bills receivable . . . . .	126 16
	<hr/>
	71,150 67
“ Amount to credit of keg factory . . . . .	\$21,985 65



## BROOM FACTORY

*Dr.*

To stock on hand January 1st, 1895 . . . . .	\$68,230 94
" Cash paid on account of stock during the year, including royalties and other expenses . . . . \$39,321 11	
" Less accounts due on same from 1894 . . . . . 2,831 70	
	<hr/>
	36,489 41
" Wages paid employees . . . . .	2,033 73
" Proportionate charge for repairs . . . . .	565 66
" Earnings of prisoners for overwork . . . . .	1,061 56
" Amount yet due on purchase of materials . . . .	3,002 36
	<hr/>
	\$111,383 66

*Cr.*

By cash received for brooms sold . . . . .	\$109,511 25
" Less accounts and bills receivable for 1894 . . . 10,974 94	
	<hr/>
	\$98,536 31
" Stock on hand, January 1st, 1896 . . . . .	16,429 71
" Accounts of 1895 uncollected . . . . .	8,215 37
" Bills receivable . . . . .	303 39
	<hr/>
	\$123,484 78
Amount to credit of broom factory . . . . .	<hr/>
	\$12,101 12

## BRUSH FACTORY

*Dr.*

To stock on hand January 1st, 1895 . . . . .	\$ 5,261 22
" Cash paid on account of stock during the year . \$14 312 88	
" Less accounts due on same for 1894 . . . . . 1,131 09	
	\$13,181 79
" Wages paid employees . . . . .	375 00
" Proportionate charge for repairs . . . . .	226 26
" Amount yet due on material purchased . . . .	374 00
	<u>\$19,418 27</u>

*Cr.*

By cash received for brushes . . . . .	\$17,350 74
" Less accounts for 1894 . . . . . 4,200 75	
	<u>\$13,149 99</u>
" Stock on hand January 1st, 1896 . . . . .	4,998 73
" Accounts of 1895 uncollected . . . . .	3,184 45
	<u>\$21,333 17</u>
" Balance to credit of brush factory . . . . .	\$1,914 90

## ICE

*Dr.*

To Material to manufacture ice . . . . .	\$ 280 47
" Proportionate charge for repairs . . . . .	707 08
	<hr/>
	\$ 987 55

*Cr.*

By Cash received from sales . . . . .	\$1,692 51
Less accounts of 1894 . . . . .	142 60
	<hr/>
	1,549 91
Balance to credit of ice account . . . . .	<hr/>
	\$ 562 36

## OTHER COUNTIES FOR BOARDING PRISONERS

Cash received from other counties having agreements with the	
Allegheny County Workhouse for boarding prisoners . . . .	\$13,936 32
Less accounts of 1894 uncollected . . . . .	5,339 81
	<hr/>
	\$ 8,596 51
Accounts of 1895 uncollected . . . . .	6,947 68
	<hr/>
Revenue from this source for 1895 . . . . .	\$15,544 19

# MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF REVENUE

Received for gas furnished Allegheny City Home	
and others . . . . .	\$ 812 36
"    for water rents . . . . .	626 33
	<u>\$1,438 69</u>
Less accounts of 1894 . . . . .	448 51
	<u>\$ 990 18</u>
Uncollected accounts of 1895 . . . . .	712 77
	<u>\$ 1,702 95</u>
Received for hired labor of prisoners . . . . .	1,147 64
"    "    Washing . . . . .	5 25
"    "    Officers and Notary fees . . . . .	117 90
"    "    House rents . . . . .	169 01
"    "    Interest on promissory notes . . . . .	38 94
"    "    Railroad fares refunded . . . . .	8 85
"    "    Blacksmithing and horseshoeing . . . . .	130 23
"    "    Contribution fund transferred to General	
Account . . . . .	472 26
"    "    Unclaimed money of prisoners . . . . .	15 17
"    from sale of quarried stone . . . . .	337 50
"    "    Shoes and repairing . . . . .	710 46
"    "    Grease and tar . . . . .	90 96
"    "    Live stock . . . . .	935 30
"    "    Farm products . . . . .	2,026 20
"    "    Hosiery . . . . .	353 95
"    "    Pitposts . . . . .	306 72
"    "    Water meters and fixtures and for	
sundry articles, consisting mainly	
of such as are charged to General	
Expense Account . . . . .	1,796 90
	<u>\$10,366 19</u>

## RECAPITULATION OF BUSINESS REVENUE

From Keg factory . . . . .	\$21,985 65
“ Broom factory . . . . .	12,101 12
“ Brush factory . . . . .	1,914 90
“ Ice factory . . . . .	562 36
“ Other counties for boarding prisoners . . . . .	15,544 19
“ Miscellaneous items . . . . .	10,366 19
	<u>\$62,474 41</u>

## SUMMARY

The expenses of this institution for the year ending December 31st, 1895, were:

For Food consumed . . . . .	\$19,691 27
“ Clothing in use and consumed . . . . .	5,555 91
“ Salaries . . . . .	41,352 85
“ Repairs and insurance . . . . .	8,620 00
“ Other expenses . . . . .	18,240 88
	<u>\$93,460 91</u>

The number of days' board furnished prisoners during 1895 was 275,046.

The daily average of inmates was  $753\frac{201}{365}$ .

The daily average cost of each inmate was  $33\frac{98}{100}$  cents.

The earnings from labor or business of the institution conducted with outside parties were \$62,474.41.

The daily average cost of each inmate, after deducting earnings, was  $11\frac{263}{100}$  cents.

## GENERAL STATEMENT

REAL ESTATE	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Consisting of farm, buildings and general improvements at last re- port . . . . . \$ 1,116,094 50		
Add new improvements constructed during the year:		
2 new brick and iron dry kilns with tile roof, com- plete, for material and labor . . . . . 3,369 97		
Allowance for old frame kiln removed . . . . . 1,000 00		
	2,669 97	
1 Frame pest house, 16x32 x10, for material and labor . . . . . 373 76		
Allowance for old building removed . . . . . 100 00		
	273 76	
	<u>\$1,119,038 23</u>	
Increase in valuation . . . . .		\$ 2,943 73
MACHINERY		
As per last report . . . . . 31,382 50		
Additions during the year 1895:		
1 new broom trimmer . . . . . 10 00		
1 stave planer . . . . . 640 00		
1 broom winder . . . . . 20 00		
1 broom vise . . . . . 10 00		
36 new trucks for dry kilns . . . . . 222 73		
	<u>\$32,285 23</u>	
Less 10 per cent. for wear and tear . . . . . 3,228 52		
	<u>\$29,056 71</u>	
Loss in valuation . . . . .	\$ 2,325 79	
LIVE STOCK		
Last report . . . . . \$3,152 00		
Present valuation . . . . . 2,543 00		
	<u>609 00</u>	
Amount carried forward.	\$ 2,934 79	\$ 2,943 73



## GENERAL STATEMENT —Continued

		<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Amount brought forward . . .		\$ 2,934 79	\$ 2,943 73
VEHICLES, TWO AND FOUR WHEELED.			
Last valuation . . . . .	\$1,385 00		
Present valuation . . . . .	1,282 00		
Loss in valuation . . . . .		\$ 103 00	
BUILDING MATERIAL			
Last valuation . . . . .	\$606 07		
Present valuation . . . . .	631 86		
Gain in valuation . . . . .			25 79
MISCELLANEOUS STOCK			
Of goods in store for the general use of the prison which have not been in use:			
Last valuation . . . . .	13,009 36		
Tools . . . . .	\$ 187 16		
Lime, cement . . . . .	366 85		
Paint stuffs . . . . .	375 25		
Material for use of black- smith . . . . .	1,060 22		
Dry goods . . . . .	4,077 45		
Brushes, combs, stationery	192 43		
Hardware . . . . .	262 92		
Oats, hay, straw . . . . .	2,073 89		
Flour, groceries . . . . .	2,846 18		
Drugs and medicines . .	500 00		
	\$11,942 35		
Loss in valuation . . . . .		\$ 1,067 01	
GENERAL STOCK FOR USE OF KEG FACTORY			
Last valuation . . . . .	\$17,809 48		
Present valuation . . . . .	18,644 29		
Gain in valuation . . . . .			834 81
Amount carried forward . . .		\$ 4,104 80	\$ 3,804 33

## GENERAL STATEMENT—Continued

		<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Amount brought forward . . .		\$ 4,104 80	\$ 3,804 33
GENERAL STOCK FOR USE OF BROOM FACTORY			
Last valuation . . . . .	\$68,230 94		
Present valuation . . . . .	16,429 71		
Loss in valuation . . . . .		\$51,801 23	
GENERAL STOCK FOR USE OF BRUSH FACTORY			
Last valuation . . . . .	\$5,261 22		
Present valuation . . . . .	4,998 73		
Loss in valuation . . . . .		262 49	
BOOK ACCOUNTS DUE THE WORKHOUSE			
Last report . . . . .	28,553 42		
For cooperage . . . . .	\$7,897 16		
“ brooms . . . . .	8,215 37		
“ brushes . . . . .	3,184 45		
“ maintenance of prison- ers . . . . .	6,947 68		
“ gas and water . . . . .	712 77		
“ miscellaneous items: viz., labor, scrap iron, provisions, shoes, etc. . . . .	553 92		
	<u>\$27,511 35</u>		
Decrease in valuation . . . . .		1,042 07	
BILLS RECEIVABLE			
On hand last report . . . . .	\$1,033 31		
“ “ at date . . . . .	429 55		
Decrease . . . . .		603 76	
BOOK ACCOUNTS DUE BY THE WORK- HOUSE			
To sundry persons last report . . .	\$8,613 41		
On account of keg factory \$ 635 06			
Amount carried forward . . .		\$57,814 35	\$ 3,804 33

## GENERAL STATEMENT—Continued

	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Amount brought forward . . .	\$57,814 35	\$ 3,804 33
On account of broom factory . . . . . 3,002 36		
On account of brush factory . . . . . 374 00		
On account of miscellaneous stock . . . . . 3,116 66		
	7,128 08	
Decrease . . . . .		\$ 1,485 33
CASH ON HAND		
Last report . . . . . \$22,641 75		
On hand at date . . . . . 40,011 52		
Increase . . . . .		17,369 77
BALANCE		
Deficiency which represents the amount over and above all earnings which was needed for the maintenance of the Workhouse for the year 1895 . . . . .		35,154 92
	\$57,814 35	\$57,814 35

## FARM

The Workhouse Farm during the season of 1895 produced

35 tons hay,	696 bushels tomatoes,	212 quarts strawberries,
35 tons straw,	135 bus. green tomatoes,	128 quarts raspberries,
30 tons cornfodder,	221 bushels carrots,	74 quarts cream,
420 bushels rye,	37 bushels pickles,	2,112 gallons milk,
270 bushels beans,	250 bushels parsnips,	897 gallons buttermilk,
254 bushels butter beans,	20 bushels leeks,	1,445 lbs. butter,
7 bushels lima beans,	16,932 heads of cabbage,	517 doz. eggs,
4,838 bushels potatoes,	150 doz. bunches rhubarb,	110 chickens,
380 bushels yellow corn,	2,500 heads celery,	2,086 lbs. dressed hogs,
450 bushels sweet corn,	175 wagon lds. pumpkins,	155 pigs, (sold,)
36 bushels turnips,	175 bushels apples,	11 calves, (sold,)
796 bushels onions,	3 bushels cherries,	6 cows, (sold,)
106 bushels peas,	9 bushels peaches,	Plants and cut flowers
261 bushels red beets,	2 bushels plums,	sold. Cash amounting
777 bushels cow beets,	6 bushels pears,	to \$546.97.

# STATISTICAL TABLES

1895.





## STATISTICS, 1895

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### I

Number in confinement December 31, 1894 . . . . .	818
Received . . . . .	4,212
Total . . . . .	5,030

#### OF THE ABOVE THERE WERE:

Discharged by expiration of sentence . . . . .	3,961
"    "    order of Court . . . . .	53
"    "    reduction of time . . . . .	146
"    "    Governor's pardon . . . . .	4
Escaped without capture . . . . .	1
Died . . . . .	13
Removed to Hospital for the Insane . . . . .	3
Total . . . . .	4,181

#### LEAVING IN CONFINEMENT DECEMBER 31st, 1895

Males, white . . . . .	587
"    colored . . . . .	181
	768
Females, white . . . . .	56
"    colored . . . . .	25
	81
Total . . . . .	849

## II

## THE NUMBER RECEIVED EACH MONTH WAS

	Males.	Females.	Total
January . . . . .	353	53	406
February . . . . .	271	33	304
March . . . . .	244	39	283
April . . . . .	285	37	322
May . . . . .	327	33	360
June . . . . .	323	44	367
July . . . . .	279	40	319
August . . . . .	306	49	355
September . . . . .	399	49	448
October . . . . .	244	34	278
November . . . . .	271	21	292
December . . . . .	422	56	478
Total . . . . .			4,212

## III

THE NUMBER IN CONFINEMENT AT THE END OF EACH  
MONTH WAS

	Males.	Females.	Total.
January . . . . .	760	93	853
February . . . . .	745	90	835
March . . . . .	648	90	738
April . . . . .	638	75	713
May . . . . .	637	70	707
June . . . . .	673	82	755
July . . . . .	644	75	719
August . . . . .	640	84	724
September . . . . .	742	90	832
October . . . . .	642	74	716
November . . . . .	649	54	703
December . . . . .	768	81	849

## IV

OF THE 4,212 PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR THERE  
WERE COMMITTED

By Court of Oyer and Terminer, Allegheny County . . . . .	21
“ “ “ Greene County . . . . .	0
“ “ “ Fayette County . . . . .	7
“ “ “ Armstrong County . . . . .	1
“ Quarter Sessions, Allegheny County . . . . .	503
“ “ “ Mercer County . . . . .	17
“ “ “ Armstrong County . . . . .	9
“ “ “ Butler County . . . . .	9
“ “ “ Westmoreland County . . . . .	39
“ “ “ Washington County . . . . .	64
“ “ “ Lawrence County . . . . .	18
“ “ “ Beaver County . . . . .	12
“ “ “ Fayette County . . . . .	54
“ “ “ Crawford County . . . . .	5
“ “ “ Erie County . . . . .	21
“ “ “ Jefferson County . . . . .	4
“ “ “ Greene County . . . . .	4
“ “ “ Clarion County . . . . .	2
By Adam Stork, Police Magistrate of Allegheny . . . . .	37
By D. M. McKelvey “ “ “ . . . . .	439
By Jos. Brandner, Esq., Police Magistrate of Pittsburgh . . . . .	369
By Wm. McCallin “ “ “ . . . . .	284
By Jere Doherty “ “ “ . . . . .	905
By P. J. Donahoe “ “ “ . . . . .	435
By Thomas Mullen “ “ “ . . . . .	229
By James Z. Andre, Esq., Mayor of McKeesport . . . . .	202
By Adam Stork, Alderman, Allegheny . . . . .	13
By Justices of the Peace, Allegheny County . . . . .	444
“ “ “ Mercer County . . . . .	20
“ “ “ Washington County . . . . .	35
“ “ “ Lawrence County . . . . .	10
Total . . . . .	4,212

## V

## CRIME OR OFFENSE

Abortion . . . . .	1	Disorderly conduct and suspicious character. .	2
Adultery . . . . .	15	Disorderly conduct and resisting an officer . .	1
Appeal cases . . . . .	1	Disturbing meetings . .	1
Assault . . . . .	4	Drunkenness . . . . .	143
Assault, felonious . . . .	5	Drunkenness and disorderly conduct . . . .	99
Assault, indecent . . . .	1	Drunkenness and suspicious character . . . .	2
Assault and battery . . .	103	Drunkenness and vagrancy . . . . .	2
Assault and battery, aggravated . . . . .	25	Embezzlement . . . . .	7
Assault and battery, felonious . . . . .	48	Entering building and larceny . . . . .	16
Assault and battery, with intent to rape . . . . .	4	Entering railroad car to commit larceny . . . .	1
Assault and battery, with intent to rob . . . . .	2	Escape . . . . .	1
Assault and battery, with intent to kill . . . . .	1	False pretenses . . . . .	17
Attempt to commit larceny . . . . .	2	Felonious cutting and shooting . . . . .	2
Attempt to rape . . . . .	5	Fornication . . . . .	1
Being a common prostitute . . . . .	24	Forgery . . . . .	6
Bigamy . . . . .	1	Felonious rape . . . . .	9
Breaking and entering building . . . . .	8	Gambling . . . . .	12
Burglary . . . . .	10	Horse stealing . . . . .	1
Carrying concealed weapons . . . . .	13	Interfering with officer .	7
Conspiracy . . . . .	8	Indecent exposure of person . . . . .	4
Cruelty to wife . . . . .	8	Keeping a bawdy house .	12
Cruelty to children . . . .	9		
Cruelty to animals . . . .	1		
Cutting timber trees . . .	1		
Disorderly conduct . . . .	1,630		

Keeping a disorderly house . . . . .	74	Riot . . . . .	9
Keeping a gambling house . . . . .	8	Robbery . . . . .	2
Larceny . . . . .	135	Seduction . . . . .	1
Larceny from person . . . . .	7	Selling lottery tickets . . . . .	2
Larceny by bailee . . . . .	9	Selling liquor unlawfully . . . . .	173
Larceny and receiving stolen goods . . . . .	62	Suspicious characters . . . . .	567
Libel . . . . .	1	Sodomy and bastardy . . . . .	1
Malicious mischief . . . . .	23	Trespass . . . . .	5
Malicious casting stones . . . . .	3	Unlawful wounding . . . . .	1
Mayhem . . . . .	1	Vagrancy . . . . .	689
Misdemeanor . . . . .	8	Vagrancy and drunkenness . . . . .	3
Neglecting family . . . . .	1	Vagrancy and suspicious character . . . . .	5
Non-support . . . . .	1	Vagrancy and disorderly conduct . . . . .	1
Perjury . . . . .	3	Violating city or borough ordinance . . . . .	12
Pointing firearms . . . . .	7	Visiting disorderly house . . . . .	96
Receiving stolen goods . . . . .	8	Visiting a gambling house . . . . .	17
Resisting an officer . . . . .	1		<hr/> 4,212



## VI

## OCCUPATIONS OF THOSE COMMITTED DURING 1895

Attorney . . . . .	2	Electrician . . . . .	4
Agent . . . . .	17	Engineer . . . . .	27
Auctioneer . . . . .	1	Engraver . . . . .	1
Actor . . . . .	4	Farmer . . . . .	34
Artist . . . . .	1	Fireman . . . . .	72
Barber . . . . .	48	Gasmaker . . . . .	1
Baker . . . . .	39	Gripman . . . . .	1
Bartender . . . . .	2	Galvanizer . . . . .	1
Blacksmith . . . . .	26	Gardener . . . . .	12
Bootblack . . . . .	1	Glassblower . . . . .	56
Boilermaker . . . . .	21	Glassworker . . . . .	46
Bookkeeper . . . . .	4	Glasscutter . . . . .	1
Bricklayer . . . . .	23	Gasfitter . . . . .	2
Brakeman . . . . .	84	Grinder . . . . .	1
Broom-maker . . . . .	6	Harness-maker . . . . .	2
Brewer . . . . .	1	Heater . . . . .	5
Brush-maker . . . . .	3	Horseshoer . . . . .	8
Brass finisher . . . . .	1	Housework . . . . .	441
Bridge-builder . . . . .	2	Huckster . . . . .	9
Butcher . . . . .	31	Hatter . . . . .	2
China-maker . . . . .	8	Jeweler . . . . .	2
Conductor . . . . .	6	Laborer . . . . .	1,980
Carpenter . . . . .	49	Lineman . . . . .	2
Cabinet-maker . . . . .	2	Lithographer . . . . .	2
Chair-maker . . . . .	1	Machinist . . . . .	67
Cigar-maker . . . . .	11	Mason . . . . .	15
Civil engineer . . . . .	1	Miner . . . . .	130
Clerk . . . . .	25	Motorman . . . . .	1
Confectioner . . . . .	1	Moulder . . . . .	50
Cooper . . . . .	2	Musician . . . . .	2
Cook . . . . .	57	Minister . . . . .	1
Corker . . . . .	1	Messenger . . . . .	1
Carrier . . . . .	1	No occupation . . . . .	1
Cutler . . . . .	1	Nurse . . . . .	1
Chemist . . . . .	1	Newsboy . . . . .	2
Driller . . . . .	4	Nailer . . . . .	1
Dyer . . . . .	1	Officer . . . . .	1
Druggist . . . . .	4		
Dressmaker . . . . .	1		

Operator . . . . .	3	Sewing . . . . .	19
Optician . . . . .	2	Shoemaker . . . . .	25
Plater . . . . .	1	Steamfitter . . . . .	2
Painter . . . . .	58	Stonecutter . . . . .	7
Paver . . . . .	2	Storekeeper . . . . .	5
Paperhanger . . . . .	6	Student . . . . .	1
Patternmaker . . . . .	4	Stonemason . . . . .	2
Peddler . . . . .	8	Soldier . . . . .	1
Plasterer . . . . .	15	Tailor . . . . .	21
Plumber . . . . .	14	Tanner . . . . .	4
Police officer . . . . .	1	Teacher . . . . .	4
Polisher . . . . .	2	Teamster . . . . .	193
Potter . . . . .	2	Tinner . . . . .	21
Porter . . . . .	8	Tooldresser . . . . .	2
Printer . . . . .	32	Turner . . . . .	2
Puddler . . . . .	64	Typewriter . . . . .	1
Physician . . . . .	2	Tinplater . . . . .	1
Photographer . . . . .	1	Upholsterer . . . . .	3
Pipe cutter . . . . .	1	Veterinary surgeon . . . . .	1
Quarryman . . . . .	1	Waiter . . . . .	101
Reporter . . . . .	1	Washing . . . . .	11
Roller . . . . .	10	Weaver . . . . .	13
Roofer . . . . .	13	Wiredrawer . . . . .	2
Salesman . . . . .	20	Wagonmaker . . . . .	1
Sailor . . . . .	13	Total . . . . .	4,212
Saloon-keeper . . . . .	3		
Sawyer . . . . .	1		

## VII

## SENTENCES FOR WHICH COMMITTED

5 days. . . . .	1	8 months and 5 days . .	1
10 " . . . . .	12	9 " . . . . .	43
15 " . . . . .	1	10 " . . . . .	16
20 " . . . . .	6	11 " . . . . .	2
30 " . . . . .	2,622	1 year . . . . .	77
60 " . . . . .	425	13 months. . . . .	1
80 " . . . . .	1	14 " . . . . .	2
90 " . . . . .	368	15 " . . . . .	15
150 " . . . . .	1	16 " . . . . .	1
2 months. . . . .	9	18 " . . . . .	21
3 " . . . . .	159	18 " and 10 days . .	2
3 " and 20 days . .	9	21 " . . . . .	1
3 " " 40 " . .	2	22 " . . . . .	1
4 " . . . . .	143	30 " . . . . .	1
5 " . . . . .	30	2 years . . . . .	17
6 " . . . . .	179	2 " and 8 months . .	1
6 " and 20 days . .	1	3 " . . . . .	3
7 " . . . . .	16	4 " . . . . .	3
8 " . . . . .	19		
		Total . . . . .	4,212

## VIII

## OF THE 4,212 RECEIVED THERE WERE COMMITTED

For the first	time .	2,276	For the twenty-sec'd time .	10
“ second	“ .	741	“ twenty-third “ .	10
“ third	“ .	367	“ twenty-fourth “ .	4
“ fourth	“ .	189	“ twenty-fifth “ .	5
“ fifth	“ .	130	“ twenty-sev'th “ .	1
“ sixth	“ .	116	“ twenty-eighth “ .	10
“ seventh	“ .	90	“ twenty-ninth “ .	3
“ eighth	“ .	52	“ thirtieth “ .	3
“ ninth	“ .	48	“ thirty-third “ .	5
“ tenth	“ .	35	“ thirty-fifth “ .	1
“ eleventh	“ .	17	“ thirty-sixth “ .	1
“ twelfth	“ .	16	“ thirty-seventh “ .	3
“ thirteenth	“ .	11	“ thirty-eighth “ .	3
“ fourteenth	“ .	15	“ thirty-ninth “ .	2
“ fifteenth	“ .	12	“ fortieth “ .	2
“ sixteenth	“ .	3	“ forty-fourth “ .	1
“ seventeenth	“ .	7	“ sixty-fifth “ .	1
“ eighteenth	“ .	4		
“ nineteenth	“ .	4		
“ twentieth	“ .	13		
“ twenty-first	“ .	1		
			Total	4,212

## IX

## NATIVITY

United States . . . . .	2,816	Belgium . . . . .	3
Ireland . . . . .	535	Denmark . . . . .	2
Germany . . . . .	232	Norway . . . . .	2
England . . . . .	207	Spain . . . . .	2
Russia . . . . .	75	Australia . . . . .	2
Austria . . . . .	75	Africa . . . . .	2
Scotland . . . . .	70	West Indies . . . . .	2
Wales . . . . .	42	Poland . . . . .	1
Italy . . . . .	34	Holland . . . . .	1
Hungary . . . . .	34	Ocean . . . . .	1
France . . . . .	27	Arabia . . . . .	1
Canada . . . . .	24	Central America . . . . .	1
Sweden . . . . .	12		
Switzerland . . . . .	9	Total . . . . .	4,212

## X

## AGE WHEN COMMITTED

Under 20 years of age . . . . .	297
From 20 to 30 years . . . . .	1,597
“ 30 to 40 “ . . . . .	1,249
“ 40 to 50 “ . . . . .	659
“ 50 to 60 “ . . . . .	320
60 years and over . . . . .	90
Total . . . . .	4,212

## XI

## PARENTAL RELATIONS

Parents living at 16 . . . . .	3,005
Father died before 16 . . . . .	468
Mother died before 16 . . . . .	334
Both parents dead at 16 . . . . .	405
Total . . . . .	<u>4,212</u>

## XII

## EDUCATION

Read and write . . . . .	3,056
Read but not write . . . . .	533
Neither read nor write . . . . .	623
Total . . . . .	<u>4,212</u>

## XIII

OF THE 623, WHO COULD NEITHER READ NOR WRITE, WERE:

Native of United States . . . . .	289
“ Ireland . . . . .	123
“ Russia . . . . .	48
“ Austria . . . . .	38
“ England . . . . .	31
“ Wales . . . . .	26
“ Hungary . . . . .	18
“ Italy . . . . .	18
“ Germany . . . . .	13
“ Scotland . . . . .	6
“ France . . . . .	5
“ Canada . . . . .	3
“ Poland . . . . .	1
“ Arabia . . . . .	1
“ Belgium . . . . .	1
“ China . . . . .	1
“ Sweden . . . . .	1
Total . . . . .	<u>623</u>

## XIV

## HABITS OF LIFE

Abstinent . . . . .	549
Moderate drinkers . . . . .	693
Occasionally intemperate. . . . .	2,456
Intemperate . . . . .	514
Total . . . . .	4,212

## XV

## COLOR

White, males . . . . .	3,149
Black males . . . . .	575
White, females . . . . .	391
Black, females . . . . .	97
Total . . . . .	4,212

## XVI

## RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

Roman Catholic . . . . .	2,096
Methodist . . . . .	685
Presbyterian . . . . .	419
Baptist . . . . .	335
Lutheran . . . . .	192
Episcopalian . . . . .	140
Jews . . . . .	8
Other denominations . . . . .	109
No religious instruction . . . . .	228
Total . . . . .	4,212



## XVII

## INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Unapprenticed . . . . .	3,469
Apprenticed and absconded . . . . .	2
Apprenticed . . . . .	741
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	4,212

## XVIII

## ARMY AND NAVY PRISONERS

Served in army or navy . . . . .	113
In neither . . . . .	4,099
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	4,212

## XIX

INMATES OF THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY WORKHOUSE,  
DECEMBER 31st, 1895

Native born males. . . . .	509	
Foreign " " . . . . .	259	
	<hr/>	768
Native born females . . . . .	47	
Foreign " " . . . . .	34	
	<hr/>	81
Total. . . . .		<hr/> 849

## XX

THE 293 FOREIGN BORN INMATES WERE RESIDENTS OF  
PENNSYLVANIA

For 1 year and under . . . . .	56	For 17 years and under . . . . .	2
" 2 " " " . . . . .	31	" 18 " " " . . . . .	6
" 3 " " " . . . . .	17	" 19 " " " . . . . .	2
" 4 " " " . . . . .	9	" 20 " " " . . . . .	9
" 5 " " " . . . . .	15	" 21 " " " . . . . .	.
" 6 " " " . . . . .	11	" 22 " " " . . . . .	1
" 7 " " " . . . . .	8	" 23 " " " . . . . .	7
" 8 " " " . . . . .	13	" 24 " " " . . . . .	3
" 9 " " " . . . . .	5	" 25 " " " . . . . .	7
" 10 " " " . . . . .	7	" 26 " " " . . . . .	6
" 11 " " " . . . . .	8	" 27 " " " . . . . .	3
" 12 " " " . . . . .	5	" 28 " " " . . . . .	4
" 13 " " " . . . . .	8	" 29 " " " . . . . .	4
" 14 " " " . . . . .	11	" 30 " " " over . . . . .	19
" 15 " " " . . . . .	12		<hr/>
" 16 " " " . . . . .	5	Total. . . . .	293

## XXI

OF THE 293 FOREIGN BORN PRISONERS THERE WERE 121 RESI-  
DENTS OF OTHER STATES AND CANADA BEFORE  
COMING TO PENNSYLVANIA

1 year and under. . . . .	21
2 years and under. . . . .	9
3 " " . . . . .	15
4 " " . . . . .	7
5 " " . . . . .	6
6 " " . . . . .	6
7 " " . . . . .	4
8 " " . . . . .	7
9 " " . . . . .	2
10 " " . . . . .	3
11 " " . . . . .	2
12 " " . . . . .	1
13 " " . . . . .	2
14 " " . . . . .	6
15 " " . . . . .	3
16 " " . . . . .	1
17 " " . . . . .	1
18 " " . . . . .	
19 " " . . . . .	2
20 " " . . . . .	3
21 " " . . . . .	
22 " " . . . . .	1
23 " " . . . . .	1
24 " " . . . . .	2
25 " " . . . . .	3
26 " " . . . . .	2
27 " " . . . . .	1
28 " " . . . . .	1
29 " " . . . . .	1
30 " and over . . . . .	8
Total . . . . .	121

## XXII

TABLE SHOWING THE GAIN AND LOSS IN THE WEIGHT, IN POUNDS, OF PRISONERS DURING THEIR TERM OF IMPRISONMENT

TIME IMPRISONED.	Number Weighed.	Increase.	Decrease.	Balance of Increase over Decrease.	Average Increase over Decrease.	Largest Single Increase.	Largest Single Decrease.
MALES.							
Less than thirty days . . . . .	32	69	64	5	0.1	20	58
From thirty to ninety days . . . .	2,665	9,427	2,591	6,836	2.5	67	95
From ninety days to six months . . .	731	3,489	1,369	2,120	2.9	44	48
From six months to two years and over	224	763	814	—111	0.4	42	31
	3,652	13,688	4,838	8,850			
FEMALES.							
Less than thirty days . . . . .	1	2	—	2	.2	2	—
From thirty to ninety days . . . . .	368	1,738½	439	1,299½	3.5	56	29
From ninety days to six months . . .	115	854	211	643	5.6	36	22
From six months to two years and over .	28	134	112	22	0.7	34	21
	512	2,728½	762	1,966½	3.8		

## XXIII

## TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS RECEIVED SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE WORKHOUSE, AND FROM WHAT LOCALITIES

Year.	Total Number.	From Pittsburgh.	From Allegheny.	Towns in Allegheny County.	From other Counties.
*1870	1,182	853	254	75	0
1871	936	598	222	116	0
1872	1,853	1,274	428	149	2
1873	2,061	1,575	410	53	23
1874	2,385	1,945	326	67	47
1875	1,760	1,394	225	46	95
1876	1,610	886	361	229	134
1877	1,627	868	410	205	144
1878	2,154	1,507	392	57	198
1879	2,012	1,374	459	47	132
1880	1,762	1,150	437	38	136
1881	1,989	1,514	310	40	105
1882	2,613	2,096	317	91	109
1883	2,790	2,317	277	100	96
1884	3,887	2,862	804	113	108
1885	4,573	3,401	929	153	90
1886	3,862	2,878	646	209	129
1887	3,448	2,766	439	100	143
1888	3,135	2,508	368	139	120
1889	3,264	2,529	478	76	181
1890	3,880	3,090	510	110	170
1891	4,503	3,550	447	306	200
1892	4,227	3,173	447	373	234
1893	4,231	2,863	675	421	272
1894	4,419	3,028	573	495	323
1895	4,212	2,746	490	710	266
	74,375	54,766	11,634	4,518	3,457

\*Including prisoners since the organization of the Workhouse, August 6, 1869.

## XXIV

NUMBER OF DEATHS SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE  
WORKHOUSE

FROM 1870 TO 1894, BOTH YEARS INCLUSIVE

Pneumonia . . . . .	29
Consumption . . . . .	21
Delirium Tremens . . . . .	17
Typhoid fever . . . . .	19
Heart disease . . . . .	10
Debility . . . . .	10
Plithisis . . . . .	7
Dropsy . . . . .	7
Epilepsy . . . . .	6
Suicide . . . . .	5
Apoplexy . . . . .	4
Accident . . . . .	4
Hemorrhage . . . . .	4
Peritonitis . . . . .	2
Cong- stion of the brain . . . . .	2
Convulsions . . . . .	2
Syphilis . . . . .	2
Asthma . . . . .	2
Cholera morbus . . . . .	2
Smallpox . . . . .	1
Opium eating . . . . .	1
Scarlet fever . . . . .	1
Cerebro-spinal meningitis . . . . .	1
Tetanus . . . . .	1
Emphysena . . . . .	1
Ovarian tumor . . . . .	1
Chronic diarrhœa and ulceration of bowels . . . . .	1
Hæmoptysis . . . . .	1
Chronic bronchitis . . . . .	1
Gastritis . . . . .	1
Meningitis . . . . .	1
Fracture of skull . . . . .	1
Vegetable poisoning . . . . .	1
Inflammation of bowels . . . . .	1
Total . . . . .	168

## NUMBER OF DEATHS FOR 1895

General debility . . . . .	1	
Pneumonia . . . . .	9	
Consumption . . . . .	1	
Chronic alcoholism . . . . .	1	
Operation on neck . . . . .	1	
		<hr/>
		13
		168
		<hr/>
Total . . . . .		181





# CHAPLAIN'S REPORT



## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT

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*To the Honorable, the Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Workhouse.*

GENTLEMEN :—I have the honor to submit for your consideration my Fifth Annual Report as Chaplain of the Allegheny County Workhouse and Inebriate Asylum for the year ending December 31st, 1895.

There is here a far larger field than one man can cultivate. The routine of daily duty, the care of the mail matter and library, takes up the five hours of the forenoon. The fact is, that about all one's available time is taken up with certain duties, leaving one but little time or opportunity for what is most distinctively gospel work. My own conviction is that the religious duties of the Chaplain ought to be enlarged and his secular duties diminished; yet I am aware that in almost all the prisons quite a fair share of secular duties devolves upon the Chaplain. I try to get some personal work done; to talk to men individually about their soul's eternal welfare, but not nearly enough of it is done; nor can I do it and attend to other duties laid upon me. With as many as fifty-four prisoners coming here in one day, and as many as forty-two discharged, where is the one man or the three men that can learn their names and faces, listen to their life's story and trouble, and enter into personal sympathy and help them? If you were to have but ten minutes' personal religious conver-

sation with each prisoner, work at it five hours per day, it would take nearly thirty days to get around the Institution. Then, unless you do not feel, or have nerves of iron, you would be so worn out you would need a good rest. It is a tremendous drain on a man's nervous energies. At the end of your thirty days' work you will have almost four hundred new prisoners who have come in while you were making the rounds. This is speaking simply of prisoners coming in, saying nothing of helping the ones being discharged. I have felt this as the weakest point of my work here, and I have spoken of it at various times to the Superintendent, but as long as my duties remain as they are, we can see no remedy. The only thing I can do is to devote whatever time can be spared to this line of work, outside of the regular routine of duty. In what personal work I have been able to do, I have been guided largely by the character of the mail matter.

PRISON CORRESPOND-  
ENCE

This, in connection with the care of the library, requires my attendance at the Prison daily from before eight o'clock A. M. till after the noon hour. The examination of all letters and papers outgoing and incoming devolves upon me. The custom always followed by the Institution in handling the Prison mail has been changed. The laws of the Prison required the Chaplain to open all prisoners' mail, examine it, and suppress what was deemed unworthy of transmission. Everyone understood that his mail would be opened, and if he did not wish it opened he requested the Chaplain not to do so, and it was returned to the post-office to be called for by him when released. Shortly after coming

here I desired to know what authority we had in the matter, and attempted to find out from the U. S. District Attorney, but did not succeed in so doing. Some complaints being made, I wrote to the First Assistant Postmaster General, telling him how we handled the mail matter, and that if not allowed to open it we would be compelled not to receive it. He replied, stating that it was well understood that prisoners' mail must be opened. To settle the matter rightly and once for all, at the direction of the Superintendent, a form of mail contract was drafted.

Everyone is given an opportunity to sign, and the contracts are filed in numerical order for reference. If any refuse to sign they are not put on the mail list, and any mail coming for them is returned to the post-office. Under this system, as under the old, some of the correspondence is of such a nature that it must be stopped. Had it been permitted to go on it would have been the means of committing the lives of some men and women into the hands of the vicious and depraved. Owing to lack of time and pressure of other work, the policy of registering each letter, going out or coming in, has been abandoned. This is the only Institution of which I have any knowledge where such a system has prevailed. The number of letters written and sent out by the inmates during the year was 3,902, or 652 less than the year 1894. The number of letters received was 9,525, or 1,631 less than 1894. The total number received and sent out was 13,427, or 2,283 less than the year 1894.

The amount of money received by me in letters for prisoners was \$976.97, or \$316.09 less than 1894, all of which has been deposited in the safe, and receipted

for by the clerk. Many papers are received every day by mail. All the regular daily papers are admitted to the Prison, brought here by carrier every evening. Prisoners having money are allowed to subscribe for any or all of them, as they wish.

#### PRISON LIBRARY

The Prison Library is placed under my care. The issuing, collecting and delivering books to the cells is done by a prisoner, as librarian, under my supervision. We have had our library four years, and many of the books have been out hundreds of times, and four years' constant use in a public library will test any book's wearing qualities. The utility and worth of the library needs no comment or emphasis at my hand. Emerson says, "The house that has a library has a soul in it." A prison without a library would come very near being a soulless prison. Our books and furnishings cost less than one thousand dollars. The money invested in books is not lost, but gives better returns than any equal amount spent elsewhere, though the returns are intangible and cannot be shown in figures. Every day these books go out silently on their messages of comfort, hope and cheer, developing mental power, forming habit, cultivating right character and noble manhood. This has been our best year; sixteen thousand, two hundred and seventy-eight (16,278) books have been issued, or 3,372 more than in the year 1894.

#### NIGHT SCHOOL

This is the educational agency for the illiterate, and only the illiterate are admitted. If a man can read a newspaper and library books, and write his own letters,

he is not admitted to the school, unless he be a foreigner desiring to learn English. Of such we have quite a number. If a man has three months to serve, cannot read or write, he is admitted to the school, meeting on Monday and Thursday nights of each week. We have two terms each year, of three months each, the first three months of the year and the last three months. The number in attendance the first term was 37. Of these 15 missed no recitation, 3 quit of their own accord, 2 quit on account of sickness, 9 were discharged by expiration of sentence. The percentage of attendance was 90. This is lower than usual and can be accounted for by sickness. The second term had 52 in attendance. Thirty-seven of these missed no time, 4 quit of their own will, 1 became insane, 2 were discharged by expiration of sentence. The percentage of attendance was 98. Combining the two terms we have the following figures: whole number in school during the year, 89; 52 missed no time, 7 quit, 3 taken sick, 11 were discharged; percentage of attendance, 94.

Our school accommodations are limited. Some requests for school privileges have to be refused for lack of room. Forty pupils are about all that can be accommodated at one time. The help of five prisoners is utilized in teaching. They do the best they can, but very few of them ever had any experience as teachers so the best results cannot be expected. We have done the best we could with our limited room, time and advantages. Much more might be accomplished in a larger room, and the school put into the hands of an experienced teacher, and meet five evenings of the week instead of two, and for eight or nine months of the



year instead of six. During the year one of the Board of Managers generously donated the school a good list of school supplies.

**SABBATH SERVICES** Divine service has been conducted regularly every Sabbath in the chapel. Brothers Whitesides and Ewing took charge of the service during my absence as a delegate to the Prison Congress.

It is not a hopeless nor joyless task to preach to a prison congregation. They are not sullen, morose, hardened and incapable of being moved. On the contrary, I may say they are rather easily moved. A moist eye and tear-stained cheek is not an uncommon sight. Their emotions are more easily touched than the average audience. Under a not more than ordinarily touching appeal I have seen about fifty hands up for requests for prayer, or as signifying a desire or intention to lead a better life. In some places that would be given out as a wonderful and very powerful work of grace, and if every hand up were a soul saved it would indeed be so. Instead of being carried away by the show of hands, it is well to allow that demonstration of feeling to undergo the sifting and winnowing test of time and probation in the world of freedom. I strive to preach Christ in the fulness of his saving power for all men, praying the Spirit to water the seed sown, and leave the results with Him who knows the hearts of the children of men.

The order of service for the Sabbath is as follows : general chapel service from 10:30 to 11:45 A. M. The attendance is voluntary ; all wishing to come may do so. The women are seated in the gallery, while the men occupy the main body of the chapel. I always try to



preach a plain, pointed, practical gospel sermon, seeking to turn souls from the power of Satan unto God. The afternoon is largely taken up with service. There is bible class for women, held in the sewing room from 2:45 to 3:45. If there are any sick in the Hospital for Females I visit and pray with them either before or immediately after this service. Bible class for men is held in chapel from 4:00 to 5:00, after which I go to the Male Hospital for scripture lesson, prayer and personal converse with those lying sick. This service ends a busy, happy day, and I am always tired enough to want to rest. The attendance on all the services during the year has been good. The bible class still keeps up its average attendance of 250.

Gospel temperance has not been neglected during the year. The W. C. T. U. work, under the leadership of Mrs. Gormley, assisted by Mrs. Morrison and others, has been carried on, as outlined in my last report. The last Sunday of each quarter is devoted to temperance. In the morning a temperance sermon is preached. In the afternoon a meeting is held under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., at which opportunity is given to sign the pledge. As a result of this work, 611 persons have signed. Our meetings have all been harmonious, pleasant and mutually profitable. Rev. Fathers Grace and Williams, and their assistants, still continue their faithful ministrations to Catholic inmates. The German Evangelical Association of Allegheny City holds a service each month for German-speaking Protestants.

All the holidays have been observed, as usual, with appropriate exercises in the chapel. Rev. Drs. Mc-

Crory, Johnson and others have helped to make these exercises pleasant and profitable. A number of concerts and lectures have been arranged for the winter. The Davis Family, of Allegheny City, has already given us a concert; the Apollo Quartet has promised us another. H. I. Gourley, City Controller; Erasmus Wilson, the "Quiet Observer," and Rev C. S. Lucas, of Allegheny, have promised us lectures. For their kindly interest and help to make this Prison a moral force in this community, we give them hearty thanks.

Our acknowledgments are due  
**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS** J. C. Ayers for almanacs for 1896. The educational, temperance, and religious press of the city have very generously furnished us many papers. Thanks are due Mr. Wm. Hemmenhouse, of the Hostetter Co.; Messrs. Wm. and Robt. Gibson, of the Presbyterian and United Presbyterian Bookstores; the Sisterhood of Calvary church; the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Bellefield Presbyterian church, and many private persons, for literature furnished for prisoners. I desire to thank the Board of Managers for their continued confidence and support; also the Superintendent and Deputy for their assistance in handling mail and other matters, and the other prison officers for their friendly and courteous treatment day by day.

Respectfully submitted.

C. L. BRADSHAW,  
*Chaplain.*

*Claremont, Pa., Dec. 31, 1895.*

# PHYSICIAN'S REPORT



## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT

---

CLAREMONT, December 31st, 1895.

*To the Honorable, the Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Workhouse.*

GENTLEMEN :—Permit me the honor of submitting the report of the physical condition of the Prison for the year ending December 31st, 1895.

We had a small percentage more illness and deaths than the previous year, but have also received a greater number of prisoners in an infirm, decrepit and diseased condition, requiring medical treatment on admission, and so continuing until discharged by expiration of sentence or death. We lost by death thirteen prisoners, twelve male and one female, twelve of these dying between February 2nd and March 17th, during a term of very cold and changeable weather, and all from lung troubles caused by exposure. Most of these were in the Prison a very short time before death, two being in less than forty-eight hours, three less than one week, and three less than two weeks. A great many were in a dying condition when admitted, due to exposure. For example, would cite the case of the woman that died March 16th, who was committed by a magistrate for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and delivered here at noon on a very cold day, dressed in nothing but a flannel underskirt and a waist, having on neither shoes

nor hat, bearing numerous bruises, and in a filthy condition. She was cleaned up, given medicine, and died during that night.

The causes of death, as investigated and rendered by the Coroner, were as follows: pneumonia, seven; empyema, following pleuro-pneumonia, one; asthma, one; pulmonary tuberculosis, one; chronic alcoholism and exposure, two; second operation for enlarged cervical glands, one.

Number of patients treated during the year,	-	6,111
Number of patients in hospital during the year,		90
Whole number of days' residence in hospital,	-	1,359
Average number of days' residence in hospital,		$15\frac{1}{10}$
Largest number in hospital at one time,	- -	11
Number in hospital January 1st, 1895,	- -	2
Number in hospital December 31st, 1895,	- -	1
Number of prisoners vaccinated,	- - -	750
Number of surgical operations,	- - -	147
Number of surgical redressings,	- - -	1,483
Number of prescriptions refilled,	- - -	1,947
Number of prisoners removed by Court for insanity,	- - - - -	3

Permit me to call your attention especially to the decrepit condition of many prisoners sent to this Institution which properly belong to almshouses and hospitals. We received during the year forty-four prisoners who had either one arm or one leg off, one without any hands, one totally blind, one received on rolling chair, with complete paralysis of four years' duration and not able either to stand or to use his arms; one had to be carried from the depot, suffering from inflammatory rheumatism; one with paralysis of both legs and suffer-

ing from bedsores caused by being bedridden, and numerous epileptics and debilitated persons that could not be placed at work on account of danger of being injured.

We have at this time in the Prison five one-armed, four one-legged men; one completely, and four partially, paralysed, one totally blind, two deaf and dumb, and a number of others crippled to a less extent. The sanitary condition is as good as it is possible to make it, and we have had no contagious diseases and no cases of typhoid fever.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. M. KELLY,  
*Physician in Charge.*





# GENERAL STATISTICAL TABLES



## STATISTICAL TABLES

### XXV

The whole number of prisoners received since the organization of the Workhouse, August 6, 1869, is . . . . . 74,375

#### OF THE ABOVE NUMBER THERE WERE:

Discharged by expiration of sentence . . . . .	68,754	
"    "    Order of Court . . . . .	1,928	
"    "    Reduction of time . . . . .	2,262	
"    "    Governor's pardon . . . . .	122	
Escaped without recapture . . . . .	203	
Died . . . . .	181	
Removed to Hospital for the Insane . . . . .	72	
"    "    Smallpox Hospital . . . . .	4	
		73,526
Leaving in confinement December 31, 1895, males . . . . .	768	
"    "    "    "    females . . . . .	81	
Total . . . . .		849

## XXVI

## CRIME OR OFFENSE.

Abandoning an infant . . . . .	2	Barratry . . . . .	10
Abducting a child . . . . .	1	Being a professional thief . . . . .	247
Abortion . . . . .	5	Being a professional burglar . . . . .	5
Abusing family . . . . .	50	Being a tramp . . . . .	47
Accessory to burglary after the fact . . . . .	4	Being a common prostitute . . . . .	319
Accessory to murder after the fact . . . . .	1	Bigamy . . . . .	40
Accessory to felony . . . . .	2	Blasphemy . . . . .	1
Adultery . . . . .	162	Breaking and entering build- ing. . . . .	159
Aiding prisoners to escape . . . . .	6	Breaking and entering rail- road car . . . . .	5
Appeal cases . . . . .	15	Breaking jail . . . . .	10
Arson . . . . .	10	Burglary . . . . .	135
Assault . . . . .	89	Breach of ordinances . . . . .	141
Assault, felonious . . . . .	87		
Assault, indecent . . . . .	13	Carrying concealed weapons . . . . .	106
Assault and battery . . . . .	997	Cheating a boarding-house keeper . . . . .	9
Assault and battery, aggra- vated . . . . .	515	Committing a public nui- sance . . . . .	7
Assault and battery, feloni- ous. . . . .	447	Common scold . . . . .	1
Assault and battery with in- tent to rape . . . . .	78	Compounding crimes . . . . .	2
Assault and battery with in- tent to rob . . . . .	34	Conspiracy . . . . .	68
Assault and battery with in- tent to kill . . . . .	14	Concealing death of child . . . . .	5
Assault and battery and lar- ceny . . . . .	6	Corrupting a record . . . . .	1
Assault and battery and ob- structing an officer . . . . .	6	Counterfeiting . . . . .	1
Attempt to commit a felony . . . . .	19	Cruelty to wife . . . . .	16
Attempt to commit robbery . . . . .	8	Cruelty to children . . . . .	146
Attempt to commit larceny . . . . .	18	Cruelty to animals . . . . .	24
Attempt to break jail . . . . .	4	Cutting timber trees . . . . .	1
Attempt false pretenses . . . . .	2		
Attempt to rape . . . . .	17	Desertion . . . . .	2
Attempt to procure abortion . . . . .	5	Disorderly conduct . . . . .	28,058
Attempt to rescue . . . . .	8	Disorderly conduct and sus- picious person . . . . .	10
Attempt to poison . . . . .	3	Disorderly conduct and re- sisting an officer . . . . .	4
		Disturbing meetings . . . . .	21
		Disorderly conduct and es- cape from officer . . . . .	1

Disorderly conduct and carrying concealed weapons	2	Keeping a bawdy-house.	180
Drunkenness . . . . .	5,651	Keeping a disorderly house	636
Drunkenness and disorderly conduct . . . . .	1,996	Keeping a gambling house	83
Drunkenness and lewdness.	3	Larceny . . . . .	2,813
Drunkenness and suspicious character . . . . .	12	Larceny from person . . .	228
Drunkenness and vagrancy	2	Larceny by bailee . . . .	106
Embezzlement . . . . .	95	Larceny and received stolen goods . . . . .	432
Employing lady waiters . .	1	Larceny and felony . . .	6
Entering building and larceny . . . . .	198	Larceny and embezzlement	3
Entering building to commit felony . . . . .	58	Larceny and adultery. . .	1
Entering railroad car to commit larceny . . . . .	16	Larceny and being an escaped prisoner . . . .	1
Enticing female child . . .	6	Larceny and being a suspicious person . . . .	1
Escape. . . . .	89	Larceny, escape and felonious assault . . . . .	1
Extortion . . . . .	3	Larceny, breaking prison and malicious mischief .	1
Exhibiting obscene prints .	1	Libel . . . . .	9
False pretenses . . . . .	172	Maintaining a common nuisance . . . . .	2
False pretenses and larceny	8	Malicious mischief . . .	167
Fast driving . . . . .	8	Maliciously casting stones .	17
Felonious shooting and cutting . . . . .	7	Mayhem . . . . .	15
Fornication. . . . .	10	Manslaughter . . . . .	20
Forgery . . . . .	64	Maltreating an infant . .	1
Forgery and embezzlement	1	Misdemeanor . . . . .	47
Fortune telling . . . . .	3	Misdemeanor and bribery .	2
Fraudulently secreting property . . . . .	3	Murder . . . . .	11
Fraudulently destroying a will . . . . .	1	Neglecting family . . . .	18
Fraudulently voting . . .	1	Negligence of railroad employee . . . . .	1
Furnishing liquor unlawfully . . . . .	9	Non-support . . . . .	1
Felonious rape . . . . .	9	Perjury . . . . .	20
Gambling . . . . .	133	Personating an officer . .	15
Horse stealing . . . . .	37	Pointing fire arms . . . .	61
Interfering with an officer	136	Purchasing scrap from minors . . . . .	1
Indecent exposure of person	180	Prize fighting . . . . .	1
		Rape . . . . .	33
		Receiving stolen goods . .	108

Refusing to aid an officer . . . . .	5	Vagrancy and suspicious character . . . . .	12
Rescuing prisoners . . . . .	7	Vagrancy and being a professional thief . . . . .	15
Resisting an officer . . . . .	9	Vagrancy and malicious trespass . . . . .	2
Riot . . . . .	138	Vagrancy and drunkenness . . . . .	153
Riot and malicious mischief . . . . .	20	Vagrancy and assault and battery . . . . .	2
Riot and assault and battery . . . . .	35	Vagrancy and larceny . . . . .	1
Robbery . . . . .	72	Vagrancy and disorderly conduct . . . . .	36
Seduction . . . . .	26	Violation of public peace . . . . .	15
Selling lottery tickets . . . . .	37	Violation of health act . . . . .	4
Selling liquor unlawfully . . . . .	1,105	Violation of city or borough ordinance . . . . .	12
Selling diseased meat . . . . .	2	Violation of sepulchre . . . . .	1
Sending threatening letters. . . . .	3	Visiting bawdy house . . . . .	16
Surety of the peace . . . . .	2	Visiting disorderly house . . . . .	1,057
Suspicious character . . . . .	6,273	Visiting gambling house . . . . .	42
Sodomy . . . . .	9	Watch stuffing . . . . .	1
Soliciting a person to commit a felony . . . . .	1	Total . . . . .	74,375
Sodomy and bastardy . . . . .	1		
Trespass . . . . .	39		
Unlawful wounding . . . . .	17		
Unlawful assembly . . . . .	5		
Vagrancy . . . . .	19,013		

## XXVII

## SENTENCES FOR WHICH COMMITTED

12 hours . . . . .	2	4 months and 20 days . .	3
24 " . . . . .	24	5 months . . . . .	302
3 days . . . . .	4	5 " and 5 days . . .	2
5 " . . . . .	31	5 " " 16 " . . .	1
10 " . . . . .	154	6 months . . . . .	3,713
14 " . . . . .	1	6 " and 15 days . . .	3
15 " . . . . .	15	6 " " 20 " . . .	6
20 " . . . . .	1,092	6 " " 40 " . . .	2
25 " . . . . .	5	7 months . . . . .	119
30 " . . . . .	43,398	7 " and 20 days . . .	2
31 " . . . . .	1	8 months . . . . .	359
35 " . . . . .	1	8 months and 5 days . .	2
40 " . . . . .	171	9 months . . . . .	451
45 " . . . . .	14	9 " and 10 days . . .	2
50 " . . . . .	6	10 months . . . . .	208
60 " . . . . .	8,535	10 " and 10 days . . .	1
63 " . . . . .	3	10 " " 15 " . . .	2
65 " . . . . .	11	10 " " 19 " . . .	1
68 " . . . . .	2	10 " " 20 " . . .	1
70 " . . . . .	6	11 months . . . . .	58
75 " . . . . .	2	11 " and 15 days . . .	4
80 " . . . . .	3	11 " " 20 " . . .	6
84 " . . . . .	1	11 " " 25 " . . .	1
88 " . . . . .	1	11 " " 27 " . . .	1
90 " . . . . .	9,289	1 year . . . . .	1,487
100 " . . . . .	1	1 " and 5 days . . .	2
120 " . . . . .	37	1 " " 20 " . . .	1
150 " . . . . .	9	1 " " 30 " . . .	8
180 " . . . . .	27	1 " " 40 " . . .	1
209 " . . . . .	2	1 " " 150 " . . .	2
240 " . . . . .	2	13 months . . . . .	11
1 month . . . . .	84	14 " . . . . .	34
2 " . . . . .	260	15 " . . . . .	144
3 " . . . . .	1,593	16 " . . . . .	33
3 months and 10 days . .	3	17 " . . . . .	1
3 " " 20 " . . .	54	18 " . . . . .	314
3 " " 40 " . . .	17	18 " and 10 days . . .	3
3 " " 100 " . . .	1	19 months . . . . .	9
4 months . . . . .	1,533	20 " . . . . .	16
4 " and 10 days . . .	2	21 " . . . . .	17

22 months . . . . .	10	2 years and 9 months . . . . .	1
28 months and 10 days . . . . .	1	3 years . . . . .	72
30 months . . . . .	14	3 " and 1 month . . . . .	1
2 years . . . . .	468	3 " " 2 " . . . . .	1
2 " and 1 month . . . . .	1	3 " " 3 " . . . . .	2
2 " " 2 " . . . . .	7	4 years . . . . .	17
2 " " 3 " . . . . .	12	5 " . . . . .	2
2 " " 4 " . . . . .	3	6 " . . . . .	2
2 " " 5 " . . . . .	1	7 " . . . . .	1
2 " " 6 " . . . . .	28	Total . . . . .	74,375
2 " " 8 " . . . . .	1		



## XXVIII

OF THE 74,375 RECEIVED THERE WERE COMMITTED

For the first	time .	39,641	For the thirty-fifth time .	26
“ second	“ .	12,622	“ thirty-sixth “ .	25
“ third	“ .	6,290	“ thirty-seventh “ .	24
“ fourth	“ .	3,597	“ thirty-eighth “ .	23
“ fifth	“ .	2,276	“ thirty-ninth “ .	18
“ sixth	“ .	2,031	“ fortieth “ .	16
“ seventh	“ .	1,315	“ forty-first “ .	14
“ eighth	“ .	937	“ forty-second “ .	13
“ ninth	“ .	768	“ forty-third “ .	11
“ tenth	“ .	750	“ forty-fourth “ .	11
“ eleventh	“ .	444	“ forty-fifth “ .	9
“ twelfth	“ .	434	“ forty-sixth “ .	8
“ thirteenth	“ .	329	“ forty-seventh “ .	8
“ fourteenth	“ .	327	“ forty-eighth “ .	7
“ fifteenth	“ .	321	“ forty-ninth “ .	7
“ sixteenth	“ .	212	“ fiftieth “ .	7
“ seventeenth	“ .	200	“ fifty-first “ .	7
“ eighteenth	“ .	195	“ fifty-second “ .	6
“ nineteenth	“ .	191	“ fifty-third “ .	5
“ twentieth	“ .	190	“ fifty-fourth “ .	5
“ twenty-first	“ .	125	“ fifty-fifth “ .	5
“ twenty-second	“ .	127	“ fifty-sixth “ .	5
“ twenty-third	“ .	111	“ fifty-seventh “ .	5
“ twenty-fourth	“ .	102	“ fifty-eighth “ .	3
“ twenty-fifth	“ .	101	“ fifty-ninth “ .	3
“ twenty-sixth	“ .	83	“ sixtieth “ .	3
“ twenty-seventh	“ .	69	“ sixty-first “ .	2
“ twenty-eighth	“ .	65	“ sixty-second “ .	2
“ twenty-ninth	“ .	53	“ sixty-third “ .	2
“ thirtieth	“ .	50	“ sixty-fourth “ .	2
“ thirty-first	“ .	39	“ sixty-fifth “ .	2
“ thirty-second	“ .	35	“ sixty-sixth “ .	1
“ thirty-third	“ .	33		
“ thirty-fourth	“ .	27		
			Total . . . . .	74,375

## XXIX

## NATIVITY

United States . . . . .	44,333	East Indies . . . . .	19
Ireland . . . . .	14,410	Spain . . . . .	18
Germany . . . . .	5,554	Arabia . . . . .	18
England . . . . .	4,049	Australia . . . . .	27
Scotland . . . . .	1,182	Africa . . . . .	16
Wales . . . . .	1,043	Mexico . . . . .	11
Canada . . . . .	622	Central America . . . . .	13
Switzerland . . . . .	369	Isle of Man . . . . .	8
France . . . . .	349	Island of Malta . . . . .	6
Italy . . . . .	401	China . . . . .	5
Hungary . . . . .	426	West Indies . . . . .	8
Austria . . . . .	537	Greece . . . . .	4
Russia . . . . .	335	Brazil . . . . .	3
Poland . . . . .	190	Portugal . . . . .	1
Sweden . . . . .	163	Roumania . . . . .	1
Holland . . . . .	72	Chili . . . . .	1
Ocean . . . . .	49	Unknown . . . . .	34
Denmark . . . . .	44		
Norway . . . . .	27	Total ;. . . . .	74,375
Belgium . . . . .	27		

## XXX

## AGE WHEN COMMITTED

Under 20 years of age . . . . .	7,028
From 20 to 30 years . . . . .	28,191
"    30 " 40 " . . . . .	10,871
"    40 " 50 " . . . . .	12,005
"    50 " 60 " . . . . .	5,448
"    60 years and over . . . . .	1,832
Total . . . . .	<u>74,375</u>

## XXXI

## SOCIAL RELATIONS

Single . . . . .	43,478
Married . . . . .	24,437
Widowers . . . . .	4,175
Widows . . . . .	2,285
Total . . . . .	<u>74,375</u>

## XXXII

## EDUCATION

Read and write . . . . .	51,375
Read but not write . . . . .	12,388
Neither read nor write . . . . .	10,612
Total . . . . .	74,375

## XXXIII

## OF THE 10,612 WHO COULD NEITHER READ NOR WRITE WERE

Natives of United States . . . . .	4,970
“ Ireland . . . . .	3,207
“ England . . . . .	553
“ Wales . . . . .	334
“ Germany . . . . .	286
“ Hungary . . . . .	257
“ Italy . . . . .	226
“ Austria . . . . .	219
“ Scotland . . . . .	112
“ Poland . . . . .	93
“ Russia . . . . .	173
“ Canada . . . . .	59
“ France . . . . .	39
“ Holland . . . . .	23
“ Arabia . . . . .	18
“ Switzerland . . . . .	16
“ East Indies . . . . .	4
“ Greece . . . . .	4
“ Belgium . . . . .	5
“ China . . . . .	2
“ Sweden . . . . .	2
“ Spain . . . . .	1
“ Central America . . . . .	1
“ Ocean . . . . .	1
“ Unknown . . . . .	7
Total . . . . .	10,612

## XXXIV

## HABITS OF LIFE

Abstinent . . . . .	5,887
Moderate drinkers . . . . .	17,618
Occasionally intemperate . . . . .	37,802
Intemperate . . . . .	13,068
Total . . . . .	74,375

## XXXV

## COLOR

White males . . . . .	57,546
Colored males . . . . .	6,036
White females . . . . .	9,808
Colored females . . . . .	985
Total . . . . .	74,375

















ANNEGERENY COUNTY YORK HOUSE, GLA  
MONT, PA.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

Allegheny County Workhouse

AND

INEBRIATE ASYLUM

FOR THE YEAR

1896

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PITTSBURGH  
PRESS OF SHAW BROTHERS  
1897





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# MANAGERS' REPORT

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## MANAGERS' REPORT

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*To the Honorable, the Inspectors of the Allegheny County Prison, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

GENTLEMEN:—

Herewith is presented for your consideration the Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Allegheny County Workhouse and Inebriate Asylum.

During the year 1896 the Board of Managers have held twenty-one meetings, besides numerous committee meetings; and, once a week or oftener, the Institution has been visited by some one or more members of the Board. At the Congress of the National Prison Association, held at Milwaukee in September last, the Workhouse was represented by the Superintendent, the Chaplain and one of the Managers. The contact there with men in the front rank of prison management gave new light to our work that has helped materially in the discharge of our duties.

Mr. William Hill, for five years our efficient Superintendent, tendered his resignation June 27, much to the regret of the members of the Board, who had learned not only to value him as an officer, but to esteem him as a personal friend. On July 23, Mr. Thomas P. Fleeson, of Tarentum, Penn'a., was elected Superintendent.

### FINANCES

The cash balance January 1, 1896, was \$40,011.52, and on December 31, 1896, it was \$55,370.54. During the year \$50,000 was received from the Treasurer of Allegheny County. The total expenditures were \$229,317.27, or \$41,249.85 more than

the previous year. Against this we have stock on hand amounting to \$56,305.28, which is \$16,332.55 more than in 1895. There are also 10,000 days' boarding expenses more than in the previous year, \$2,000 more salaries, and an excess of freight bills, always large, commensurate with the greater amount of business done.

## **EXPENSES AND EARNINGS**

The tabulated statement given on page 12 shows some interesting comparisons of figures for the past ten years. From this it will be seen that the average cost per day per inmate has varied but little, ranging from  $31\frac{8}{100}$  cents in 1894, to  $38\frac{58}{100}$  cents in 1888, or a general average for the ten years of  $37\frac{17}{100}$  cents. The cost per inmate per day for 1896 is  $1\frac{7}{100}$  cents below the average. The daily average cost after deducting earnings, ranges from  $22\frac{8}{100}$  cents in 1881, to  $7\frac{11}{100}$  cents in 1896. The average for the ten years is  $15\frac{33}{100}$  cents. The cost for 1896 is  $8\frac{22}{100}$  cents below the average.

The earnings from outside sources, and not counting prison labor done for the Institution itself, show a yearly average for the ten years of \$52,034.38. The earnings for 1896 are \$75,156.26 or \$23,115.88 above the average, making a good showing, especially when the general depression in business for the year is considered. These large returns from labor for outside parties have reduced the cost of maintenance to  $7\frac{11}{100}$  cents per inmate per day, showing that the convict under proper management can be made to support himself.

## **OUR PRISON POPULATION**

We have many inmates whose value to the Institution is less than the cost of keep; men physically and mentally broken down, lacking intelligence, activity, willingness, leading an aimless, hopeless life. Many more are on terms so short that they cannot be trained to profitable work. We have received during the year 4,492 prisoners. Of these there were under sentences of thirty days and less, 2,993; under

sentences of from forty to ninety days, 889. Could this class be utilized and their labor made productive, the average cost of keep per man per day would not fall as it now does on the smaller band of competent and willing workers, but would be borne by the whole prison population, and at a figure less than the very low one given for the year just closed. The Institution should be in reality what it is in name—a workhouse.

### **ROAD MAKING**

The facilities for supplying work to the prisoner are exceedingly limited and the tendency of the times is to still further limit and restrain. Nothing is more distressing than to see hundreds of men shut in their cells day after day for want of work, and yet, when short of orders, not infrequently is this the case. The farm in proper season gives relief to many. The construction and repair of the county roads is often urged upon the Managers as a proper occupation for the inmates of the Workhouse. From time to time the Prison has been called upon to supply labor on the roads in the neighborhood, and to help the farmers in their harvest work. Where the distance is not great such work has been accepted. In 1893 this work amounted to \$1,711.84; in 1894 to \$669.74; in 1895 to \$1,147.64; in 1896 to \$338.43.

Much more of such work would be gladly received could our township supervisors bring to us their broken roads for repair, but it is manifestly out of the question to take to distant points large forces of convicts, camping out, exposing them to all the incidents of bad weather, no drainage, sickness, and contact with people of the baser sort that will bring them whiskey, fire-arms, and moral contagion. Nor is there any community that would care to have such a camp in their neighborhood. The cost, too, of keeping and guarding such a gang outside the prison walls, at night and in bad weather, would far exceed the profits.

## **REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS**

During the past year the steam heating apparatus of the administration and residence building was entirely renewed ; the prison yard was re-paved, the bake-ovens rebuilt; the Superintendent's residence and the offices repapered repainted and recarpeted ; new tubular boilers placed in the pumping station at the river ; general repairs to the buildings and machinery made ; at a total cost of \$9,920.97.

The increasing population, the deterioration of buildings not well constructed at first, the demands of advanced penology point to some radical changes. As a protection against fire certain wooden structures should be removed ; the frame work of the roofs on the east and west wings should be rebuilt of iron ; larger water pipes should be laid and connected with the Allegheny City main running through our grounds.

The over-crowded cells—frequently two men in a cell—sometimes four—demand a new cell block. This should be put up with three instead of four tiers of cells, of not less than six feet wide, eight feet long and eight feet high, having ample light night and day.

On completion of the new cell block, an entire remodeling of the old blocks will be in order, making wider cells—they are now only four feet six inches—making three tiers instead of four.

The chapel is always over-crowded, compelling extra seats in the aisles—not only contrary to the statute, but exposing all to great risk. This room is on the second floor, approachable by a single, narrow stairway, thus adding to the risk and danger in case of a sudden alarm. A new and larger chapel on the ground floor is needed.

The bath house requires, as a protection against contagion, the removal of the tubs, and the substitution of shower-baths.

## THE HOSPITAL

The necessity for adequate hospital accommodation presses more urgently day by day. Of contagious diseases we have more tuberculosis cases than of any other, and they are of long continuance. The following extract from a Report on Tuberculosis to the New York Board of Health, made January 12, 1897 is presented to show our need of better accommodation.

"The best medical opinion forbids that persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis be treated in association with other classes of cases in the general medical wards of general hospitals. This opinion is based on the daily observation that consumptives, when occupying hospital wards in common with other classes of cases, not only constitute a serious source of danger to other patients, but that they are themselves placed under peculiarly unfavorable conditions. Since pulmonary tuberculosis is a communicable disease, and far more fatal than any other communicable disease with which this board has to deal, and destroys more lives than all the other communicable diseases together, it would seem self-evident that some efficient and far-reaching measures should be at once adopted to protect the inhabitants of this city from its further ravages."

These considerations have prompted the Managers to consider plans for a new hospital. In the one room now at command there is no opportunity for isolating contagious or offensive diseases; no place where an operation can be safely performed; no means of ventilation.

The location of the new hospital and of the proposed new cell block will require the removal of some wooden shop buildings—a measure much to be desired on account of risk from fire. These shops will have to be rebuilt outside the present wall, and the wall extended to include them.



## **VENTILATION**

The whole prison needs a complete system of ventilation. The thorough and constant cleanliness of person, clothing and cells, is all that we have against the vitiated air of the cell rooms, which penetrates the offices and the dwelling to the detriment of all.

## **PRISON PROBLEMS**

What can best be done with and for the short term men? How are the difficulties of obtaining employment for our prison population to be met? Where and how shall a new hospital and a new cell wing be built? are grave problems pressing for a solution. Where shall we begin? What most needs to be done first? are questions side by side with, What is the best way? and What will it cost?

## **OVER-WORK**

The administration has been carefully directed in the interest of the inmate, so that as a workman he may be stimulated to his best by receiving pay for over-work. This helps to fix upon him habits of application, carefulness, quickness and skill. Within the last ten years over fifteen thousand dollars have been paid our men for over-work. This means not working over-time, but more and better work than the allotted daily task. It is an important factor in the always difficult task of maintaining discipline.

## **MORAL IMPROVEMENT OF INMATES**

The fact that out of the 4,492 prisoners received in 1896, 2,138 were under thirty years of age, and over 300 of these under twenty years, is a strong argument for effort in moral improvement. Many of these young people get impressions for good that make a turning point in their lives.

## **THE PRISON SCHOOL**

We ask your attention to the prison school. In a small and crowded room about forty men receive elementary instruction from the Chaplain during the winter season, two hours a week.

Of the total prisoners received during the year, 593 could read but not write ; 571 could neither read nor write. While we can do nothing here for the short term men, yet had we more space and more assistance, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred men of the long term prisoners would gladly attend school for elementary instruction. We need a larger room, properly furnished, an additional teacher, and more police force.

Two advantages are to be derived from the prison school:

First: Better discipline. The prisoner occupied with an interesting and useful book is little inclined to make trouble. The prison library of over one thousand volumes is worth more in this way than an extra police force in the corridors.

Second: The ability to read and write, and the opportunity in prison so to do, go far towards keeping a man from himself. Otherwise, in many instances, he leaves the prison a physical and a mental wreck.

Third: The mental stimulus given by the school makes the man more amenable to good influences, and more likely to become a useful man on his discharge.

**AUDITOR'S REPORT** We refer with pleasure to the letter on another page, of Mr. James Dickson, accountant, who has recently completed a thorough review of the Workhouse accounts.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN WAY, JR.

*President.*

JOHN A. BELL

*Secretary.*

CLAREMONT, March 1, 1897.

# COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS

YEARS	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	Averages
Number of days' board furnished prisoners	215,775	206,545	229,508	256,536	267,365	283,439	280,630	303,077	275,046	285,420	260,334
Daily average of inmates	591	564	628	702	732	774	768	830	753	779	712
Daily average cost of each inmate	\$5 <sup>17</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c.	\$8 <sup>58</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c.	\$6 <sup>32</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c.	\$3 <sup>63</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c.	\$6 <sup>88</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c.	\$6 <sup>43</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c.	\$5 <sup>63</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c.	\$1 <sup>83</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c.	\$3 <sup>98</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c.	\$3 <sup>44</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c.	\$7 <sup>19</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c.
Earn'gs from labor or business with outside parties	\$40,110	\$41,196	\$39,426	\$47,855	\$39,447	\$55,124	\$56,966	\$62,595	\$62,475	\$75,150	\$52,034
Daily average cost per inmate, deducting earn'gs	16 <sup>58</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c.	18 <sup>64</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c.	19 <sup>14</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c.	14 <sup>97</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c.	22 <sup>80</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c.	17 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c.	15 <sup>32</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c.	11 <sup>17</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c.	11 <sup>26</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c.	7 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c.	15 <sup>33</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c.
Gratuities to prisoners	\$711.58	\$777.54	\$882.12	\$1172.15	\$794.18	\$409.43	\$594.50	\$300.15	\$485.50	\$582.75	
Outside work done by prisoners	\$115.59	\$ 83.17	\$715.86	\$1316.04	\$1481.28	\$1359.99	\$1711.84	\$669.74	\$1147.64	\$338.43	
Earnings by over-work of prisoners	\$2425.80	\$2697.49	\$1783.88	\$1380.33	\$1780.93	\$1356.61	\$ 666.53	\$1064.01	\$1061.56	\$1511.66	





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# AUDITOR'S REPORT

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## AUDITOR'S REPORT

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316 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA., }  
January, 30, 1897 }

MR. JOHN WAY, JR.,

*President Board of Managers*

*Allegheny County Workhouse*

DEAR SIR :—In accordance with your request, I have examined the books of the Allegheny County Workhouse for the years 1893, 1894, 1895, and 1896, and have to report as follows :

I find the books and accounts in first class condition in every respect ; and my report now is the same as the one I made in 1893 after I had examined the books for 1891 and 1892. The superior excellence of the accounting continues in full force, and I have no change to recommend or suggest.

Very truly yours,

JAMES DICKSON,

*Accountant.*





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# SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

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## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

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CLAREMONT, PA., Dec. 31, 1896

*To the Honorable, the Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Workhouse:*

GENTLEMEN:—

Following the established custom, I have the honor to present the Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Allegheny County Workhouse for the year 1896.

Having taken charge of this institution in the month of August, most of the year's report and anything therein that may be gratifying to you, is largely due to the able management of my predecessor, Hon. Wm. Hill, and to the excellent condition in which I found all the affairs of the institution.

The same manufacturies have been carried on during the last few years, viz: brooms, brushes, kegs and ice, all of which have been profitable to the institution.

The farm and garden have provided employment for a large number of prisoners, and their products have been a great benefit in lessening the expense of maintaining the institution.

Discipline has been maintained throughout the year, although at times the prison has been in an over-crowded condition, there being 113 prisoners more than we had cells, and consequently necessitating the placing of two in a cell, which is very injurious to the prisoners and to proper prison discipline.

From the report of the clerk, Mr. Edward Krieg, you will see that the number of prisoners January 1, 1896, was 849. The number received during the year was 4492, making a total of 5341. Number discharged by due process of law, 4374 ; escaped, 2; died, 8; daily average, 780.

The daily average cost of maintaining each prisoner was thirty-three and forty-four hundredths (33 44-100) cents. This includes the salaries of officers and employees, repairs and other expenses incurred in the management of the institution.

Total earnings of the institution \$75,150.26, making the net cost to the County for maintaining each prisoner per day, seven and eleven hundredths (7 11-100) cents.

For full statistical, moral and medical information I refer you to the reports of the clerk, Mr. Edward Krieg, the chaplain, Rev. C. L. Bradshaw, and the physician, G. M. Kelly, M. D.

In conclusion I wish to extend my sincere thanks to Hon. William Hill for his friendship to me when I took charge ; to the Board of Managers for their continued kindness, counsel and willingness to aid me at all times ; to the officers and employees for their help, loyalty and faithfulness.

Very respectfully submitted.

THOS. P. FLEESON

*Superintendent.*





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FINANCIAL REPORT  
FOR 1896

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# STATEMENT

OF THE

## Cash Receipts and Expenditures

OF THE

### Allegheny County Workhouse

FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1896, BOTH DATES INCLUSIVE

#### RECEIPTS

Cash on hand January 1st, 1896 . . . . .	\$ 40,011 52
“ received from Treasurer of Allegheny County . . . . .	50,000 00
From other counties for maintenance of prisoners . . . . .	17,565 93
“ Interest on promisory notes . . . . .	11 68
“ Hired labor of prisoners and employees . . . . .	338 43
“ Officers’ and notary fees . . . . .	78 74
“ Rebate on merchandise . . . . .	9 89
“ Water rents . . . . .	495 94
“ House rents . . . . .	36 61
“ Blacksmithing and horseshoeing . . . . .	135 85
“ Laundry work . . . . .	32 05
“ Contents of contribution box . . . . .	3 03
“ Unclaimed money of prisoners . . . . .	10 02
“ Boarding calves . . . . .	26 00
“ Sale of one bull and one hoghide . . . . .	2 75
“     “ One flatboat . . . . .	4 00
“     “ Pit posts . . . . .	47 35
“     “ Water fixtures . . . . .	3 00
“     “ Gas to Allegheny City Home and others . . . . .	1,051 96
“     “ Lime, lumber and brick . . . . .	25 32
“     “ Shoes and repairing same . . . . .	702 58
“     “ Scrap iron, rags and old barrels . . . . .	615 07
“     “ Coal and firewood . . . . .	517 22

From Sale of Grease and tar . . . . .	\$	253	90
“ “ Paint stuffs, pipe, etc. . . . .		54	35
“ “ Live stock (pigs, calves, cows, etc.) . . . . .		311	35
“ “ Provisions, kraut, etc. . . . .		405	28
“ “ Farm products . . . . .		1,573	16
“ “ Ice . . . . .		2,696	70
“ “ Brushes . . . . .		10,115	67
“ “ Cooperage . . . . .		57,074	96
“ “ Brooms . . . . .		100,477	50
Total . . . . .	\$	284,687	81

## EXPENDITURES

For Staves, heading, hoop steel, etc. . . . .	\$	33	553	29
“ Freight on same and manufactured cooperage . . . . .		6,648	78	
“ Traveling expenses tolls, oils, etc. . . . .		62	20	
“ Wages of employees in keg factory . . . . .		930	07	
“ Tools used in keg factory . . . . .		223	28	
“ Miscellaneous machinery . . . . .		912	50	
“ Broom factory stock, including royalties on sewing machines and other expenses . . . . .		63,521	72	
“ Freight paid on material and manufactured brooms . . . . .		12,924	36	
“ Wages of employees in broom factory . . . . .		3,282	46	
“ Overwork paid prisoners for making brooms . . . . .		1,511	66	
“ Brush blocks, bristles, wire, etc. . . . .		6,482	65	
“ Freight paid on same . . . . .		198	91	
“ Wages of employees in brush factory . . . . .		655	64	
“ Material to manufacture ice . . . . .		333	20	
“ Material for new construction, including freight . . . . .		1,577	35	
“ General freight expressage, telegrams and railroad tickets . . . . .		1,832	68	
“ Gratuities given prisoners . . . . .		582	75	
“ Salaries and wages . . . . .		43,563	06	
“ Traveling expenses . . . . .		176	81	
“ Auditing books of Workhouse for 1893, 1894, 1895 . . . . .		589	20	
“ Boiler inspection . . . . .		39	00	
“ Rent of telephone . . . . .		207	25	
“ Library, stationery and postage . . . . .		1,153	56	
“ Expenses conveying and recapturing escaped prisoners . . . . .		146	22	
“ Fire insurance . . . . .		36	50	
“ General repairs of machinery and buildings . . . . .		8,643	79	
“ Brushes, spectacles, combs, etc. . . . .		149	73	
“ Benzine, gasoline, lamp oil and wagon grease . . . . .		304	15	
“ Lime for whitewashing, etc. . . . .		161	81	

For Farm tools, seed, manure, etc. . . . .	1,106 28	
“ Live stock . . . . .	594 00	
“ Furniture, carpets, etc., etc. . . . .	1,277 18	
“ Hardware and tools . . . . .	1,091 09	
“ Kitchenware . . . . .	47 32	
“ Saddlery and repairing . . . . .	121 30	
“ Coal and gas . . . . .	9,867 80	
“ Drugs and medicines . . . . .	751 83	
“ Clothing and bedding . . . . .	3,594 59	
“ Shoes, leather and findings . . . . .	2,000 85	
“ Flour . . . . .	6,610 62	
“ Beef . . . . .	6,175 59	
“ Pork . . . . .	384 23	
“ Tobacco . . . . .	812 23	
“ Groceries and provisions . . . . .	3,893 91	
“ Feed for horses and cows . . . . .	583 87	
		<hr/>
		\$229,317 27
Cash in hands of Treasurer . . . . .	\$55,332 02	
“ and checks in office . . . . .	955 80	
		<hr/>
	\$56,287 82	
Less warrants outstanding at date . . . . .	917 28	
		<hr/>
		55,370 54
		<hr/>
		\$284,687 81

# STATEMENT

OF THE

## Operations of the Several Business Departments

### KEG FACTORY

*Dr.*

To Stock on hand Jan 1, 1896 . . . . .	\$ 18,644 29
“ Cash paid on account of Stock during the year \$ 40,264 27	
Less accounts due on same for 1895 . . . . .	635 06
	<hr/>
	39,629 21
“ Wages of skilled employees . . . . .	930 07
“ Proportionate charge for tools and repairs . . .	498 27
“ Amount yet due on purchase of Stock . . . .	783 57
	<hr/>
	\$ 60,485 41

*Cr.*

By Cash received for cooperage . . . . .	\$ 57,074 96
Less accounts and bills receivable for 1895 . .	8,023 32
	<hr/>
	\$ 49,051 64
“ Stock on hand January 1, 1897 . . . . .	24,616 21
“ Accounts of 1896 uncollected . . . . .	5,501 92
“ Bills receivable . . . . .	120 98
	<hr/>
	\$79,290 75
Amount to credit of keg factory . . . . .	<hr/>
	\$18,805 34

# BROOM FACTORY

*Dr.*

To Stock on hand January 1 1896 . . . . .	\$ 16,429 71
“ Cash paid on account of Stock during the year including royaltics and other expenses . . . \$ 76,446 08	
Less account due on same for 1895 . . . . .	3,002 36
	<hr/>
	73,443 72
“ Wages paid employees . . . . .	3,282 46
“ Proportionate charge for repairs . . . . .	305 54
“ Earnings of prisoners for overwork . . . . .	1,511 66
“ Amount yet due on purchase of materials . . .	3,226 34
	<hr/>
	\$ 98,199 43

*Cr.*

By Cash received for brooms sold . . . . .	\$100,477 50
Less accounts and bills receivable for 1895. . .	8,518 76
	<hr/>
	\$ 91,958 74
“ Stock on hand January 1, 1897 . . . . .	26,195 90
“ Accounts of 1896 uncollected . . . . .	9,910 40
“ Bills receivable . . . . .	309 30
	<hr/>
	128,374 34
Amount to credit of Broom factory . . . . .	<hr/>
	\$ 30,174 91

# BRUSH FACTORY

## Dr.

To Stock on hand January 1, 1896 . . . . .	\$ 4,998 73
" Cash paid on account of stock during the year . .	\$ 6,681 56
Less amount due on same for 1895 . . . . .	374 00
	<hr/>
	6,307 56
" Wages paid employee . . . . .	655 64
" Proportionate charge for repairs . . . . .	123 74
" Amount yet due on material purchased . . . . .	162 10
	<hr/>
	\$12,247 77

## Cr.

By Cash received for brushes . . . . .	\$10,115 67
Less accounts for 1895 . . . . .	3,184 45
	<hr/>
	\$ 6,931 22
" Stock on hand January 1, 1897 . . . . .	5,493 87
" Accounts of 1896 uncollected . . . . .	1,843 00
	<hr/>
	14,268 09
Balance to credit of brush factory . . . . .	\$ 2,020 32



# ICE

## Dr.

To Material to manufacture ice . . . . .	\$ 333 20
“ Proportionate charge for repairs . . . . .	339 49
	<u>\$ 672 69</u>

## Cr.

By Cash received from sales . . . . .	\$2,696 70	
“ Accounts of 1897 uncollected . . . . .	12 65	
	<u>2,709 35</u>	
Balance to credit of ice account . . . . .		\$2,036 66

# OTHER COUNTIES FOR BOARDING PRISONERS

Cash received from other counties having agreements with the Allegheny County Workhouse for board- ing prisoners . . . . .	\$17,565 93	
Less accounts of 1895 . . . . .	6,947 68	
	<u>\$10,618 25</u>	
Accounts of 1896 uncollected . . . . .	4,832 83	
Revenue from this source for 1896 . . . . .		\$15,451 08

# MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF REVENUE

Received for gas furnished Allegheny City Home and others . . . . .	\$1,051 96	
Water rents . . . . .	495 94	
	\$ 1,547 90	
Less accounts of 1895 . . . . .	712 77	
	\$ 835 13	
Uncollected accounts of 1896 . . . . .	629 19	
		\$ 1,464 32
Received for hired labor of prisoners . . . . .		338 43
“ “ Washing . . . . .		32 05
“ “ Officers' and Notary fees . . . . .		78 74
“ “ House rent . . . . .		36 61
“ “ Interest on promisory notes . . . . .		11 68
“ “ Blacksmithing and horseshoeing . . . . .		135 85
“ “ Rebate on merchandise . . . . .		9 89
“ “ Contents of contribution box . . . . .		3 03
“ “ Unclaimed money of prisoners . . . . .		10 02
“ “ Boarding calves . . . . .		26 00
“ “ from sale of shoes and repairing . . . . .		702 58
“ “ “ “ Grease and tar . . . . .		253 90
“ “ “ “ Live stock . . . . .		311 35
“ “ “ “ Farm products . . . . .		1,573 16
“ “ “ “ Pitposts . . . . .		47 35
“ “ “ “ Water fixtures and sundry articles,consisting mainly of such as are charged to general expense account		1,626 99
		<u>\$8,661 95</u>

## RECAPITULATION OF BUSINESS REVENUE

From Keg factory . . . . .	\$ 18,805 34
“ Broom factory . . . . .	30 174 91
“ Brush factory . . . . .	2,020 32
“ Ice factory . . . . .	2,036 66
“ Other counties for boarding prisoners . . . . .	15,451 08
“ Miscellaneous items . . . . .	6,661 95
	<u>\$75,150 26</u>

## SUMMARY

The expenses of this institution for the year ending December 31 1896 were:

For Food consumed . . . . .	\$17,876 58
“ Clothing in use and consumed . . . . .	5,595 44
“ Salaries . . . . .	43,563 06
“ Repairs and insurance . . . . .	7,636 53
“ Other expenses . . . . .	20,783 83
	<u>\$ 95,455 44</u>

The number of days board furnished prisoners during 1896 was 285,420.

The daily average of inmates was  $779\frac{306}{366}$ .

The daily average cost of each inmate was  $33\frac{44}{100}$  cents.

The earnings from labor or business of the institution conducted with outside parties were \$75,150.25.

The daily average cost of each inmate, after deducting earnings, was  $7\frac{11}{100}$  cents.

# GENERAL STATEMENT

REAL ESTATE	Dr.	Cr.
Consisting of farm, buildings and general improvements at last re- port . . . . .		\$ 1,119,038 23
Add new improvements constructed during the year :		
Paving of main yard of prison with cement concrete 2,042 square yards.		
Material and labor . . . . .	1,531 50	
New iron roof on additions to boiler house . . . . .	166 50	
	\$ 1,120,736 23	
Increase in valuation . . . . .		\$ 1,698 00
MACHINERY		
As per last report . . . . .	29,056 71	
Additions during the year 1896 :		
1 Singer sewing machine . . . . .	32 50	
1 planer . . . . .	415 00	
1 mowing machine . . . . .	45 00	
1 grain drill . . . . .	50 00	
1 washing machine . . . . .	350 00	
1 fan . . . . .	20 00	
	\$ 29,969 21	
Less 10 per cent. for wear and tear . . . . .	2,996 92	
	\$ 26,972 29	
Loss in valuation . . . . .	\$ 2,084 42	
LIVE STOCK		
Last report . . . . .	\$ 2,543 00	
Present valuation . . . . .	2,883 40	
Gain in valuation . . . . .		340 40
VEHICLES, TWO AND FOUR WHEELED		
Last valuation . . . . .	\$ 1,282 00	
Present valuation . . . . .	1,184 00	
Loss in valuation . . . . .	98 00	
Amount carried forward . . . . .	\$ 2,182 42	\$ 2,038 40

GENERAL STATEMENT—Continued.

		<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Amount brought forward . . .		\$ 2,182 42	\$ 2,038 40
<b>BUILDING MATERIAL</b>			
Last valuation . . . . .	\$ 631 86		
Present valuation . . . . .	969 04		
Gain in valuation . . . . .			\$ 337 18
<b>MISCELLANEOUS STOCK</b>			
Of goods in store for the general use of the prison which have not been in use :			
Last valuation . . . . .	\$11,942 35		
Tools . . . . .	\$ 107 96		
Lime, cement . . . . .	167 42		
Paint stuffs . . . . .	364 48		
Material for use of black- smith . . . . .	829 69		
Dry goods . . . . .	3,687 59		
Brushes, combs, stationery	228 14		
Hardware . . . . .	351 04		
Oats, hay, straw . . . . .	1,733 10		
Flour, groceries . . . . .	2,497 35		
Drugs and medicines . .	500 00		
	10,466 77		
Loss in valuation . . . . .		1,475 58	
<b>GENERAL STOCK FOR USE OF KEG FACTORY</b>			
Last valuation . . . . .	18,644 29		
Present valuation . . . . .	24,616 21		
Gain in valuation . . . . .			5,971 92
<b>GENERAL STOCK FOR USE OF BROOM FACTORY</b>			
Last valuation . . . . .	\$16,429 71		
Present valuation . . . . .	26,195 90		
Gain in valuation . . . . .			9,766 19
Amount carried forward . .		\$ 3,658 00	\$18,113 69

GENERAL STATEMENT—Continued.

		<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Amount brought forward . . .		\$ 3,658 00	\$18,113 69
GENERAL STOCK FOR USE OF BRUSH FACTORY			
Last valuation . . . . .	\$ 4,998 73		
Present valuation . . . . .	5,493 87		
Gain in valuation . . . . .			495 14
BOOK ACCOUNTS DUE THE WORK- HOUSE			
Last report . . . . .	\$27,511 35		
For Cooperage . . . . .	\$5,501 92		
“ Brooms . . . . .	9,910 40		
“ Brushes . . . . .	1,843 00		
“ Maintenance of prison- ers . . . . .	4,832 83		
“ Gas and water . . . . .	629 19		
“ Ice . . . . .	12 65		
“ Miscellaneous items, viz., shoes, tar, labor, etc. . . . .	181 30		
	22,911 29		
Decrease in valuation . . . .		4,600 06	
BOOK ACCOUNTS DUE BY THE WORK- HOUSE.			
To sundry persons last report . . .	\$ 7,128 08		
On account of keg factory \$ 783 57			
On account of broom fac- tory . . . . .	3,226 34		
On account of brush fac- tory . . . . .	162 10		
On account of miscella- neous stock . . . . .	3,534 86		
	7,706 87		
Increase . . . . .		578 79	
Amount carried forward . . .		\$ 8,836 85	\$18,608 83

GENERAL STATEMENT—Continued.

		<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Amount brought forward . . .		\$ 8,836	85	\$ 18,608	83
BILLS RECEIVABLE					
On hand last report . . . . .	\$ 429 55				
“ at date . . . . .	430 28				
Increase . . . . .					73
RECEIVED FROM TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY . .					
		50,000	00		
CASH ON HAND					
Last report . . . . .	\$40,011 52				
On hand at date . . . . .	55,370 54				
Increase . . . . .				15,359	02
BALANCE					
Deficiency which represents the amount over and above all earn- ings which was needed for the maintenance of the Workhouse for the year 1896 . . . . .				24,868	27
		\$ 58,836	85	\$ 58,836	85

## FARM

Produce of the Workhouse farm during the season of 1896

85 tons hay	666 bushels onions	2,218 galls milk
30 tons straw	460 bushels tomatoes	1,200 galls buttermilk
535 bushels rye	25 bushels pickles	72 quarts cream
300 bushels navy beans	22,060 heads of cabbage	654 dozen eggs
150 bushels green beans	3,500 heads celery	150 chickens
580 bushels yellow corn	60 bushels apples	500 pounds dressed hogs
333 bushels sweet corn	7 bushels peaches	721 pounds dressed beef
10 bushels turnips	1 bushel plums	45 pigs (sold)
25 bushels carrots	1 bushel cherries	6 calves (sold)
150 bushels parsnips	350 quarts strawberries	Plants and cut flowers
50 bushels beets	400 quarts raspberries	sold cash amounting to
250 bushels cow beets	1,502 pounds butter	\$550.51
5,034 bushels potatoes	86 bushels peas	





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STATISTICAL REPORT  
FOR 1896

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# STATISTICS, 1896

## I

### STATISTICS FOR 1896

Number in confinement December 31, 1895 . . . . .	849	
Number received during 1896 . . . . .	<u>4,492</u>	5,341

### OF THE ABOVE THERE WERE

Discharged by expiration of sentence . . . . .	4,194	
"    "    order of Court . . . . .	45	
"    "    reduction of time . . . . .	125	
"    "    Governor's pardon . . . . .	2	
Escaped without recapture . . . . .	2	
Died . . . . .	8	
Removed to hospital for the insane . . . . .	<u>8</u>	4,384

### LEAVING IN CONFINEMENT DECEMBER 31, 1896

Males, white . . . . .	728	
Males, colored . . . . .	<u>145</u>	873
Females, white . . . . .	74	
Female, colored . . . . .	<u>10</u>	84
Total . . . . .		957

## II.

### THE NUMBER RECEIVED EACH MONTH WAS

	Males	Females	Total
January . . . . .	321	18	339
February . . . . .	274	25	299
March . . . . .	317	33	350
April . . . . .	235	36	271
May . . . . .	319	35	354
June . . . . .	366	50	416
July . . . . .	308	43	351
August . . . . .	433	38	471
September . . . . .	367	56	423
October . . . . .	268	41	309
November . . . . .	359	28	387
December . . . . .	469	53	522
Total . . . . .			4,492

### III

#### THE NUMBER IN CONFINEMENT AT THE END OF EACH MONTH WAS

	Males.	Females.	Total.
January . . . . .	724	61	785
February . . . . .	711	61	772
March . . . . .	716	64	780
April . . . . .	647	61	708
May . . . . .	690	64	754
June . . . . .	707	80	787
July . . . . .	660	76	736
August . . . . .	779	70	849
September . . . . .	702	85	787
October . . . . .	653	80	733
November . . . . .	760	71	831
December . . . . .	873	84	957

# IV

## OF THE 4492 PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR, THERE WERE COMMITTED

By Court of Oyer and Terminer, Allegheny County . . . . .	34
“ “ “ Fayette County . . . . .	6
“ “ “ Armstrong County . . . . .	3
“ “ “ Washington County . . . . .	1
“ “ “ Beaver County . . . . .	6
“ “ “ Lawrence County . . . . .	1
“ of Quarter Sessions, Allegheny County . . . . .	622
“ “ “ Mercer County . . . . .	11
“ “ “ Armstrong County . . . . .	15
“ “ “ Butler County . . . . .	9
“ “ “ Westmoreland County . . . . .	29
“ “ “ Washington County . . . . .	64
“ “ “ Lawrence County . . . . .	21
“ “ “ Beaver County . . . . .	2
“ “ “ Fayette County . . . . .	44
“ “ “ Crawford County . . . . .	10
“ “ “ Erie County . . . . .	15
“ “ “ Jefferson County . . . . .	4
“ “ “ Greene County . . . . .	3
“ “ “ Clarion County . . . . .	2
“ “ “ Indiana County . . . . .	1
By Joseph Brandner, Police Magistrate, Pittsburgh . . . . .	40
“ Wm. McCallin, “ “ . . . . .	63
“ Jere Doherty, “ “ . . . . .	153
“ P. J. Donahoe, “ “ . . . . .	163
“ Thos. Mullen, “ “ . . . . .	44
“ B. McKenna, “ “ . . . . .	832
“ R. G. MacGonigle, “ “ . . . . .	189
“ D. J. McGarey, “ “ . . . . .	192
“ Arch. Mackrell, “ “ . . . . .	286
“ Robt. Ostermaier, “ “ . . . . .	127
“ D. M. McKelvey, “ “ Allegheny . . . . .	103
“ H. Hunneshagen, “ “ . . . . .	427
“ Jas. Z. Andre, Esq., Mayor of McKeesport . . . . .	146
“ R. T. Carothers, “ “ . . . . .	61
“ Jos. Fidler, Deputy “ “ . . . . .	18
“ Justices of the Peace, Allegheny County . . . . .	662
“ “ “ “ Washington County . . . . .	28
“ “ “ “ Mercer County . . . . .	22
“ “ “ “ Lawrence County . . . . .	33
Total . . . . .	4,492

# V

## CRIME OR OFFENSE

Adultery . . . . .	22	Disturbing meetings . .	2
Assault . . . . .	5	Disorderly conduct, carrying concealed weapons . . . . .	1
Assault, felonious . . .	6	Drunkennness . . . . .	83
Assault and battery . . .	110	Drunkennness and disorderly conduct . . . . .	117
Assault and battery, aggravated . . . . .	36	Drunkennness and suspicious person . . . . .	1
Assault and battery, felonious . . . . .	48	Defrauding boarding house keeper . . . . .	1
Assault and battery, with intent to rape . . . . .	8	Embezzlement . . . . .	13
Assault and battery with intent to kill . . . . .	2	Entering building and larceny . . . . .	4
Attempt to rape . . . . .	6	Entering building to commit felony . . . . .	11
Assault and battery, and carrying concealed weapons . . . . .	4	Entering railroad car to commit larceny . . . . .	2
Administering poison . .	1	Escape . . . . .	2
Being a professional thief	1	Forgery and larceny . .	1
Bigamy . . . . .	4	Forgery . . . . .	12
Breaking and entering .	5	False pretenses . . . . .	12
Burglary . . . . .	13	Felonious shooting and cutting . . . . .	3
Buggery . . . . .	2	Felonious rape . . . . .	2
Being a common prostitute . . . . .	18	Fornication . . . . .	3
Carrying concealed weapons . . . . .	22	Fornication and adultery	2
Common public nuisance	9	Gambling . . . . .	10
Conspiracy . . . . .	6	Horse stealing . . . . .	2
Cruelty to children . . .	3	Interfering with officer .	10
Cruelty to animals . . .	1	Indecent exposure of person . . . . .	7
Cruelty and neglect . .	11		
Disorderly conduct . . .	1,413		
Disorderly conduct and suspicious character .	2		

Incorrigibility . . . . .	1	Resisting an officer . . .	2
Keeping a bawdy house . . . . .	7	Riot . . . . .	4
Keeping a disorderly house . . . . .	67	Robbery . . . . .	6
Keeping a gambling house . . . . .	8	Robbery and receiving stolen goods . . . . .	7
Keeping a gambling and disorderly house . . . . .	1	Selling liquor unlawfully . . . . .	155
Larceny . . . . .	168	Suspicious characters . . . . .	709
Larceny from person . . . . .	8	Sodomy . . . . .	1
Larceny by bailee . . . . .	11	Sodomy and bastardy . . . . .	4
Larceny and receiving stolen goods . . . . .	88	Shooting to kill . . . . .	2
Larceny and embezzlement . . . . .	4	Trespass . . . . .	2
Larceny and being an escaped prisoner . . . . .	1	Train jumping . . . . .	18
Larceny and burglary . . . . .	4	Threatening to kill . . . . .	1
Lewdness . . . . .	9	Unlawful wounding . . . . .	2
Malicious mischief . . . . .	9	Vagrancy . . . . .	961
Manslaughter . . . . .	1	Vagrancy and drunkenness . . . . .	1
Misdemeanor . . . . .	19	Vagrancy and suspicious person . . . . .	5
Perjury . . . . .	1	Vagrancy and disorderly conduct . . . . .	3
Pointing fire-arms . . . . .	6	Violating city or borough ordinance . . . . .	41
Prize-fighting . . . . .	1	Visiting disorderly house . . . . .	67
Rape . . . . .	2	Visiting gambling house . . . . .	4
Receiving stolen goods . . . . .	22		
			<hr/> 4,492



# VI

## OCCUPATION OF THOSE COMMITTED DURING 1896

Architect . . . . .	2	Carver . . . . .	1
Agent . . . . .	14	Caulker . . . . .	3
Actor . . . . .	4	Costumer . . . . .	2
Axleturner . . . . .	1		
Artist . . . . .	1	Driller . . . . .	5
		Druggist . . . . .	1
Butler . . . . .	2	Dentist . . . . .	2
Bill poster . . . . .	1	Drover . . . . .	2
Barber . . . . .	57	Dairy-man . . . . .	2
Baker . . . . .	29		
Blacksmith . . . . .	61	Electrician . . . . .	10
Book keeper . . . . .	13	Engineer . . . . .	36
Bricklayer . . . . .	44	Engraver . . . . .	2
Brakeman . . . . .	69		
Butcher . . . . .	21	Fireman . . . . .	79
Boiler maker . . . . .	42	Florist . . . . .	6
Basket maker . . . . .	7	Farmer . . . . .	48
Brass finisher . . . . .	3	Foreman . . . . .	4
Bartender . . . . .	7		
Bridge builder . . . . .	16	Gardener . . . . .	9
Box-maker . . . . .	1	Gasfitter . . . . .	2
Broom-maker . . . . .	4	Glassblower . . . . .	72
Brush-maker . . . . .	11	Glasscutter . . . . .	5
Beveler . . . . .	2		
Bootblack . . . . .	1	Hatter . . . . .	3
Boat-maker . . . . .	1	Harness-maker . . . . .	2
Book-binder . . . . .	2	Housework . . . . .	398
		Horseshoer . . . . .	2
Conductor . . . . .	4	Heater . . . . .	16
Carpenter . . . . .	64	Huckster . . . . .	12
Cabinet-maker . . . . .	3	Hod-carrier . . . . .	4
Cigar-maker . . . . .	21	Hostler . . . . .	8
Clerk . . . . .	44		
Cooper . . . . .	11	Iron-worker . . . . .	4
Cook . . . . .	68		
Constable . . . . .	1	Jeweler . . . . .	2
Coppersmith . . . . .	1	Junk dealer . . . . .	1
Chemist . . . . .	6	Janitor . . . . .	6
Candy-maker . . . . .	4	Jockey . . . . .	10
Chain-maker . . . . .	4		
Carpet weaver . . . . .	1	Laborer . . . . .	1,848

Lather . . . . .	1	Shoemaker . . . . .	38
Laundress . . . . .	7	Stonecutter . . . . .	9
Lime-worker . . . . .	1	Storekeeper . . . . .	12
Lithographer . . . . .	2	Salesman . . . . .	24
Locksmith . . . . .	2	Slater . . . . .	3
		Sewing . . . . .	9
Machinist . . . . .	70	Shearman . . . . .	2
Mason . . . . .	21	Springmaker . . . . .	3
Merchant . . . . .	4	Saw sharpener . . . . .	3
Messenger . . . . .	5	Ship-builder . . . . .	1
Miller . . . . .	8	Steamfitter . . . . .	8
Miner . . . . .	153	Sawmaker . . . . .	1
Motorman . . . . .	6	Stenographer . . . . .	2
Moulder . . . . .	57	Switchman . . . . .	2
Musician . . . . .	4	Sheetreiter . . . . .	2
		Student . . . . .	3
Nail cutter . . . . .	5	Saddler . . . . .	6
No occupation . . . . .	4	Shingler . . . . .	1
Nurse . . . . .	5	Sailor . . . . .	23
Operator . . . . .	9	Tailor . . . . .	17
		Teacher . . . . .	4
Pressman . . . . .	2	Tooldresser . . . . .	3
Photographer . . . . .	3	Tinner . . . . .	17
Potter . . . . .	4	Teamster . . . . .	188
Painter . . . . .	65	Tanner . . . . .	2
Paper hanger . . . . .	16	Tilesetter . . . . .	2
Plasterer . . . . .	11	Timekeeper . . . . .	1
Plumber . . . . .	22	Trunkmaker . . . . .	1
Printer . . . . .	35	Tobacconist . . . . .	1
Puddler . . . . .	86		
Physician . . . . .	2	Upholsterer . . . . .	6
Polisher . . . . .	9	Undertaker . . . . .	1
Paver . . . . .	3		
Porter . . . . .	31	Veterinarian . . . . .	1
Pipewelder . . . . .	5		
Peddler . . . . .	15	Waiter . . . . .	86
Packer . . . . .	1	Weaver . . . . .	9
		Washing . . . . .	24
Roofer . . . . .	8	Watchman . . . . .	1
Roller . . . . .	32	Wiredrawer . . . . .	3
Reporter . . . . .	2	Watchmaker . . . . .	1

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4,492

## VII

### SENTENCES FOR WHICH COMMITTED

10 days . . . . .	20	6 months and 90 days . . . .	1
15 " . . . . .	2	7 " . . . . .	13
20 " . . . . .	13	8 " . . . . .	25
30 " . . . . .	2,957	9 " . . . . .	38
40 " . . . . .	1	10 " . . . . .	19
45 " . . . . .	2	11 " . . . . .	1
60 " . . . . .	468	11 " and 15 days . . . .	1
90 " . . . . .	247	11 " " 30 " . . . .	1
120 " . . . . .	1	1 year . . . . .	92
1 month . . . . .	10	13 months . . . . .	2
2 " . . . . .	19	14 " . . . . .	2
2 " and 30 days . . . .	1	15 " . . . . .	11
3 " . . . . .	151	1 year and 3 months . . . .	2
3 " and 20 days . . . .	13	1 " " 4 " . . . .	3
3 " " 30 " . . . .	11	17 months . . . . .	2
3 " " 40 " . . . .	4	18 " . . . . .	26
3 " " 60 " . . . .	6	20 " . . . . .	1
3 " " 120 " . . . .	1	21 " and 20 days . . . .	1
4 " . . . . .	71	30 " . . . . .	1
4 " and 15 days . . . .	1	2 years . . . . .	23
4 " " 20 " . . . .	1	2 " and 5 months . . . .	1
4 " " 30 " . . . .	3	2 " " 6 " . . . .	1
4 " " 60 " . . . .	1	3 years . . . . .	3
5 " . . . . .	30	4 " . . . . .	1
5 " and 20 days . . . .	1	5 " . . . . .	1
6 " . . . . .	184		
6 " and 84 days . . . .	1		
		Total . . . . .	4,492

# VIII

## OF THE 4,492 RECEIVED THERE WERE COMMITTED

For the first	time . .	2,550	For the thirty-fourth time . .	3
“ second	“ . .	792	“ thirty-fifth “ . .	2
“ third	“ . .	340	“ thirty-sixth “ . .	2
“ fourth	“ . .	203	“ thirty-seventh “ . .	2
“ fifth	“ . .	133	“ thirty-eighth “ . .	1
“ sixth	“ . .	88	“ thirty-ninth “ . .	1
“ seventh	“ . .	85	“ fortieth “ . .	1
“ eighth	“ . .	37	“ forty-first “ . .	1
“ ninth	“ . .	35	“ forty-second “ . .	1
“ tenth	“ . .	30	“ forty-third “ . .	1
“ eleventh	“ . .	21	“ forty-fourth “ . .	1
“ twelfth	“ . .	20	“ forty-fifth “ . .	1
“ thirteenth	“ . .	20	“ forty-sixth “ . .	1
“ fourteenth	“ . .	15	“ forty-seventh “ . .	1
“ fifteenth	“ . .	13	“ forty-eighth “ . .	1
“ sixteenth	“ . .	13	“ forty-ninth “ . .	1
“ seventeenth	“ . .	9	“ fiftieth “ . .	1
“ eighteenth	“ . .	4	“ fifty-first “ . .	1
“ nineteenth	“ . .	4	“ fifty-second “ . .	1
“ twentieth	“ . .	4	“ fifty-third “ . .	1
“ twenty-first	“ . .	4	“ fifty-fourth “ . .	1
“ twenty-second	“ . .	3	“ fifty-fifth “ . .	1
“ twenty-third	“ . .	3	“ fifty-sixth “ . .	1
“ twenty-fourth	“ . .	3	“ fifty-seventh “ . .	1
“ twenty-fifth	“ . .	3	“ fifty-eighth “ . .	1
“ twenty-sixth	“ . .	3	“ fifty-ninth “ . .	1
“ twenty-seventh	“ . .	3	“ sixtieth “ . .	1
“ twenty-eighth	“ . .	3	“ sixty-first “ . .	1
“ twenty-ninth	“ . .	3	“ sixty-second “ . .	1
“ thirtieth	“ . .	3	“ sixty-third “ . .	1
“ thirty-first	“ . .	3	“ sixty-fourth “ . .	1
“ thirty-second	“ . .	3	“ sixty-fifth “ . .	1
“ thirty-third	“ . .	3	“ sixty-sixth “ . .	1
			“ sixty-seventh “ . .	1
			“ sixty-eighth “ . .	1
			“ sixty-ninth “ . .	1
			Total . . . . .	4,492

## IX

### NATIVITY

United States . . . . .	2,994	Spain . . . . .	3
Ireland . . . . .	520	China . . . . .	3
Germany . . . . .	252	Switzerland . . . . .	2
England . . . . .	209	East Indies . . . . .	2
Austria . . . . .	103	Central America . . . . .	2
Scotland . . . . .	66	Bohemia . . . . .	2
Italy . . . . .	61	West Indies . . . . .	2
Wales . . . . .	60	Holland . . . . .	1
Poland . . . . .	53	Norway . . . . .	1
Canada . . . . .	35	Australia . . . . .	1
Russia . . . . .	35	Africa . . . . .	1
Hungary . . . . .	27	Roumania . . . . .	1
France . . . . .	26	Finland . . . . .	1
Sweden . . . . .	17	Armenia . . . . .	1
Denmark . . . . .	6	Greece . . . . .	1
Belgium . . . . .	4		
		Total . . . . .	4,492

## X

### AGE WHEN COMMITTED

Under 20 years of age . . . . .	322
From 20 to 30 years . . . . .	1,816
"    30 " 40 " . . . . .	1,223
"    40 " 50 " . . . . .	713
"    50 " 60 " . . . . .	312
60 years and over . . . . .	106
	4,492

## XI

### PARENTAL RELATIONS

Parents living at 16 . . . . .	3,204
Father died before 16 . . . . .	474
Mother died before 16 . . . . .	338
Both parents dead at 16 . . . . .	476
Total . . . . .	<u>4,492</u>

## XII

### EDUCATION

Read and write . . . . .	3,328
Read but not write . . . . .	593
Neither read nor write . . . . .	571
Total . . . . .	<u>4,492</u>

# XIII

## OF THE 571 WHO COULD NOT READ NOR WRITE, WERE

Native of United States . . . . .	254
“ Ireland . . . . .	119
“ Austria . . . . .	40
“ Italy . . . . .	28
“ Poland . . . . .	25
“ Germany . . . . .	22
“ England . . . . .	24
“ Russia . . . . .	21
“ Wales . . . . .	15
“ Hungary . . . . .	7
“ Scotland . . . . .	6
“ France . . . . .	4
“ Canada . . . . .	3
“ Belgium . . . . .	1
“ Sweden . . . . .	1
“ Finland . . . . .	1
Total . . . . .	<hr/> 571

## XIV

### HABITS OF LIFE

Abstinent . . . . .	408
Moderate drinkers . . . . .	1,224
Oceasionally intemperate . . . . .	1,924
Intemperate . . . . .	936
Total . . . . .	<u>4,492</u>

## XV

### COLOR

White males . . . . .	3,443
Black males . . . . .	593
White females . . . . .	386
Black females . . . . .	70
Total . . . . .	<u>4,492</u>



## XVI

### RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

Roman Catholics . . . . .	2,155
Methodists . . . . .	801
Presbyterians . . . . .	383
Baptists . . . . .	371
Lutherans . . . . .	190
Episcopal . . . . .	122
Jews . . . . .	11
Other denominations . . . . .	129
No religious instruction . . . . .	330
Total . . . . .	<u>4,492</u>

## XVII

### INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Unapprenticed . . . . .	3,686
Apprenticed and absconded . . . . .	33
Apprenticed . . . . .	773
Total . . . . .	<u>4,492</u>

## XVIII

### ARMY AND NAVY PRISONERS

Served in army or navy . . . . .	134	
In neither . . . . .	4,358	
		<hr/>
Total . . . . .	4,492	

## XIX

### INMATES OF THE WORKHOUSE DECEMBER 31, 1896

Native born males . . . . .	603	
Foreign born males . . . . .	270	873
Native born females . . . . .	54	
Foreign born females . . . . .	30	84
		<hr/>
Total . . . . .		957

# XX

## THE 300 FOREIGN BORN INMATES WERE RESIDENTS OF PENNSYLVANIA

For 1 year and under . . . . .	45	For 17 years and under . . . . .	9
" 1 " " " . . . . .	11	" 18 " " " . . . . .	6
" 2 " " " . . . . .	11	" 19 " " " . . . . .	3
" 3 " " " . . . . .	11	" 20 " " " . . . . .	5
" 4 " " " . . . . .	12	" 21 " " " . . . . .	4
" 5 " " " . . . . .	9	" 22 " " " . . . . .	2
" 6 " " " . . . . .	14	" 23 " " " . . . . .	3
" 7 " " " . . . . .	16	" 24 " " " . . . . .	7
" 8 " " " . . . . .	15	" 25 " " " . . . . .	9
" 9 " " " . . . . .	7	" 26 " " " . . . . .	4
" 10 " " " . . . . .	11	" 27 " " " . . . . .	6
" 11 " " " . . . . .	3	" 28 " " " . . . . .	4
" 12 " " " . . . . .	11	" 29 " " " . . . . .	4
" 13 " " " . . . . .	8	" 30 " " over . . . . .	24
" 14 " " " . . . . .	10		
" 15 " " " . . . . .	17		
" 16 " " " . . . . .	10		
		Total . . . . .	300

# XXI

## OF THE 300 FOREIGN BORN PRISONERS, THERE WERE 98 RESIDENTS OF OTHER STATES AND CANADA BEFORE COMING TO PENNSYLVANIA

1 Year and under	14
2 " " "	11
3 " " "	9
4 " " "	13
5 " " "	10
6 " " "	6
7 " " "	6
8 " " "	1
9 " " "	1
10 " " "	2
11 " " "	4
12 " " "	2
13 " " "	3
14 " " "	1
15 " " "	4
16 " " "	1
18 " " "	3
20 " " "	1
22 " " "	1
23 " " "	1
25 " " "	1
30 " " over	3
Total	98

TABLE SHOWING LOSS AND GAIN IN WEIGHT, IN POUNDS, OF PRISONERS DURING THEIR TERM OF IMPRISONMENT

TIME IMPRISONED	Number Weighed	Increase	Decrease	Balance of Increase over Decrease	Average Increase over Decrease	Largest Single Increase	Largest Single Decrease
MALES							
Less than thirty days . . . . .	34	114	11	103	3.	10	11
From thirty to ninety days . . . . .	2,756	11,218	3,205	8,013	2.9	57	45
From ninety days to six months . . . . .	615	2,830	1,388	1,442	2.3	37	43
From six months to two years and over . . . . .	206	631	1,014	—383	—1.8	45	31
	3,611	14,793	5,618	9,175	2.5		
FEMALES							
Less than thirty days . . . . .	10	77	. .	77	7.7	15	. .
From thirty to ninety days . . . . .	298	1,637	341	1,296	4.3	29	36
From ninety days to six months . . . . .	70	598	223	375	5.3	29	42
From six months to two years and over . . . . .	13	131	35	96	7.3	29	11
	391	2,443	599	1,844	4.7		

## XXIII

### NUMBER OF DEATHS FOR 1896

Pneumonia . . . . .	1
Consumption . . . . .	2
Delirium Tremens . . . . .	1
Heart disease . . . . .	1
Epilepsy . . . . .	1
Suicide . . . . .	1
Fracture of skull . . . . .	1

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# CHAPLAIN'S REPORT

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## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT

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*To the Honorable, the Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Workhouse and Inebriate Asylum.*

GENTLEMEN :—I have the honor to submit for your consideration my Sixth Annual Report as Chaplain for the year ending December 31, 1896.

### **PREVENTIVE WORK**

The more I study the prison question the more it presses home to

me the greater necessity of preventive work—preventive work in its broad sense, for the one who has never committed a crime, and for the one who having done so has served his sentence and is again a free citizen. Until more of this be done, however good the intentions of the discharged prisoner may be, the percentage of recidivists will not be diminished. Our percentage of recidivists is entirely too high ; nor can it be otherwise as long as present facilities and methods remain as they are. The prison population has outgrown the prison capacity. The chapel is too small, the schoolroom is too small, we have not cell room enough, nor work enough to give all employment.

### **ENCOURAGEMENTS**

In spite of difficulties we have kept on working, sowing the seed. There

is more accomplished than many people think. To say that none reform is the cry of indifference or despair. No man knows fully what he has accomplished or how well he has

labored; and particularly is this true of prison officers and instructors. Only the final assize will fully declare their work. It is hard work, tiresome work, but the blessing of the Master is upon it. "Sow in tears, but reap in joy." I do not hear from as many after discharge as I would like. But every now and then comes a cheering letter. One says: "I am getting along very well; making a salary of \$125.00 per month; have gotten married to a good little woman, and have a happy home. If any of the boys tell you they cannot reform tell them I say they can. By pluck and energy they can win respect and make their way in the world."

### **PRISON CORRESPONDENCE**

The method of handling mail matter continues as detailed in my last report. Only those signing the written agreement may send or receive mail. If letters come for any others they are sent back to the post-office. The system involves no little work, but it is safe, and works satisfactorily. Some of the correspondence is of such a nature that the interests of law and morality require its suppression. Much of it, while not wrong in itself, comes from evil sources, and keeps the recipient *en rapport* with the old life, thus directly leading back to evil ways. The number of prisoners coming and going, and the numerous changes in cell location require time and work to keep the mail book correctly. The number of letters written and sent out during the year is 4,333, or 431 more than the year previous. The number of letters received was 10,846, or 1,321 more than the previous year.

The amount of money received by me in letters for prisoners is \$969.17, or \$7.80 less than in 1895, all of which has been placed in the office safe, and receipted for by the clerk. Many newspapers are subscribed for by the prisoners, and brought to the prison by carrier; also many come by mail. These, with what are sent to us from other sources, amounting

to thousands every year, keep our large population quite well supplied with reading matter.

### **THE LIBRARY**

The library continues to be a constant source of pleasure and profit to the prisoners. In five years we have lost but two volumes. During the year only one prisoner has been deprived of library privileges for losing or destroying a book. Many of our books were cheaply bound, and are much worn from constant usage. The number of books given out during the year is 15,757, or 521 less than the year before. The Colportage Association of Chicago gave us one thousand copies of their publications for gratuitous distribution among the prisoners. We have not forced these upon them, but have given to all that have asked for them.

### **NIGHT SCHOOL**

There has been no material change in the school except that it has been more crowded than usual, and more have had to be refused admittance. Some that were making good progress were cut off to make room for more illiterate cases. The school has been larger this year than ever before, and more have been refused admission owing to our want of accommodations. The whole number in the school during the year is 117; 61 missed no time; 4 quit of their own accord; 8 were stopped by sickness; 12 were discharged from prison; 4 cut off for non-attendance; 5 were stopped to make room for others. The percentage of attendance was 94.

### **SABBATH SERVICES**

Divine service has been conducted regularly every Sabbath in the chapel, either by myself or by some of my brethren in the ministry. I try to preach the "old yet new gospel," powerful to save. Soul needs out of a prison are soul needs in a prison. The Christ that saved Paul out of prison saved Jerry McCanley in a prison. I believe in and preach "Christ able to save unto the uttermost."

The order of services for the Sabbath is as follows: General chapel services from 10:00 to 11:15 A. M. The attendance on this, as on all the services, is voluntary. The women are seated in the gallery, and the men occupy the main body of the chapel. The afternoon is taken up largely with other services. A bible-class for women is held in the sewing room from 2:45 to 3:45. If there be any sick in the hospital for females they are visited either before or immediately after this service. Bible-class for men is held in the chapel from 4:00 to 5:00, after which patients in the male wards have scripture lesson, prayer and personal converse. This is the closing service of the day. The attendance on all the services has been good. During the winter months the chapel has been over-crowded. The afternoon bible-class is larger than ever. Last year an average attendance of 250 was reported; this year the average is 300.

Gospel temperance work has been carried on as usual, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., by the direction of their secretary, Mrs. Gormly, assisted by Mrs. Morrison and others. As a result of this work, 587 persons have signed the pledge.

Reverend Fathers Grace, Sands and Maher continue their ministrations to Catholic inmates, coming regularly, and whenever there is a sick call. The German Evangelical Association holds a service the first Sabbath of each month for German speaking protestants. All the holidays have been observed as usual with appropriate exercises in the chapel. Rev. A. F. Walker, Rev. Father Canivan and others have kindly assisted to make these exercises pleasant and profitable.

**ENTERTAINMENTS** The course of entertainments, concerts and lectures, eight in number, that were given during the winter months, proved a decided success, and were greatly enjoyed by all. The hearty thanks of prisoners and officers are due to those persons who so kindly gave their help to make this prison a stronger moral force in this community.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Thanks are due J. C. Ayers for almanacs for the year 1896. The temperance and religious press of the city have generously furnished us many papers. Thanks are due William Hemmenhouse of the Hostetter Company, Messrs. William and Robert Gibson, several of the churches of the city, and many private persons for literature furnished for prisoners.

My personal thanks are due the Board of Managers for their continued confidence and support; also the Superintendent and deputies for aid in mail and other matters, and to all the officers for their friendship and kindness through the year.

Respectfully submitted.

C. L. BRADSHAW

*Chaplain.*

CLAREMONT, PA., December 31, 1896.





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# PHYSICIAN'S REPORT

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## • PHYSICIAN'S REPORT

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CLAREMONT, December 31, 1896.

*To the Honorable, the Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Workhouse.*

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith respectfully submit statement showing work done in the medical department for the year ending December 31, 1896.

This shows that the health of the inmates has been satisfactory, considering the overcrowded condition at times, and our inability to properly ventilate, which is overcome as much as possible by those in charge by extreme cleanliness, both of person and cells.

Physically, the class of patients received is becoming worse each year. We receive great numbers who are wholly unfit to be given even the lightest kind of work, many of them being runaways from the various almshouses, or having been recently discharged from an hospital.

Our present hospital arrangements are inadequate for the proper care of our sick, there being but one room, making it impossible to isolate contagious or offensive diseases. All operations must be performed in the same room, which is not conducive of good results. This, I understand, will be remedied within the next year by building a new hospital separate from the other structures, and to contain contagious wards and room set apart as an operating room.

We have had no epidemic during the year. We had one case of typhoid fever, being the first for a number of years, and this was contracted before entrance. The patient was removed to hospital in less than one week after his admission to the Institution, and by thorough aseptic and disinfecting precautions the disease was prevented from spreading.

Total number of cases answering sick call :

Males. . . . .	5,095
Females. . . . .	778

Total . . . . . 5,873

Number of prescriptions filled . . . . .	3,487
Number of surgical cases . . . . .	94
Number of surgical redressings . . . . .	2,147
Number of patients in hospital January 1, 1896 . . .	1
Number of patients in hospital December 31, 1896 . .	2
Number of patients in hospital during the year . . .	62
Total number of days of residence in hospital . . . .	1,630
Average number of days of residence in hospital . .	26 $\frac{3}{10}$
Greatest number in hospital at one time . . . . .	8
Number of days with no patients in hospital . . . .	19
Number unable to leave hospital at expiration of sentence . . . . .	3
(Remaining the following number of days: 26, 8 and 7, respectively).	
Number of insane prisoners removed by order of court .	8
Number of deaths . . . . .	8

Deaths resulted from the following causes, as investigated by the Coroner :

Epilepsy, 1 ; admitted January 9, 1896 ; died January 26, 1896.

Chronic Alcoholism, 1 ; admitted March 9, 1896 ; died March 13, 1896, never being in condition to be assigned to work.

Suicide by cutting throat, 1.

Heart failure, 1; expired while eating dinner.

Pneumonia, 1; placed in hospital on admission; died seven days afterwards.

General Tuberculosis, 2.

Fractured skull and laceration of brain tissue, 1; being unconscious when admitted to prison, and remaining in that condition until death, twenty days after.

Respectfully submitted.

G. M. KELLY

*Physician in Charge.*





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# GENERAL STATISTICAL TABLES

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# GENERAL STATISTICAL TABLES

## XXIV

TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS RECEIVED SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE WORKHOUSE AND FROM WHAT LOCALITIES.

Year	Total Number	From Pittsburgh	From Allegheny	From in Allegheny Co.	From other Counties
*1870	1,182	853	254	75	0
1871	936	598	222	116	0
1872	1,853	1,274	428	149	2
1873	2,061	1,575	410	53	23
1874	2,385	1,945	326	67	47
1875	1,760	1,394	225	46	95
1876	1,610	886	361	229	134
1877	1,627	868	410	205	144
1878	2,154	1,507	392	57	198
1879	2,012	1,374	459	47	132
1880	1,762	1,150	437	38	136
1881	1,989	1,514	310	40	105
1882	2,613	2,096	317	91	109
1883	2,790	2,317	277	100	96
1884	3,887	2,862	804	113	108
1885	4,573	3,401	929	153	90
1886	3,862	2,878	646	209	129
1887	3,448	2,766	439	100	143
1888	3,135	2,508	368	139	120
1889	3,264	2,529	478	76	181
1890	3,880	3,090	510	110	170
1891	4,503	3,550	447	306	200
1892	4,227	3,173	447	373	234
1893	4,231	2,863	675	421	272
1894	4,419	3,028	573	495	323
1895	4,212	2,746	490	710	266
1896	4,492	2,747	530	885	330
	78,867	57,513	12,164	5,403	3,787

\*Including prisoners since the organization of the Workhouse, August 6, 1869.

## XXV

### NUMBER OF DEATHS SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE WORKHOUSE

From 1870 to 1895, both years Inclusive

Pneumonia . . . . .	38
Consumption . . . . .	22
Typhoid fever . . . . .	17
Delirium Tremens . . . . .	17
Debility . . . . .	11
Heart disease . . . . .	10
Phthisis . . . . .	7
Dropsy . . . . .	7
Epilepsy . . . . .	6
Suicide . . . . .	5
Apoplexy . . . . .	4
Accident . . . . .	4
Hemorrhage . . . . .	4
Peritonitis . . . . .	2
Congestion of the brain . . . . .	2
Convulsions . . . . .	2
Syphilis . . . . .	2
Asthma . . . . .	2
Cholera morbus . . . . .	2
Smallpox . . . . .	1
Opium eating . . . . .	1
Scarlet fever . . . . .	1
Cerebro-spinal meningitis . . . . .	1
Tetanus . . . . .	1
Emphysena . . . . .	1
Ovarian tumor . . . . .	1
Chronic diarrhoea, and ulceration of bowels . . . . .	1
Hemoptysis . . . . .	1
Chronic bronchitis . . . . .	1
Gastritis . . . . .	1
Meningitis . . . . .	1
Fracture of skull . . . . .	1
Vegetable poisoning . . . . .	1
Inflammation of bowels . . . . .	1
Chronic alcoholism . . . . .	1
Operation on neck . . . . .	1
	<hr/>
Number of deaths for 1896 . . . . .	181
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	189



## XXVI

The whole number of prisoners received since the organization of the Workhouse August 6, 1869, is . . . . .	78,867
Of the above number there were discharged by expiration of sentence . . . . .	72,948
Discharged by Order of Court . . . . .	1,973
"    "    Reduction of time . . . . .	2,387
"    "    Governor's pardon . . . . .	124
Escaped without recapture . . . . .	205
Died . . . . .	189
Removed to hospital for the insane . . . . .	80
"    "    Smallpox hospital . . . . .	4
	<hr/> 77,910
Leaving in confinement December 31, 1896, males . . . . .	873
"    "    "    December 31, 1876, females . . . . .	84
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	957

## XXVII

### CRIME OR OFFENSE

Abandoning an infant . . . . .	2	Being a professional thief . . . . .	248
Abducting a child . . . . .	1	“ “ burglar . . . . .	5
Abortion . . . . .	5	“ tramp . . . . .	47
Abusing family . . . . .	50	“ common prostitute . . . . .	337
Accessory to burglary after the fact . . . . .	4	Bigamy . . . . .	44
Accessory to murder after the fact . . . . .	1	Blasphemy . . . . .	1
Accessory to felony . . . . .	2	Breaking and entering build- ing . . . . .	164
Adultery . . . . .	184	Breaking and entering rail- road car . . . . .	5
Aiding prisoner to escape . . . . .	6	Breaking prison . . . . .	10
Appeal cases . . . . .	15	Burglary . . . . .	148
Arson . . . . .	10	Breach of ordinance . . . . .	14
Assault . . . . .	94	Buggery . . . . .	2
Assault, felonious . . . . .	93	Carrying concealed weapons . . . . .	128
Assault, indecent . . . . .	13	Cheating boarding-house keeper . . . . .	9
Assault and battery . . . . .	1,107	Committing a public nui- sance . . . . .	16
“ “ aggravated . . . . .	551	Common scold . . . . .	1
“ “ felonious . . . . .	495	Compounding crimes . . . . .	2
“ “ to rape . . . . .	86	Conspiracy . . . . .	74
“ “ intent to rob . . . . .	34	Concealing death of child . . . . .	5
“ “ “ to kill . . . . .	16	Corrupting a record . . . . .	1
“ “ and larceny . . . . .	6	Counterfeiting . . . . .	1
“ “ and ob- struct an officer . . . . .	6	Cruelty to wife . . . . .	16
Assault and battery and car- rying concealed weapons . . . . .	4	“ children . . . . .	149
Attempt to commit felony . . . . .	19	“ animals . . . . .	25
“ “ robbery . . . . .	8	Cutting timber trees . . . . .	1
“ “ larceny . . . . .	18	Cruelty and neglect . . . . .	11
“ break jail . . . . .	4		
“ false pretense . . . . .	2		
“ to rape . . . . .	23	Derseption . . . . .	2
“ procure abortion . . . . .	5	Disorderly conduct . . . . .	29,471
“ rescue . . . . .	8	Disorderly conduct and sus- picious person . . . . .	12
“ to poison . . . . .	3	Disorderly conduct and re- sisting an officer . . . . .	4
Administering poison . . . . .	1	Disturbing meetings . . . . .	23
Barratry . . . . .	10		

Disorderly conduct and escape from officer . . . .	1	Horsestealing . . . . .	39
Disorderly conduct and carrying concealed weapons . . . .	3	Interfering with an officer . . . .	146
Drunkenness . . . . .	5,734	Indecent exposure of person . . . . .	187
Drunkenness and disorderly conduct . . . . .	2,113	Incorrigibility . . . . .	1
Drunkenness and lewdness . . . .	3	Keeping a bawdy house . . . .	187
Drunkenness and suspicious person . . . . .	13	“ disorderly house . . . .	703
Drunkenness and vagrancy . . . .	2	“ gambling house . . . .	91
Defrauding boarding house keeper . . . . .	1	Keeping a gambling and disorderly house . . . .	1
Embezzlement . . . . .	108	Larceny . . . . .	2,981
Employing lady waiters . . . .	1	“ from person . . . .	236
Entering a building and larceny . . . . .	202	“ by bailee . . . .	117
Entering a building to commit a felony . . . . .	69	Larceny and receiving stolen goods . . . . .	520
Entering railroad car to commit larceny. . . . .	18	Larceny and felony . . . .	6
Enticing female child . . . .	6	“ and embezzlement . . . .	7
Escape . . . . .	91	“ and adultery . . . .	1
Extortion . . . . .	3	Larceny and being an escaped prisoner . . . . .	2
Exhibiting obscene prints . . . .	1	Larceny and being a suspicious person . . . . .	1
Forgery and larceny . . . .	1	Larceny, escape and felonious assault . . . . .	1
False pretenses . . . . .	184	Larceny, breaking prison and malicious mischief . . . .	1
“ “ and larceny . . . .	8	Larceny and burglary . . . .	4
Fast driving . . . . .	8	Libel . . . . .	9
Felonious shooting and cutting . . . . .	10	Lewdness . . . . .	9
Fornication . . . . .	13	Maintaining a common nuisance . . . . .	2
Forgery . . . . .	76	Malicious mischief . . . .	176
Fortune telling . . . . .	3	Malicious casting stones . . . .	17
Forgery and embezzlement . . . .	1	Mayhem . . . . .	15
Fraudulently secreting property . . . . .	3	Manslaughter . . . . .	21
Fraudulently destroying a will . . . . .	1	Maltreating an infant . . . .	1
Fraudulently voting . . . .	1	Misdemeanor . . . . .	66
Furnishing liquor unlawfully . . . . .	9	Misdemeanor and bribery . . . .	2
Felonious rape . . . . .	11	Murder. . . . .	11
Fornication and adultery . . . .	2	Neglecting family . . . .	18
Gambling . . . . .	143	Negligence of railroad employee . . . . .	1

Non-support . . . . .	1	Trespass . . . . .	41
Perjury . . . . .	21	Train jumping . . . . .	18
Personating an officer . . .	15	Threatening to kill . . . .	1
Pointing fire-arms . . . .	67	Unlawful wounding . . . .	19
Purchasing scrap from mi- nors . . . . .	1	Unlawful assembly . . . .	5
Prize fighting . . . . .	2	Vagrancy . . . . .	19,974
Rape . . . . .	35	"    and professional	
Receiving stolen goods . . .	130	thief . . . . .	15
Refusing to aid officer . . .	5	Vagrancy and drunkenness	154
Rescuing prisoners . . . .	7	Vagrancy and malicious	
Resisting an officer . . . .	11	trespass . . . . .	2
Riot . . . . .	142	Vagrancy and assault and	
Riot and malicious mischief	20	battery . . . . .	2
Riot and assault and battery	35	Vagrancy and larceny . . .	1
Robbery . . . . .	78	Vagrancy and suspicious	
Robbery and receiving stol- en goods . . . . .	7	person . . . . .	17
Seduction . . . . .	26	Vagrancy and disorderly	
Selling lottery tickets . . .	37	conduct . . . . .	39
"    liquor unlawfully .	1,260	Violation of public peace .	15
Selling diseased meat . . .	2	"    "    health act, . .	4
Sending threatening letters	3	"    "    city or borough	
Surety of the peace . . . .	2	ordinance . . . . .	53
Suspicious characters . . .	6,982	Violation of sepulchre . . .	1
Sodomy . . . . .	10	Visiting bawdy house . . .	16
Soliciting persons to commit		Visiting disorderly house .	1,124
felony . . . . .	1	Visiting gambling house .	46
Sodomy and bastardy . . .	5	Watch stuffing . . . . .	1
Shooting to kill . . . . .	2	Total . . . . .	78,867

# XXVIII

## SENTENCES FOR WHICH COMMITTED

12 hours . . . . .	2	3 months and 100 days . .	1
24 " . . . . .	24	3 " " 120 " . .	1
3 days . . . . .	4	4 " . . . . .	1,604
5 " . . . . .	31	4 " and 10 days . .	2
10 " . . . . .	174	4 " " 15 " . .	1
14 " . . . . .	1	4 " " 20 " . .	4
15 " . . . . .	17	4 " " 30 " . .	3
20 " . . . . .	1,105	4 " " 60 " . .	1
25 " . . . . .	5	5 " . . . . .	332
30 " . . . . .	46,355	5 " and 5 days . .	2
31 " . . . . .	1	5 " " 16 " . .	1
35 " . . . . .	1	5 " " 20 " . .	1
40 " . . . . .	172	6 " . . . . .	3,897
45 " . . . . .	16	6 " and 15 days . .	3
50 " . . . . .	6	6 " " 20 " . .	6
60 " . . . . .	9,003	6 " " 40 " . .	2
63 " . . . . .	3	6 " " 84 " . .	1
65 " . . . . .	11	6 " " 90 " . .	1
68 " . . . . .	2	7 " . . . . .	32
70 " . . . . .	6	7 " and 20 days . .	92
75 " . . . . .	2	8 " . . . . .	384
80 " . . . . .	3	8 " and 5 days . .	2
84 " . . . . .	1	9 " . . . . .	489
86 " . . . . .	1	9 " and 10 days . .	2
90 " . . . . .	9,536	10 " . . . . .	227
100 " . . . . .	1	10 " and 10 days . .	1
120 " . . . . .	38	10 " " 15 " . .	2
150 " . . . . .	9	10 " " 19 " . .	1
180 " . . . . .	27	10 " " 20 " . .	1
209 " . . . . .	2	11 " . . . . .	59
240 " . . . . .	2	11 " and 15 days . .	5
1 month . . . . .	94	11 " " 20 " . .	6
2 months . . . . .	279	11 " " 25 " . .	1
2 " and 30 days . .	1	11 " " 27 " . .	1
3 " . . . . .	1,744	11 " " 30 " . .	1
3 " and 10 days . .	3	1 year . . . . .	1,579
3 " " 20 " . .	67	1 " and 5 days . .	2
3 " " 30 " . .	11	1 " " 20 " . .	1
3 " " 40 " . .	21	1 " " 30 " . .	8
3 " " 60 " . .	6	1 " " 40 " . .	1

1 year and 150 days . . . .	2	2 years and 1 month . . .	1
1 " " 3 months . . .	2	2 " " 2 " . . .	7
1 " " 4 " . . .	3	2 " " 3 " . . .	12
13 months . . . . .	13	2 " " 4 " . . .	3
14 " . . . . .	36	2 " " 5 " . . .	2
15 " . . . . .	155	2 " " 6 " . . .	29
16 " . . . . .	33	2 " " 8 " . . .	1
17 " . . . . .	3	2 " " 9 " . . .	1
18 " . . . . .	340	3 " . . . . .	75
18 " and 10 days . .	3	3 " and 1 month . .	1
19 " . . . . .	9	3 " " 2 " . . .	1
20 " . . . . .	17	3 " " 3 " . . .	2
21 " . . . . .	17	4 " . . . . .	18
21 " and 20 days . .	1	5 " . . . . .	3
22 " . . . . .	10	6 " . . . . .	2
28 " and 10 days . .	1	7 " . . . . .	1
30 " . . . . .	15		
2 years . . . . .	491		
			<hr/> 78,867

# XXIX

## OF THE 78,867 RECEIVED THERE WERE COMMITTED

For the first	time . .	42,191	For the thirty-seventh time . .	26
" second	" . .	13,414	" thirty-eighth " . .	24
" third	" . .	6,630	" thirty-ninth " . .	19
" fourth	" . .	3,800	" fortieth " . .	17
" fifth	" . .	2,409	" forty-first " . .	15
" sixth	" . .	2,119	" forty-second " . .	14
" seventh	" . .	1,400	" forty-third " . .	12
" eighth	" . .	974	" forty-fourth " . .	12
" ninth	" . .	803	" forty-fifth " . .	10
" tenth	" . .	780	" forty-sixth " . .	9
" eleventh	" . .	465	" forty-seventh " . .	9
" twelfth	" . .	454	" forty-eighth " . .	8
" thirteenth	" . .	349	" forty-ninth " . .	8
" fourteenth	" . .	342	" fiftieth " . .	8
" fifteenth	" . .	334	" fifty-first " . .	8
" sixteenth	" . .	225	" fifty-second " . .	7
" seventeenth	" . .	209	" fifty-third " . .	6
" eighteenth	" . .	199	" fifty-fourth " . .	6
" nineteenth	" . .	195	" fifty-fifth " . .	6
" twentieth	" . .	194	" fifty-sixth " . .	6
" twenty-first	" . .	131	" fifty-seventh " . .	6
" twenty-second	" . .	128	" fifty-eighth " . .	4
" twenty-third	" . .	114	" fifty-ninth " . .	4
" twenty-fourth	" . .	105	" sixtieth " . .	4
" twenty-fifth	" . .	104	" sixty-first " . .	3
" twenty-sixth	" . .	86	" sixty-second " . .	2
" twenty-seventh	" . .	72	" sixty-third " . .	2
" twenty-eighth	" . .	68	" sixty-fourth " . .	2
" twenty-ninth	" . .	56	" sixty-fifth " . .	2
" thirtieth	" . .	53	" sixty-sixth " . .	1
" thirty-first	" . .	42	" sixty-seventh " . .	1
" thirty-second	" . .	38	" sixty-eighth " . .	1
" thirty-third	" . .	36	" sixty-ninth " . .	1
" thirty-fourth	" . .	30		
" thirty-fifth	" . .	28		
" thirty-sixth	" . .	27		
				<hr/> 78,867

# XXX

## NATIVITY

United States . . . . .	47,327	East Indies . . . . .	21
Ireland . . . . .	14,930	Spain . . . . .	21
Germany . . . . .	5,806	Arabia . . . . .	18
England . . . . .	4,258	Africa . . . . .	17
Scotland . . . . .	1,248	Central America . . . . .	15
Wales . . . . .	1,103	Mexico . . . . .	11
Canada . . . . .	657	West Indies . . . . .	10
Austria . . . . .	640	Isle of Man . . . . .	8
Italy . . . . .	462	China . . . . .	8
Hungary . . . . .	453	Island of Malta . . . . .	6
France . . . . .	375	Greece . . . . .	5
Switzerland . . . . .	371	Brazil . . . . .	3
Russia . . . . .	370	Roumania . . . . .	2
Poland . . . . .	243	Bohemia . . . . .	2
Sweden . . . . .	180	Chili . . . . .	1
Holland . . . . .	73	Portugal . . . . .	1
Denmark . . . . .	50	Finland . . . . .	1
Ocean . . . . .	49	Armenia . . . . .	1
Belgium . . . . .	31	Unknown . . . . .	34
Norway . . . . .	28		
Australia . . . . .	28		
		Total . . . . .	78,867



## XXXI

### AGE WHEN COMMITTED

Under 20 years of age . . . . .	7,350
From 20 to 30 years . . . . .	30,007
"    30 " 40 " . . . . .	21,094
"    40 " 50 " . . . . .	12,718
"    50 " 60 " . . . . .	5,760
60 years and over . . . . .	1,938
Total . . . . .	<u>78,867</u>

## XXXII

### SOCIAL RELATIONS

Single . . . . .	46,420
Married . . . . .	25,704
Widowers . . . . .	4,335
Widows . . . . .	2,408
Total . . . . .	<u>78,867</u>

## XXXIII

### EDUCATION

Read and write . . . . .	54,703
Read but not write . . . . .	12,981
Neither read nor write . . . . .	11,183
Total . . . . .	<hr/> 78,867

## XXXIV

### OF THE 11,183 WHO COULD NOT READ NOR WRITE, WERE

United States . . . . .	5,224	Switzerland . . . . .	16
Ireland . . . . .	3,326	Belgium . . . . .	6
England . . . . .	577	East Indies . . . . .	4
Wales . . . . .	349	Greece . . . . .	4
Germany . . . . .	308	Sweden . . . . .	3
Hungary . . . . .	264	West Indies . . . . .	1
Austria . . . . .	259	Spain . . . . .	1
Italy . . . . .	254	Central America . . . . .	1
Russia . . . . .	194	China . . . . .	1
Scotland . . . . .	118	Ocean . . . . .	1
Poland . . . . .	118	Finland . . . . .	1
Canada . . . . .	62	Unknown . . . . .	7
France . . . . .	43		
Holland . . . . .	23	Total . . . . .	<hr/> 11,183
Arabia . . . . .	18		

## XXXV

### HABITS OF LIFE

Abstinent . . . . .	6,295
Moderate drinkers . . . . .	18,842
Occasionally intemperate . . . . .	39,726
Intemperate . . . . .	14,004
Total . . . . .	<u>78,867</u>

## XXXVI

### COLOR

White males . . . . .	60,989
Colored males . . . . .	6,629
White females . . . . .	10,194
Colored females . . . . .	1,055
Total . . . . .	<u>78,867</u>







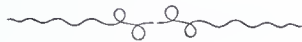




ALLEGHENY COUNTY WORK HOUSE, CLAREMONT, PA.



TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MANAGERS  
OF THE  
Allegheny County Workhouse  
AND  
INEBRIATE ASYLUM  
FOR THE YEAR  
1897



PITTSBURGH  
PRESS OF SHAW BROTHERS  
1898

# ALLEGHENY COUNTY WORKHOUSE

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RAILROAD AND EXPRESS OFFICE

CLAREMONT, WEST PENN'A R. R.

eight miles north of Allegheny City

POST OFFICE

HOBOKEN, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PENN'A

Long distance Telephone, 28, Sharpsburgh

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G. M. KELLY, M. D. . . . .	Physician
EDWARD KRIEG . . . . .	Clerk





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## MANAGERS' REPORT

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## MANAGERS' REPORT

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*To the Honorable, the Inspectors of the Allegheny County Prison ;*

GENTLEMEN —

The financial and statistical report of the Allegheny County Workhouse and Inebriate Asylum for the year 1897, being the twenty-eighth year of the institution, is herewith presented.

During the year the board of managers held sixteen meetings; and frequent visits have been made to the Workhouse from week to week by some one or more members of the board.

At the annual meeting in April Mr. William Hill was re-elected to the office of superintendent. On May thirteenth Rev. David M. Imbrie was elected to the office of prison chaplain, made vacant by the resignation of Rev. C. L. Bradshaw.

At the Congress of the National Prison Association held at Austin, Texas, December 2 to 6, the Workhouse was represented by the superintendent, the chaplain, and two of the managers.

### FINANCES

Fifty thousand dollars were received during the year from the treasurer of Allegheny county. The total receipts for the year were \$298,700.12: the total expenditures were \$195,359.32: cash on hand January first, 1897 was \$55,370.54. The receipts, excluding cash on hand January first and the amount received from the county treasurer, amount to \$193,329.58, which lacks \$2,029.74 of being enough to cover expenditures.

While, owing to limitations placed upon the institution by recent legislation, less capital will be required in carrying

on our manufacturing interests, more public money necessarily will have to be used to maintain the unemployed workmen.

Large supplies of stock had been purchased in the earlier part of the year. This for the most part has been worked, leaving but a small amount on hand. Much of the product is already disposed of, and the remainder is not enough to cover present orders.

### **CONDITION OF THE PRISON AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR**

By reference to the tables of comparative statistics, which form a part of this report, the favorable condition of the prison at the close of the year will be readily seen. The earnings have been large, the inmates nearly self supporting, and the earnings by over-work much above the average. The physician's report shows that, notwithstanding many adverse circumstances, the health of the prison has been uniformly good. During the year we were enabled to keep in constant and healthful occupation in the shops not less than about four hundred and thirty-five men; many others were more or less occupied in handling material for manufacture, and packing and shipping manufactured goods. The farm, in its season provided work for others: and the remainder were occupied in the garden, on the lawn, or in the care of the house and yards.

### **RECENT PRISON LEGISLATION**

The State Legislature, on June 18, 1897, passed an Act of which this is the substance. SECTION FIRST provides "*That no warden, superintendent or other officer of any State prison, penitentiary or State reformatory, having control of the employment of the inmates of said institutions, shall employ more than five per centum of the whole number of inmates of said institutions in the manufacture of brooms and brushes and hollow-ware, or ten per centum in the manufacture of any other kind of goods, wares, articles or things that are manufactured elsewhere in the State, except mats and matting,*



*in the manufacture of which twenty per centum of the whole number of inmates may be employed.*

SECTION SECOND makes the same provision *for county prisons, Workhouses and reformatory institutions.*

SECTION THIRD: *No machine operated by steam, electricity, hydraulic force, compressed air, or other power except machines operated by hand or foot power, shall be used in any of the said institutions in the manufacture of any goods, wares, articles or things that are manufactured elsewhere in the State.*

SECTION FOUR provides, for violating this act, *a punishment by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.*

SECTION FIVE provides *that this act shall take effect on the first day of January, 1898.*

### **THE BEARING OF THE LAW UPON THE CONVICT**

Of the 4,450 commitments during the year there were 1,549 laborers and 1,132 mechanics, showing that the heavy burden of the recent legislation most heavily falls upon the very class in whose behalf it is alleged the law was passed. These laborers and mechanics having become law-breakers are deprived of their liberty for a time as a protection to society. But this restraint of liberty must not extend to a restraint in the discharge of their moral obligations. The State may not say to them, "You shall not be honest while in prison: you must not be truthful: you must not earn your own living: you shall not work." But that is the bearing of the Convict Labor Law—to trespass upon those rights and obligations which rest upon every man whether in prison or out of prison.

The inmates of the Workhouse were making kegs, making ice, making gas, pumping water, deriving a living income from all of these industries. Machinery having been taken

away all these occupations are gone. At best there are very few remunerative employments that can be carried on in a prison: there are absolutely none that will not in some way compete with free labor. The very idleness of the convict compels outside free labor to support him.

What then may these prisoners do? Road making has been frequently suggested: but, to quote from our last report, "It is manifestly out of the question to take to distant points large forces of convicts, camping out, exposing them to all the incidents of bad weather, no drainage, sickness, and contact with people of the baser sort that will bring them whisky, fire-arms, and moral contagion. Nor is there any community that would care to have such a camp in their neighborhood. The cost, too, of keeping and guarding such a gang outside the prison walls, at night, and in bad weather, would far exceed the profits."

### **CONDITION OF THE PRISON AT THE OPEN- ING OF THE NEW YEAR**

The great engine ceased its revolutions on the evening of December thirty-first. The means of providing the prisoners with labor were cut off—in some cases absolutely—or were so narrowed down as to be practically nothing. The new year opened with eighty-five men in the shops, all told, instead of the four hundred and thirty-five at the close of the year. The ice factory and the cooper shop, both running by machinery, are now closed: the winter weather has reduced the farm work to a minimum: the house is full, and the cells are occupied day and night by the un-occupied, rusting workmen, rendering the air impure and unwholesome: machinery costing over forty thousand dollars is standing idle and useless. The pecuniary loss in closing the ice and keg factories alone is, in round numbers, not less than twenty thousand dollars.

### **EVILS RESULTING FROM SHORT TERMS**

The bearing of the recent enactment is more severe upon the workhouse than even upon our State prisons,

the character of the population being so widely different in the different institutions. In the State prisons the terms are long, giving opportunity to train a man to skillful work. With us the terms are for the most part short; to wit:

Commitments from 1 to 30 days . . . . .	3,083
“ “ 40 to 90 “ . . . . .	699
total commitments from 1 to 90 . . . . .	3,782
Commitments from 90 days to 1 year . . . . .	504
“ for one year . . . . .	103
“ over one year . . . . .	61
total long term commitments . . . . .	668

On the basis of the average population of the prison for 1897 the proportion of long term men is 120, and of the short term men 680.

From these figures it appears that our most available material for prison work, the long term men, is but a small part, about fifteen per centum of the whole number; while the least available material, the short term men, is about eighty-five per centum.

Attention was called last year to the uselessness of a great part of this class of convicts. Even then the management was taxed to its utmost to find employment for them. While the machinery was in motion many of these men were employed in unloading barges of staves, cars of broom corn, hauling, piling and sorting staves, handling and sorting broom corn, etc. This work is at an end and nothing has yet been found to occupy their time. They eat and sleep at public expense and go out, in many cases, only to find themselves back after a short interval.

The evil of the short term cannot well be overstated. The men so sentenced are not a sufficient time under discipline to receive benefit. In itself imprisonment is only to a very limited extent a deterrent from crime. It stimulates to greater shrewdness in concealment, and more adroitness in avoiding detection. The only lesson learned by a criminal from im-

prisonment alone is to be a little sharper next time, and to keep in mind the commandment, "Be sure you're not found out." Only when combined with restraint, we can have continued discipline, training in useful work, and mental and moral instruction, may we hope for any tangible and satisfactory results from our prisons.

**PRISON POPULATION** While the commitments for the year have been 4,450, or 42 less than the year before, the actual prison population has been greater, the daily average of inmates being twenty more than in 1896, and the number of days' board showing an increase of 6,485 days. This can be accounted for by somewhat longer terms of commitment.

For some time it has been apparent to the management that an extension of the cell blocks is rapidly becoming necessary. To stay this, at least in a measure, and to lessen the number of idle men, the board, last summer, directed the following letter to be sent to the commissioners of all those counties that have been committing offenders to the Allegheny County Workhouse:

*To the Commissioners of.....County, Penn'a  
Gentlemen:—*

*We herewith notify you that on the expiration of your contract for maintenance of prisoners at this institution the board of managers will elect not to renew the same.*

*The present crowded condition of the Workhouse would necessitate an extension of the cell capacity. On account, however, of legislation destroying, or radically changing the purpose of the Workhouse, and on account of the hostile spirit permeating the legislation against prison labor of any kind, the management does not feel justified at the present time in putting this expense upon the County.*

*Allegheny County Workhouse,*

*Wm. Hill, Superintendent.*

The total commitments from outside counties is 410. While cutting these off will measurably lessen the number of inmates, the rapid increase of the population of Allegheny County will make an enlargement of the prison soon necessary.

**STATISTICS FOR 1897** These carefully prepared tables give valuable information. The following summary of commitments commands attention.

Commitments by the Courts of Allegheny County .	493
“ “ “ “ other counties .	273
“ “ Pittsburg magistrates . . . . .	2,490
“ “ Allegheny “ . . . . .	353
“ “ Allegheny County magistrates . .	704
“ “ other counties’ magistrates . . . .	137
<hr/>	
total commitments . . . . .	4,450

The list of crimes for which committed affords food for thought. The following items present some curious facts.

Vagrancy . . . . .	949
prostitution . . . . .	39
disorderly conduct . . . . .	1,369
fornication . . . . .	1
gambling . . . . .	6
keeping a gambling house . . . . .	18
visiting a gambling house . . . . .	4
keeping a bawdy house . . . . .	8
visiting a bawdy house . . . . .	62
riot . . . . .	2

**MORAL IMPROVEMENT OF INMATES** The Chaplain’s Report well covers the ground of this work. The very gratifying success of the prison school justifies its extension at an early date, so that more may partake of the advantages offered.

During the winter months some lectures and entertainments were given the inmates. The interest in these was largely increased by the participation therein of the prison choir and the prison orchestra. The entertainments were of



varied character, elevating and cheerful. Mr. Hugh Kennedy, Mr. Erasmus Wilson, Rev. J. A. Brandon, Mr. Quinon, the Davis Family and Professor Couch's Orchestra were of the number that conferred these benefits.

That very important factor in moral improvement, the incentive to good conduct and industry offered by wages for over work, is now lost to the prisoners; and the money hitherto paid in this way must, per force, go to swell the gratuities to prisoners, tending to make them still more dependent upon the public, rather than helping them to self-respect. Largely now deprived of work, and having no stimulus from wages earned by over work, the need of increasing the school facilities becomes more apparent day by day.

### **DISCHARGED PRISONERS**

While not within the legal province of the Prison Board, yet through you, gentlemen, a word may be said to the public in behalf of the discharged prisoners. Nearly half of these are young men; 321 under twenty years of age and no less than 1,815 between twenty and thirty years of age. Some of these have homes; a few have situations awaiting their release; but by far the larger part are without either. Many are from distant cities, sometimes looking for work, and arrested because they have none. Many are starting out to see the world, and are on the high road to vagrancy. A little kindly help prudently administered, a guardianship placed over them, a providing of work to keep them from falling back into their old ways might save them from worse crimes and the public from the results of those crimes.

Many a poor, foolish fellow, starting out from a distant home with only his summer suit, is waylaid in our cities as a suspicious person and sent to Claremont, only to be discharged in mid-winter without adequate clothing, and without money. In that condition he is left to beat his way home as best he

can. Surely some of these might be saved, and not be allowed to turn into professional and hardened tramps. The protection of society, the safety of the community, aside from other considerations, demand that something should be done.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN WAY, JR.

*President.*

JOHN A. BELL,

*Secretary.*

Claremont, Pa., February 15th, 1898

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS—Table A

YEARS	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	Averages.
Number of days' board furnished prisoners	206, 545	229, 508	256, 536	267, 365	283, 439	280, 630	303, 077	275, 046	285, 420	291, 905	267, 947
Daily average of inmates	564	628	702	732	774	768	830	753	779	799	732
Daily average cost of each inmate	38 <sup>58</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c.	36 <sup>32</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c.	33 <sup>63</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c.	36 <sup>83</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c.	36 <sup>48</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c.	35 <sup>63</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c.	31 <sup>83</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c.	33 <sup>98</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c.	33 <sup>44</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c.	33 <sup>56</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c.	35 <sup>02</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c.
Earn'gs from labor or business with outside parties	\$41, 195	\$39, 426	\$47, 855	\$39, 447	\$55, 124	\$56, 966	\$62, 595	\$62, 474	\$75, 150	\$75, 518	\$55, 575
Daily average cost per inmate, deducting earn'gs	18 <sup>64</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c.	19 <sup>14</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c.	14 <sup>97</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c.	22 <sup>08</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c.	17 <sup>03</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c.	15 <sup>32</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c.	11 <sup>17</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c.	11 <sup>26</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c.	7 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c.	7 <sup>69</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c.	14 <sup>44</sup> / <sub>100</sub> c.
Gratuities to prisoners	\$777.54	\$882.12	\$1, 172.15	\$794.18	\$409.43	\$594.50	\$300.15	\$485.50	\$582.75	\$742.65	\$674.09
Outside work done by prisoners	\$83.17	\$715.86	\$1, 316.04	\$1, 481.28	\$1, 359.99	\$1, 711.84	\$639.74	\$1, 147.64	\$338.43	\$453.19	\$927.71
Earnings by over-work of prisoners	\$2, 097.49	\$1, 783.88	\$1, 380.33	\$1, 780.93	\$1, 356.61	\$666.53	\$1, 064.01	\$1, 061.56	\$1, 511.66	\$1, 577.86	\$1, 428.08



SOURCES OF INCOME, AND AMOUNTS RECEIVED FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS—Table B

YEAR	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	Averages
Farm and garden	\$ 581.—	\$ 773.—	\$ 863.—	\$1,517.—	\$2,921.—	\$3,934.—	\$3,118.—	\$3,360.—	\$2,318.—	\$2,457.—	\$2,187.—
ice	33.—	11.—	8,291.—	3,908.—	2,721.—	1,102.—	2,834.—	562.—	2,036.—	1,229.—	2,272.—
brushes	568.—	529.—	695.—	1,100.—	1,150.—	1,584.—	2,583.—	1,914.—	2,020.—	629.—	1,277.—
brooms	6,203.—	6,732.—	9,098.—	9,800.—	11,052.—	14,780.—	17,913.—	12,101.—	30,174.—	27,885.—	14,573.—
cooperage	20,328.—	18,324.—	12,579.—	6,008.—	19,638.—	15,755.—	15,284.—	21,985.—	18,805.—	20,298.—	16,900.—
boarding prisoners	7,424.—	8,883.—	10,699.—	10,072.—	11,903.—	13,025.—	16,562.—	15,544.—	15,451.—	19,122.—	12,868.—
gas and water rents	1,007.—	1,091.—	949.—	887.—	1,040.—	1,211.—	1,151.—	1,702.—	1,464.—	1,077.—	1,157.—
blacksmith shop	—	—	—	—	—	—	83.—	130.—	135.—	151.—	124.—
shoe and tailor shops	176.—	194.—	183.—	188.—	306.—	485.—	621.—	710.—	702.—	929.—	449.—
stone quarry	—	364.—	644.—	1,618.—	708.—	1,000.—	341.—	337.—	—	24.—	629.—
knitting	230.—	448.—	786.—	831.—	511.—	231.—	5.—	353.—	—	—	485.—
laundry	3,607.—	266.—	18.—	17.—	93.—	76.—	8.—	5.—	32.—	31.—	415.—





SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT





## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

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CLAREMONT, PA., Dec. 31, 1897

*To the Honorable, the Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Workhouse:*

GENTLEMEN:—

I have the honor to present to you the twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Allegheny County Workhouse.

The statistical report as prepared by the clerk, Mr. Edward Krieg, shows the number of prisoners in confinement January first, 1897 to be 957. The number received during the year was 4,450, making a total 5,407 prisoners. Of this number there were discharged by due process of law 4,609, by death 9, and transferred to hospital for the insane 6, making a total of 4,624 disposed of; leaving at the close of the year, in confinement 783 prisoners. Not one escaped during the year without being recaptured.

The report of the financial condition of the Workhouse shows the working and the result of manufacturing industries conducted on business principles, and on a safe and satisfactory basis, the result of years of building up, and of careful management so as to incur the least possible expense to the County, and at the same time provide a place of safe retreat as far as possible for the mental, physical and moral restoration of law breakers of every class, as contemplated by the Act establishing the Workhouse, passed in 1866.

The true intent and purpose of that act is well set forth in its seventh section, which says—“*That any person committed to said Workhouse, not disqualified by sickness or otherwise, shall be kept at some useful employment such as may be best suited to his or her age and capacity, and such as shall be most profitable to the Institution, and tend to promote the best interests of the party. And if any person shall refuse to perform the work assigned to him or her, or be guilty of any other act of insubordination, it shall be the duty of the Superintendent to punish such person by close confinement, on a diet of bread and water only, or in such other manner as the rules and regulations hereinbefore provided for may prescribe : of which refusal and punishment the Superintendent shall keep a record, and report to the managers.*”

By the gradual building up of the industries carried on we have succeeded in reducing to the small amount of eighteen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars and forty-six cents the expense to the County for maintaining the Institution for the year 1897 : or the insignificant sum of fifty cents per week for all expenses, to maintain each prisoner—a result which I consider very gratifying.

Such a result however cannot be obtained since the passage of the Act of June 18, 1897, which takes machinery entirely away from the prison, and limits the number of men employed in any one industry to five per centum. Taking into consideration the class of prisoners received and the large number of short term men, you can readily see the difficulty that confronts us in the profitable employment of the unskilled. The adverse conditions now existing as the result of the recent penal legislation will prevent us from employing all our inmates : and a large portion of them will have to be locked up most of the time. Therefore not only shall we lose in a financial way, but the mental, moral and physical improvement will be very small if not reversed altogether.

For information as to the religious, educational and physical condition of the Institution I respectfully refer you to the reports of our chaplain, Rev. D. R. Imbrie, and our physician, G. M. Kelly, M. D.

In conclusion I thank the Board of Managers for the cheerful assistance given me, and the officers and employees for their faithful attention to duty.

Respectfully,  
WM. HILL,  
*Supt.*







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# FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR 1897

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# STATEMENT

## OF THE

### Cash Receipts and Expenditures

## OF THE

### Allegheny County Workhouse

FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1897, BOTH DATES INCLUSIVE

#### RECEIPTS

Cash on hand January 1, 1897 . . . . .	\$ 55,370 54
“ received from treasurer of Allegheny County . . . . .	50,000 00
From other counties for maintenance of prisoners . . . . .	18,923 37
“ interest on promisory notes . . . . .	9 76
“ hired labor of prisoners and employees . . . . .	453 19
“ officers' and notary fees . . . . .	129 02
“ water rents . . . . .	493 79
“ blacksmithing and horseshoeing . . . . .	151 43
“ laundry work . . . . .	31 30
“ contents of contribution box . . . . .	3 72
“ unclaimed money of prisoners . . . . .	2 88
“ sale of quarried stone . . . . .	24 00
“ “ water meters and fixtures . . . . .	27 21
“ “ gas to Allegheny City Home and others . . . . .	952 06
“ “ lumber, lime and brick . . . . .	155 11
“ “ shoes and repairing same . . . . .	929 98
“ “ scrap iron and brass, rags and old barrels . . . . .	227 34

from sale of coal and firewood . . . . .	335 00
“ “ grease and tar . . . . .	317 73
“ “ paint stuffs, pipe, glass, etc. . . . .	20 61
“ “ live stock (pigs, calves and 1 horse) . . . . .	427 45
“ “ provisions, kraut, etc. . . . .	234 70
“ “ farm products and flowers . . . . .	1,795 40
“ “ ice . . . . .	1,770 35
“ “ brushes . . . . .	8,986 12
“ “ cooperage . . . . .	57,193 98
“ “ brooms . . . . .	99,734 08
Total . . . . .	\$ 298,700 12

### EXPENDITURES

For staves, heading, hoop-steel, rivets, etc . . . . .	\$ 20,334 74
“ freight on same and manufactured cooperage . . . . .	6,682 40
“ traveling expenses, tolls, oils, etc . . . . .	32 90
“ wages of employees in keg factory . . . . .	993 68
“ tools used in keg factory . . . . .	308 09
“ miscellaneous machinery . . . . .	137 00
“ broom factory stock, including royalties on sewing, machines and other expenses . . . . .	45,741 43
“ freight paid on material and manufactured brooms . . . . .	8,013 62
“ wages of employees of broom factory . . . . .	3,743 78
“ overwork paid prisoners for making brooms . . . . .	1,577 86
“ brush blocks, bristles, wire, tampico, etc . . . . .	4,844 43
“ freight paid on same . . . . .	151 27
“ wages of employees in brush factory . . . . .	887 50
“ material to manufacture ice . . . . .	364 39
“ material for new constructions, including freight on same and amounts paid contractors for material and labor . . . . .	2,933 51
“ wages of mechanics on new improvements . . . . .	637 10
“ general freight, expressage, telegrams and railroad tickets . . . . .	1,213 41
“ gratuities given prisoners . . . . .	742 65
“ salaries and wages . . . . .	43,878 58
“ traveling expenses . . . . .	580 46
“ auditing the books of Workhouse for 1896 . . . . .	200 00
“ boiler inspection . . . . .	39 00
“ rent of telephone . . . . .	209 95
“ library, stationery and postage . . . . .	846 78
“ expenses, conveying and recapturing escaped prisoners . . . . .	43 32
“ fire and boiler insurance . . . . .	522 00
“ general repairs of machinery and buildings . . . . .	4,960 93
“ brushes, spectacles, combs, etc . . . . .	242 63
“ benzine, gasoline, lamp oil and wagon grease . . . . .	220 43

for lime for whitewashing, etc . . . . .	204 98	
“ farm tools, seed, manure, etc . . . . .	1,455 59	
“ live stock . . . . .	475 00	
“ furniture, carpets, etc . . . . .	796 85	
“ hardware and tools . . . . .	1,068 73	
“ saddlery and repairing . . . . .	94 15	
“ coal and gas . . . . .	9,531 37	
“ drugs and medicines . . . . .	572 05	
“ clothing and bedding . . . . .	6,372 46	
“ shoes, leather and findings . . . . .	3,535 86	
“ flour . . . . .	8,774 81	
“ beef . . . . .	5,492 60	
“ pork . . . . .	194 18	
“ tobacco . . . . .	1,013 74	
“ groceries and provisions . . . . .	3,968 51	
“ feed for horses and cows . . . . .	724 60	
		<hr/>
		\$195,359 32
Cash in hands of Treasurer . . . . .	\$101,115 01	
“ and checks in office . . . . .	2,727 25	
		<hr/>
		\$103,842 26
less warrants outstanding at date . . . . .	501 46	
		<hr/>
		\$103,340 80
		<hr/>
		\$298,700 12

# STATEMENT

## OF THE

### Operations of the Several Business Departments

#### KEG FACTORY

##### *Dr.*

To stock on hand January 1, 1897 . . . . .	\$ 24,616 21
“ cash paid on account of stock during the year \$ 27,050 04	
less accounts due on same for 1896 . . . . .	<u>\$73 57</u>
	78
“ wages of skilled employees . . . . .	26,266 47
“ proportionate charge for tools and repairs . .	993 68
“ amount yet due on purchase of stock . . . .	434 33
	649 54
	<u>\$ 52,960 23</u>

##### *Cr.*

By cash received for cooperage . . . . .	\$ 57,193 98
less accounts and bills receivable for 1896 . . .	<u>5,622 90</u>
	\$ 51,571 08
“ stock on hand January 1, 1898 . . . . .	12,989 52
“ accounts of 1897 uncollected . . . . .	<u>8,698 11</u>
	\$ 73,258 71
Amount to credit of keg factory . . . . .	<u>\$ 20,298 48</u>

# BROOM FACTORY

## Dr.

To stock on hand January 1, 1897 . . . . .	\$ 26,195 90
“ cash paid on account of stock during the year, including royalties and other expenses . . \$ 53,755 05	
less accounts due on same from 1896 . . . . .	3,226 34
	<hr/>
	50,528 71
“ wages paid employees . . . . .	3,743 78
“ proportionate charge for repairs . . . . .	113 62
“ earnings of prisoners for overwork . . . . .	1,577 86
“ amount yet due on purchase of material, etc. .	2,553 11
	<hr/>
	\$84,712 98

## Cr.

By cash received for brooms sold . . . . .	\$ 99,734 08
less accounts and bills receivable for 1896 . . .	10,219 70
	<hr/>
	\$ 89,514 38
“ stock on hand January 1, 1898 . . . . .	5,625 06
“ accounts of 1897 uncollected . . . . .	17,459 08
	<hr/>
	112,598 52
Amount to credit of broom factory . . . . .	\$ 27,885 54

# BRUSH FACTORY

## Dr.

To stock on hand January 1, 1897 . . . . .	\$ 5,493 87
“ cash paid on account of stock during the year \$ 4,995 70	
“ less amount due on same for 1896 . . . . .	162 10
	<hr/>
	\$ 4,833 60
“ wages paid employees . . . . .	887 50
“ proportionate charge for repairs . . . . .	51 12
“ amount yet due on material purchased . . . . .	260 50
	<hr/>
	\$ 11,526 59

## Cr.

By cash received for brushes . . . . .	\$ 8,986 12
“ less accounts for 1896 . . . . .	1,843 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 7,143 12
“ stock on hand January 1, 1898 . . . . .	3,376 80
“ accounts of 1897 uncollected . . . . .	1,636 25
	<hr/>
	\$ 12,156 17
“ balance to credit of brush factory . . . . .	\$ 629 58



# ICE

## Dr.

To material to manufacture ice . . . . .	\$ 364 39
“ proportionate charge for repairs . . . . .	140 27
“ amount yet due on purchase of material . . .	31 88
	<u>\$ 536 54</u>

## Cr.

By cash received from sales . . . . .	\$ 1,770 35
less account of 1896 . . . . .	12 65
	<u>\$ 1,757 70</u>
“ account of 1897 uncollected . . . . .	8 40
	<u>\$ 1,766 10</u>
	\$ 1,229 56

# OTHER COUNTIES FOR BOARDING PRISONERS

Cash received from other counties having agree- ments with the Allegheny County Work- house for boarding prisoners . . . . .	\$ 18,923 37
less accounts of 1896 . . . . .	4,832 83
	<u>\$ 14,090 54</u>
accounts of 1897 uncollected . . . . .	5,031 98
Revenue from this source for 1897 . . . . .	\$ 19,122 52

# MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF REVENUE

Received for gas furnished Allegheny City Home	
and others . . . . .	\$ 952 06
" water rents. . . . .	493 79
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,445 85
less accounts of 1896 . . . . .	629 19
	<hr/>
	\$ 816 66
uncollected accounts of 1897 . . . . .	260 55
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,077 21
Received for hired labor of prisoners. . . . .	453 19
" washing. . . . .	31 30
" officers' and notary fees . . . . .	129 02
" interest an promissory notes . . . . .	9 76
" blaeksmithing and horseshoeing . . . . .	151 43
" contents of contribution box . . . . .	3 72
" unelaimed money of prisoners . . . . .	2 88
" from sale of farm produets and flowers . . . . .	1,795 40
" " shoes and repairing same. . . . .	929 98
" " live stoek . . . . .	427 45
" " grease and tar . . . . .	317 73
" " quarried stone. . . . .	24 00
" " water meter aud fixtures and sundry articles consisting mainly of such as are charged to general expense account	<hr/>
	999 97
	<hr/>
	\$ 6,353 04

### RECAPITULATION OF BUSINESS REVENUE

From keg factory . . . . .	\$ 20,298 48
“ broom factory . . . . .	27,885 54
“ brush factory . . . . .	629 58
“ ice . . . . .	1,229 56
“ other counties for boarding prisoners . . . . .	19,122 52
“ miscellaneous items . . . . .	6,353 04
	<hr/>
	\$ 75,518 72

### SUMMARY

The expenses of this Institution for the year ending December 31, 1897, were :

For food consumed . . . . .	\$ 18,430 10
“ clothing in use and consumed . . . . .	10,480 37
“ salaries . . . . .	43,878 58
“ repairs and insurance . . . . .	5,482 93
“ other expenses . . . . .	19,703 64
	<hr/>
	\$ 97,975 62

The number of days board furnished prisoners during 1897 was 291,905.

The daily average of inmates was  $799\frac{270}{365}$ .

The daily average cost of each inmate was  $33\frac{56}{100}$ c.

The earnings from labor or business of the Institution conducted with outside parties were \$75,518.72.

The daily average cost of each inmate after deducting earnings was  $7\frac{69}{100}$  cents.

# GENERAL STATEMENT

REAL ESTATE	Dr.	Cr.
Consisting of farm, buildings and general improvements at last re- port . . . . . \$ 1,120,736 23		
add new improvements constructed during the year:		
two new brick and slate roof dwell- ing houses in rear of main build- ing partly finished:		
material and labor . . . . . 4,553 00		
additional drainage system on work- house farm:		
material and labor . . . . . 350 00		
1,125,639 23		
increase in valuation . . . . .		\$ 4,903 00
MACHINERY		
As per last report . . . . . \$ 26,672 29		
additional during the year 1897:		
1 harrow . . . . . 16 00		
3 Singer sewing machines . . . . . 105 00		
1 broom vise . . . . . 16 00		
\$ 27,109 29		
less 10 per cent. for wear and tear . . . . . 2,710 92		
\$ 24,398 37		
loss in valuation . . . . .	\$ 2,573 92	
LIVE STOCK		
Last report . . . . . \$ 2,883 40		
present valuation . . . . . 2,921 00		
gain in valuation . . . . .		37 60
VEHICLES, TWO AND FOUR WHEELED		
Last valuation . . . . . \$ 1,184 00		
present valuation . . . . . 1,039 00		
loss in valuation . . . . .	145 00	
amount carried forward . . . . .	\$ 2,718 92	\$ 4,940 60

GENERAL STATEMENT—Continued.

		<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Amount brought forward . . . . .		\$ 2,718 92	\$ 4,940 60
BUILDING MATERIAL			
Last valuation . . . . .	\$ 969 04		
present valuation . . . . .	417 17		
loss in valuation . . . . .		551 87	
MISCELLANEOUS STOCK			
Of goods in store for the general use of the prison which have not been in use:			
last valuation . . . . .	\$ 10,466 77		
tools . . . . .	\$ 16 74		
lime and cement . . . . .	188 00		
paint stuffs . . . . .	265 25		
material for use of black smith . . . . .	732 44		
dry goods . . . . .	5,868 76		
brushes, combs, stationery . . . . .	264 79		
hardware . . . . .	268 14		
oats, hay, straw . . . . .	1,938 50		
flour, groceries . . . . .	4,778 74		
drugs and medicines . . . . .	500 00		
	\$14,821 36		
gain in valuation . . . . .			\$ 4,354 59
GENERAL STOCK FOR USE OF KEG FACTORY			
Last valuation . . . . .	\$ 24,616 21		
present valuation . . . . .	12,989 52		
loss in valuation . . . . .		11,626 69	
GENERAL STOCK FOR USE IN BROOM FACTORY			
Last valuation . . . . .	\$ 26,195 90		
present valuation . . . . .	5,625 06		
loss in valuation . . . . .		20,570 84	
amount carried forward . . . . .		\$35,468 32	\$ 9,295 19

GENERAL STATEMENT—Continued.

	<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Amount brought forward . . . .	\$35,468	32	\$ 9,295	19
GENERAL STOCK FOR USE IN BRUSH FACTORY				
Last valuation . . . . . \$	5,493	87		
present valuation . . . . .	3,376	80		
loss in valuation . . . . .			2,117	07
BOOK ACCOUNTS DUE THE WORK- HOUSE				
Last reports . . . . . \$	22,911	29		
for cooperage . . . . . \$	8,698	11		
“ brooms . . . . .	17,459	08		
“ brushes . . . . .	1,636	25		
“ maintenance of pris- oners . . . . .	5,031	98		
“ gas and water . . . .	260	55		
“ ice . . . . .	8	40		
“ miscellaneous items, viz. shoes, labor, pigs, etc. . . . .	168	40		
	33,262	77		
increase in valuation . . . . .			10,351	48
BOOK ACCOUNTS DUE BY THE WORKHOUSE				
To sundry persons last report . . . . . \$	7,706	87		
on account of keg factory \$	649	54		
on account of broom fac- tory . . . . .	2,553	11		
on account of brush fac- tory . . . . .	260	50		
on account of ice . . . .	31	88		
on account of miscellan- eous stock . . . . .	2,663	56		
	6,158	59		
decrease . . . . .			1,548	28
amount carried forward . . . . .	37,585	39	21,194	95

GENERAL STATEMENT—Continued.

		<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Amount brought forward . . . .		\$37,585 39	\$21,194 95
BILLS RECEIVABLE			
On hand last report . . . . . \$	430 28		
“ at date . . . . .	00 00		
decrease . . . . .		430 28	
CASH ON HAND			
Last report . . . . . \$	55,370 54		
on hand at date . . . . .	103,340 80		
increase . . . . .			\$47,970 26
Received from Treasurer of Allegheny County pro 1897.		50,000 00	
BALANCE			
Deficiency which represents the amount over and above all earnings which was needed for the mainte- nance of the Workhouse for the year 1897 . . . . .			\$18,850 46
		\$88,015 67	\$88,015 67

## FARM

### Produce of Workhouse farm during the season of 1897

75 tons hay	725 bushels onions	1650 pounds butter
35 tons straw	925 bushels tomatoes	1740 gallons milk
493 bushels rye	25 bushels pickles	1220 gallons butter-milk
312 bushels oats	27000 heads cabbage	60 quarts cream
540 bushels navy beans	3500 heads celery	230 dozen eggs
275 bushels green beans	2000 heads lettuce	60 pairs chickens
440 bushels sweet corn	50 bushels apples	Plants and cut flowers
55 bushels turnips	6 bushels peaches	sold, cash amounting
152 bushels carrots	40 bushels plums	to \$456 69
255 bushels parsnips	4 bushels cherries	128 pigs (sold)
250 bushels table beets	175 bushels strawberries	5 calves (sold)
1000 bushels cow beets	250 bushels raspberries	
4746 bushels potatoes	125 bushels peas	





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# STATISTICAL REPORT

FOR 1897

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# STATISTICS 1897

## I

### STATISTICS FOR 1897

Number in prison December 31, 1886. . . . .	957	
number received during 1897 . . . . .	4,450	
	<hr/>	5,407

### OF THE ABOVE THERE WERE

Discharged by expiration of sentence . . . . .	4,388	
“ order of Court . . . . .	63	
“ reduction of time . . . . .	153	
“ Governor's pardon . . . . .	5	
escaped without recapture. . . . .	0	
died . . . . .	9	
removed to hospital for the insane. . . . .	6	
	<hr/>	4,624

### LEAVING IN CONFINEMENT DECEMBER 31, 1897

Males, white . . . . .	581	
males, colored . . . . .	144	
	<hr/>	725
females, white . . . . .	42	
females, colored . . . . .	16	
	<hr/>	58
Total . . . . .	<hr/>	783

## II

### THE NUMBER RECEIVED EACH MONTH WAS

	Males	Females	Total
January . . . . .	314	25	339
February. . . . .	318	27	345
March . . . . .	323	24	347
April . . . . .	385	28	413
May . . . . .	390	34	424
June . . . . .	362	48	410
July . . . . .	337	31	368
August. . . . .	320	61	381
September . . . . .	417	44	461
October . . . . .	268	40	308
November . . . . .	226	36	262
December . . . . .	365	27	392
Total . . . . .			4,450

### III

#### THE NUMBER IN CONFINEMENT AT THE END OF EACH MONTH WAS

	Males	Females	Total
January . . . . .	780	68	848
February. . . . .	752	60	812
March . . . . .	731	46	777
April . . . . .	782	48	830
May . . . . .	783	56	839
June. . . . .	737	72	809
July . . . . .	695	62	757
August. . . . .	678	84	762
September . . . . .	760	70	830
October . . . . .	713	71	784
November . . . . .	648	71	719
December . . . . .	725	58	783

# IV

## OF THE 4,450 PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR, THERE WERE COMMITTED

By Court of Oyer and Terminer, Allegheny County . . . . .	29
“ “ “ Mercer “ . . . . .	1
“ “ “ Fayette “ . . . . .	18
“ “ “ Westmorl'd “ . . . . .	1
“ “ “ Beaver “ . . . . .	6
“ “ “ Forcst “ . . . . .	1
“ Quarter Sessions, Allegheny “ . . . . .	464
“ “ “ Washington “ . . . . .	77
“ “ “ Fayette “ . . . . .	56
“ “ “ Westmoreland “ . . . . .	37
“ “ “ Lawrence “ . . . . .	13
“ “ “ Mercer “ . . . . .	2
“ “ “ Beaver “ . . . . .	5
“ “ “ Armstrong “ . . . . .	9
“ “ “ Butler “ . . . . .	21
“ “ “ Crawford “ . . . . .	2
“ “ “ Clarion “ . . . . .	1
“ “ “ Erie “ . . . . .	15
“ “ “ Jefferson “ . . . . .	7
“ “ “ Greene “ . . . . .	1
By B. McKenna, Police Magistrate, Pittsburg, Pa . . . . .	1,166
“ Arch Mackrell, “ “ . . . . .	422
“ David J. McGarey, “ “ . . . . .	296
“ R. G. MacGonigle, “ “ . . . . .	444
“ R. Ostermaier, “ “ . . . . .	46
“ Samuel F. Kerr, “ “ . . . . .	116
“ H. Hunneshagen, “ Allegheny, “ . . . . .	353
“ R. T. Carothers, Mayor of McKeesport, Pa . . . . .	81
“ S. C. Wilson, “ Monongahela, Pa . . . . .	7
“ S. W. Smith, “ New Castle, Pa . . . . .	11
“ Justices of the Peace, Allegheny County . . . . .	616
“ “ “ Washington “ . . . . .	19
“ “ “ Mercer “ . . . . .	46
“ “ “ Lawrence “ . . . . .	61
Total . . . . .	4,450

# V

## CRIME OR OFFENSE

Abortion . . . . .	2	drunkennss and snspicious	
adultery . . . . .	21	person . . . . .	1
arson . . . . .	1	defrauding boarding house	
assault . . . . .	3	keeper . . . . .	2
assault, felonious . . . . .	4	embezzlement . . . . .	16
assault and battery . . . . .	103	entering building and lar-	
assault and battery, aggra-		ceny . . . . .	6
vated . . . . .	35	entering building to commit	
assault and battery, felonious	33	felony . . . . .	20
assault and battery, intent to		entering rail road car to	
rape . . . . .	4	commit felony . . . . .	3
assault and battery, intent to		escape . . . . .	4
kill . . . . .	1	false pretense . . . . .	12
assault and battery and		felonious shooting and cut-	
obstructing officer . . . . .	1	ting . . . . .	3
attempt to commit felony . . . . .	1	fornication . . . . .	1
attempt to rape . . . . .	3	forgery . . . . .	15
being a tramp . . . . .	2	forgery and embezzlement .	1
being a common prostitute . . . . .	39	felonious rape . . . . .	7
bigamy . . . . .	6	fornication and adultery . .	1
breaking and entering build-		gambling . . . . .	6
ing . . . . .	5	horsestealing . . . . .	3
burglary . . . . .	13	interfering with officer . .	7
carrying concealed weapons . . . . .	26	indecent exposure . . . . .	13
common nuisance . . . . .	4	keeping a bawdy house . .	8
conspiracy . . . . .	5	keeping a disorderly honse	80
corrupting a record . . . . .	1	keeping a gambling house .	18
crnelty to animals . . . . .	2	larceny . . . . .	125
crnelty and neglect . . . . .	12	larceny from person . . . . .	12
disorderly conduct . . . . .	1369	larceny by bailee . . . . .	23
disorderly conduct and snsp-		larceny and receiving stolen	
icious person . . . . .	2	goods . . . . .	99
disorderly conduct and re-		larceny and burglarly . .	5
sisting officer . . . . .	2	lewdness . . . . .	5
disturbing meetings . . . . .	2	malicious mischief . . . . .	8
drunkenness . . . . .	87	mayhem . . . . .	1
drunk and disorderly		manslaughter . . . . .	2
conduct . . . . .	72	misdemeanor . . . . .	13

murder . . . . .	2	vagrancy . . . . .	947
perjury . . . . .	6	vagrancy and malicious tres-	
pointing fire-arms . . . . .	5	pass . . . . .	2
rape . . . . .	1	vagrancy and suspicious	
receiving stolen goods . . . . .	1	person . . . . .	15
riot . . . . .	20	violating city or borough	
robbery . . . . .	4	ordinance . . . . .	27
robbery and receiving stolen		visiting disorderly house .	62
goods . . . . .	5	visiting gambling houses .	4
selling liquor unlawfully . . . . .	88	vagrancy and disorderly	
suspicious characters . . . . .	884	conduct . . . . .	2
sodomy and bastardy . . . . .	1		
unlawful wounding . . . . .	2	total . . . . .	4,450



# VI

## OCCUPATION OF THOSE COMMITTED DURING 1897

Artist . . . . .	2	cabinetmaker . . . . .	3
agent . . . . .	11	cooper . . . . .	9
actor . . . . .	3	carpet weaver . . . . .	1
axleturner . . . . .	1	clerk . . . . .	41
accountant . . . . .	1	corker . . . . .	3
architect . . . . .	2	chiroprapist . . . . .	1
bookbinder . . . . .	2	cutler . . . . .	3
bicyclemaker . . . . .	2	candlemaker . . . . .	3
bricklayer . . . . .	37	dentist . . . . .	2
butler . . . . .	7	dairyman . . . . .	2
brassfinisher . . . . .	9	driller . . . . .	9
brakeman . . . . .	68	dyer . . . . .	1
broommaker . . . . .	10	dressmaker . . . . .	1
blacksmith . . . . .	52	druggist . . . . .	2
baker . . . . .	25	drover . . . . .	1
brushmaker . . . . .	12	errand boy . . . . .	5
barber . . . . .	75	engraver . . . . .	3
boltmaker . . . . .	2	engincer . . . . .	31
butcher . . . . .	37	electrician . . . . .	9
bootblack . . . . .	3	florist . . . . .	1
bridgebuilder . . . . .	17	furrier . . . . .	2
boilermaker . . . . .	26	fireman . . . . .	96
basketmaker . . . . .	4	farmer . . . . .	70
boxmaker . . . . .	6	foreman . . . . .	6
bookkeeper . . . . .	8	gardener . . . . .	10
boatbuilder . . . . .	3	glassworker . . . . .	38
bartender . . . . .	7	glassblower . . . . .	51
brewer . . . . .	4	goldsmith . . . . .	1
carinaker . . . . .	3	gasfitter . . . . .	4
costumer . . . . .	2	huckster . . . . .	13
canner . . . . .	2	hodcarrier . . . . .	13
chemist . . . . .	2	heater . . . . .	16
carver . . . . .	2	housework . . . . .	359
chainmaker . . . . .	5	hostler . . . . .	27
confectioner . . . . .	4	hubmaker . . . . .	1
cook . . . . .	93	hatter . . . . .	5
coppersmith . . . . .	1	hammerman . . . . .	10
coachman . . . . .	7	hosemaker . . . . .	1
candymaker . . . . .	2	ironworker . . . . .	41
conductor . . . . .	10	jeweler . . . . .	1
carpenter . . . . .	73	janitor . . . . .	6
cigarmaker . . . . .	21	knobler . . . . .	2

knitter . . . . .	1	physician . . . . .	3
locomotive inspector . . .	1	quarryman . . . . .	4
lineman . . . . .	3	roller . . . . .	34
laborer . . . . .	1,549	roofer. . . . .	8
lithographer . . . . .	5	rougher . . . . .	8
laundress . . . . .	4	riveter . . . . .	4
lather . . . . .	8	sailor . . . . .	9
locksmith . . . . .	1	salesman . . . . .	24
lawyer . . . . .	1	steamfitter . . . . .	10
millwright . . . . .	3	shoemaker . . . . .	41
millr . . . . .	1	stonecutter . . . . .	14
minister . . . . .	1	sewing . . . . .	14
machinist . . . . .	66	sailmaker . . . . .	1
miner . . . . .	164	storekeeper . . . . .	5
moulder . . . . .	48	saddler . . . . .	2
musician . . . . .	5	spinner . . . . .	3
motorman . . . . .	3	stenographer . . . . .	1
messenger . . . . .	4	student . . . . .	1
mason . . . . .	19	sawmaker. . . . .	2
marblecutter . . . . .	5	soldier . . . . .	1
mounter . . . . .	1	sawyer . . . . .	1
nurse . . . . .	3	tuner . . . . .	1
nailer . . . . .	4	teamster . . . . .	204
newsboy . . . . .	5	tailor . . . . .	25
none . . . . .	17	typesetter . . . . .	2
organ grinder . . . . .	1	tylesetter . . . . .	8
optician . . . . .	1	tinner . . . . .	17
operator. . . . .	6	tooldresser . . . . .	3
officer. . . . .	1	teacher . . . . .	1
pianomaker. . . . .	1	tanner . . . . .	6
patternmaker . . . . .	2	turner. . . . .	1
potter. . . . .	4	tobaceonist . . . . .	1
printer . . . . .	47	undertaker . . . . .	2
porter. . . . .	26	upholsterer . . . . .	3
polisher. . . . .	16	veterinarian . . . . .	1
peddler . . . . .	21	varnihser . . . . .	1
pipewelder . . . . .	5	waiter . . . . .	89
puddler. . . . .	78	washing. . . . .	28
plumber. . . . .	32	weighmaster . . . . .	1
painter . . . . .	70	watchmaker. . . . .	1
paperhanger. . . . .	13	wiredrawer . . . . .	7
pressman . . . . .	3	wagonmaker . . . . .	5
paver . . . . .	6	weaver . . . . .	8
plasterer . . . . .	11	watchman. . . . .	1
plater. . . . .	11	total . . . . .	4,450

## VII

### SENTENCES FOR WHICH COMMITTED

3 days . . . . .	1	7 months . . . . .	5
5 " . . . . .	1	8 " . . . . .	32
6 " . . . . .	1	9 " . . . . .	25
10 " . . . . .	10	10 " . . . . .	14
15 " . . . . .	2	11 " . . . . .	3
18 " . . . . .	1	11 " and 20 days . .	1
20 " . . . . .	1	1 year . . . . .	103
30 " . . . . .	3066	13 months . . . . .	2
60 " . . . . .	428	14 " . . . . .	3
90 " . . . . .	271	1 yr. and 11 mo. and 2 da.	1
116 " . . . . .	2	15 months . . . . .	12
2 months . . . . .	8	16 " . . . . .	1
3 " . . . . .	131	17 " . . . . .	2
3 " and 5 days . .	1	18 " . . . . .	17
3 " " 20 " . .	4	21 " . . . . .	1
3 " " 30 " . .	10	22 " . . . . .	1
3 " " 60 " . .	5	2 years . . . . .	16
4 " . . . . .	92	2 " and 6 months . .	1
4 " and 15 days . .	1	3 " . . . . .	3
5 " . . . . .	20	3 " and 60 day . . .	1
5 " and 135 days . .	1		
6 " . . . . .	149	total . . . . .	<u>4 450</u>

# VIII

## OF THE 4,450 RECEIVED THERE WERE COMMITTED

For the first	time . .	2,553	for the thirty-sev'th time . .	1
" second	" . .	695	" thirty-eighth " . .	3
" third	" . .	359	" thirty-ninth " . .	3
" fourth	" . .	204	" fortieth " . .	2
" fifth	" . .	122	" forty-first " . .	1
" sixth	" . .	82	" forty-second " . .	2
" seventh	" . .	85	" forty-third " . .	2
" eighth	" . .	54	" forty-fourth " . .	2
" ninth	" . .	26	" forty-fifth " . .	1
" tenth	" . .	25	" forty-sixth " . .	2
" eleventh	" . .	30	" forty-seventh " . .	1
" twelfth	" . .	19	" forty-eighth " . .	1
" thirteenth	" . .	31	" fifty-second " . .	1
" fourteenth	" . .	13	" fifty-third " . .	2
" fifteenth	" . .	10	" fifty-fourth " . .	2
" sixteenth	" . .	16	" fifty-fifth " . .	1
" seventeenth	" . .	8	" fifty-sixth " . .	1
" eighteenth	" . .	11	" fifty-seventh " . .	1
" nineteenth	" . .	7	" fifty-eighth " . .	1
" twentieth	" . .	6	" fifty-ninth " . .	1
" twenty-first	" . .	7	" sixtieth " . .	1
" twenty-second	" . .	4	" sixty-first " . .	1
" twenty-third	" . .	8	" sixty-second " . .	2
" twenty-fourth	" . .	5	" sixty-third " . .	2
" twenty-fifth	" . .	6	" sixty-fourth " . .	1
" twenty-sixth	" . .	2	" sixty-fifth " . .	1
" twenty-sev'th	" . .	1	" sixty-sixth " . .	2
" twenty-eighth	" . .	2	" sixty-seventh " . .	1
" thirty-first	" . .	5	" sixty-eighth " . .	1
" thirty-second	" . .	1	" sixty-ninth " . .	1
" thirty-third	" . .	2	" seventieth " . .	2
" thirty-fourth	" . .	2		
" thirty-fifth	" . .	2		
" thirty-sixth	" . .	1		
			total . . . . .	4,450

## IX

### NATIVITY

United States . . . . .	3,095	Holland . . . . .	1
Ireland . . . . .	447	Ocean . . . . .	1
Germany . . . . .	239	Denmark . . . . .	2
England . . . . .	187	Norway . . . . .	2
Scotland . . . . .	47	Belgium . . . . .	2
Wales . . . . .	46	Australia . . . . .	3
Canada . . . . .	30	West Indies . . . . .	2
Austria . . . . .	152	Central America . . . . .	5
Hungary . . . . .	13	China . . . . .	1
Italy . . . . .	54	Brazil . . . . .	1
Switzerland . . . . .	2	Roumania . . . . .	1
France . . . . .	20	Bohemia . . . . .	2
Russia . . . . .	43	India . . . . .	1
Poland . . . . .	28	Japan . . . . .	1
Sweden . . . . .	20		
Turkey . . . . .	1		
Spain . . . . .	1		
		total . . . . .	<hr/> 4,450

## X

### AGE WHEN COMMITTED

Under 20 years of age . . . . .	341
from 20 to 30 years . . . . .	1,815
“ 30 to 40 “ . . . . .	1,234
“ 40 to 50 “ . . . . .	678
“ 50 to 60 “ . . . . .	292
60 years and over . . . . .	90
total . . . . .	<u>4,450</u>

## XI

### PARENTAL RELATIONS

Parents living at 16 years . . . . .	3,131
father died before 16 years . . . . .	463
mother died before 16 years . . . . .	338
both parents died before 16 years . . . . .	518
total . . . . .	<u>4,450</u>

## XII

### EDUCATION

Could read and write . . . . .	3,288
could read but not write . . . . .	563
could neither read nor write . . . . .	599
total . . . . .	<u>4,450</u>

### XIII

#### OF THE 599 WHO COULD NOT READ NOR WRITE, WERE

Native of United States . . . . .	317
“ Ireland . . . . .	94
“ England . . . . .	23
“ Wales . . . . .	10
“ Germany . . . . .	18
“ Hungary . . . . .	3
“ Austria . . . . .	72
“ Italy . . . . .	23
“ Scotland . . . . .	1
“ Poland . . . . .	12
“ Russia . . . . .	17
“ France . . . . .	7
“ Canada . . . . .	1
“ Belgium . . . . .	1
total . . . . .	<hr/> 599

## XIV

### HABITS OF LIFE

Abstinent . . . . .	697
moderate drinkers . . . . .	1,105
occasionally intemperate . . . . .	1,637
intemperate . . . . .	1,011
total . . . . .	<u>4,450</u>

## XV

### COLOR

White males . . . . .	3,293
black males . . . . .	732
white females . . . . .	334
black females. . . . .	91
total . . . . .	<u>4,450</u>



## XVI

### RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

Roman Catholics . . . . .	1,994
Methodists. . . . .	756
Presbyterians. . . . .	335
Baptists . . . . .	520
Lutherans . . . . .	211
Episcopalians . . . . .	127
Jews . . . . .	19
other denominations . . . . .	98
no religious instruction . . . . .	390
total . . . . .	<hr/> 4,450

## XVII

### INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Unapprenticed . . . . .	3,313
apprenticed and absconded . . . . .	5
apprenticed . . . . .	1,132
total . . . . .	<hr/> 4,450

## XVIII

### ARMY AND NAVY PRISONERS

Served in army or navy . . . . .	92
in neither . . . . .	4,358
	<hr/>
total . . . . .	4,450

## XIX

### INMATES OF THE WORKHOUSE DECEMBER 31, 1897

Native born males . . . . .	518	
foreign born males . . . . .	207	
	<hr/>	725
native born females. . . . .	45	
foreign born females . . . . .	13	
	<hr/>	58
total . . . . .		<hr/> 783

THE 220 FOREIGN BORN INMATES WERE RESIDENTS  
OF PENNSYLVANIA

59

# XXI

## OF THE 220 FOREIGN BORN PRISONERS THERE WERE 72 RESIDENTS OF OTHER STATES AND CANADA BEFORE COMING TO PENNSYLVANIA

1 year and under . . . . .	7
2 " " " . . . . .	8
3 " " " . . . . .	4
4 " " " . . . . .	6
5 " " " . . . . .	8
6 " " " . . . . .	3
7 " " " . . . . .	3
8 " " " . . . . .	5
9 " " " . . . . .	2
10 " " " . . . . .	3
11 " " " . . . . .	0
12 " " " . . . . .	0
13 " " " . . . . .	0
14 " " " . . . . .	4
15 " " " . . . . .	1
16 " " " . . . . .	1
17 " " " . . . . .	1
18 " " " . . . . .	1
19 " " " . . . . .	2
20 " " " . . . . .	2
22 " " " . . . . .	2
23 " " " . . . . .	1
24 " " " . . . . .	1
25 " " " . . . . .	2
28 " " " . . . . .	1
30 " " over . . . . .	4
total . . . . .	72

## XXII

TABLE SHOWING LOSS AND GAIN IN WEIGHT, IN POUNDS, OF PRISONERS DURING THEIR TERM OF IMPRISONMENT

TIME IMPRISONED	number weighed	increase	decrease	balance of increase over decrease	average increase over decrease	largest single increase	largest single decrease
MALES							
Less than thirty days . . . . .	8	18	2	16	2.	6	2
from thirty to ninety days . . . . .	3,331	11,438	2,491	8,947	2.68	28	34
from ninety days to six months . . . . .	588	2,940	1,044	1,896	3.2	30	19
from six months to two years and over . . . . .	235	759	869	—110	—1.04	46	46
	4,162	15,155	4,406	10,749	2.5	. . .	. . .
FEMALES							
Less than thirty days . . . . .	2	10	. . .	10	5.	8	—
from thirty to ninety days . . . . .	384	1,892	367	1,525	3.9	33	21
from ninety days to six months . . . . .	53	442	61	381	7.2	29	15
from six months to two years and over . . . . .	14	142	23	119	8.5	34	20
	453	2,486	451	2,035	4.4	. . .	. . .

## XXIII

### NUMBER OF DEATHS FOR 1897.

Consumption . . . . .	2
pneumonia . . . . .	2
typhoid fever . . . . .	1
suicide . . . . .	2
diabetes . . . . .	1
hemorrhage . . . . .	1
total . . . . .	<hr/> 9



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CHAPLAIN'S REPORT

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## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT

*To the Honorable, the Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Workhouse.*

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to present for your consideration the Annual Report of Chaplain of the Allegheny County Workhouse and Inebriate Asylum for the year ending December 31, 1897.

I took charge of the work by your appointment on the seventeenth day of May, and have since devoted my whole time to it. My report covers a period of seven and one-half months. It has been an entirely new experience to me; and though engaged for a number of years in the pastorate, I soon found that there were many things to learn in order to be fitted for successful work in this particular field. I was greatly aided in the outstart by a visit from my predecessor, Rev. C. L. Bradshaw, who kindly gave me an insight to the duties of the office, and many hints as to methods, by which the routine work has been facilitated, and much time saved. It is with a grateful heart that I acknowledge my appreciation of this favor on his part, and also the kind consideration and helpful assistance given me by our honored Superintendent, Mr. Hill, and the officers and other employees of the Institution; all these things tending to render a work interesting and pleasant, that otherwise might have been regarded as exceedingly arduous.

There have been placed in my charge the Sabbath services, the prison correspondence, the library, the night school and the general pastoral oversight of the prisoners.

Feeling that my call came not only from the Board of Managers but through them from our Divine Master, to do His will in the advancement of His kingdom, it has been my aim to regard all the different branches of the charge placed under my care, as so many ways and means of reaching that desired end.

In submitting to you then this brief review of the work, your attention is first called to

### **THE SABBATH SERVICES**

We have followed the order of religious services as it was at the time we took charge, preaching regularly in the chapel every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock. This service is continued one hour and a quarter, and thought he attendance is entirely voluntary, about ninety per cent. of the prisoners are usually present. In the afternoon at 2.30, we conduct a Bible study in the sewing room for one hour, for the benefit of the women. In this service the female prisoners are usually all present. Following this, at 3.45, we meet again in the chapel with the men, for an hour's study of the Bible, at which our attendance is seldom less than four hundred and often more than five hundred. In these exercises we follow the International Series of Lessons suggested by The Evangelical Alliance. This Sabbath afternoon work is our especial delight. Of all the duties connected with the chaplaincy, these Bible studies more than any other, seem to open the way by which we have access to the hearts of the prisoners. Our pastoral work among them is greatly furthered by the interest awakened in this way. As we meet and talk with them individually, the thoughts thus suggested seem to be the opening wedge, and furnish the theme of our conversation. And the great encouragement is, that many of the prisoners do not wait for an approach on the part of the chaplain, but invite familiar intercourse by asking further instruction, as though hungering after the truths of the gospel. Large numbers of them have had no previous

Christian training, never were brought under any religious influence, and, as they say, no effort was ever made on the part of any one in their behalf, or any interest taken in their salvation; and in the spirit of the Psalmist in the hour of his depression, they say "No man careth for my soul." To such the simple doctrines of the cross of Christ seem to be a revelation, and they appear to be very susceptible to religious impression. It is our hope that He to whom the issues belong, may sanctify this work to the saving of many souls.

One Sabbath afternoon each month, in the school room, a service is conducted in the German language, by different German ministers from Allegheny, and is well attended. Rev. John Launitz, pastor of the German Presbyterian church of Allegheny, has taken great interest in this part of the work, and arranges for the supplies.

Father Maher, of Sharpsburg, has conducted a number of Catholic services during the year for the benefit of those of that faith.

Special temperance services continue to be held at stated times, led by Mrs. Gornly and Mrs. Morrison, representatives of the W. C. T. U. The fact that ninety-five per cent. of the prisoners are present at these meetings, shows the interest taken in them. And this interest does not cease with the special meetings; the leaven works, and, during the weeks that follow, many ask the privilege of signing the total abstinence pledge.

We have followed the custom of observing the holidays, by holding suitable exercises in the chapel. Rev. W. S. Harper, D. D., of Emsworth, Pa., preached an earnest and appropriate sermon on Thanksgiving Day, and A. M. Imbrie, Esq., gave a spirited and patriotic address on the Fourth of July. Both of these were greatly enjoyed by the prisoners.

**THE NIGHT SCHOOL** By direction of the Board a new school-room has been fitted up, and furnished with all necessary appliances, such as blackboard.

seats, desks, etc., of the most modern and approved pattern. In awaiting the completion of this, we were delayed in the opening of our school, until the first of November. Since that time the school has been in constant operation, being conducted three nights in the week, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and giving an hour and a half to each session. The room will accommodate forty-two, and every seat has been constantly occupied. An absent mark is a rare occurrence, and then only on account of sickness or something beyond the control of the prisoner. The attendance is entirely voluntary, no one is compelled to go, yet the number of applicants far exceeds our accommodations. We have admitted only those who have at least three months' time to serve in the prison, and who are unable to read or write, giving the preference to the younger and brighter men, feeling that thus the most satisfactory results could be attained for the time and labor expended. The intense interest these men take in their work, and their anxiety to become efficient scholars, is a constant inspiration to us in our efforts to instruct them. While the progress made by all has been good, that made by some has been remarkable, even beyond our highest expectations. Many who on entering could not so much as write their own names, have, after two months' study, written fairly good, readable letters, to the astonishment of their friends who received them. Many who were unable to read a word, are now regularly taking and reading books from the library. We have had valuable assistance rendered by our efficient helper in the work, officer J. R. Colvin, who has been constantly engaged in teaching; and we have called in the aid of two or three prisoners, when we felt that we could use them to advantage in giving instruction. With these results already attained, which enlarge our expectations for the future, we believe the Board did not err in its decision to increase the facilities of the prison school.

## THE LIBRARY

The Library is in good condition and well adapted to the wants of the prison. Trashy literature is conspicuously absent. The librarian's register shows that during the year, 18,332 books were given out, being an increase of 2,575 over last year's report. The good system by which the books are being distributed and collected, is seen in the fact that a book is seldom lost. An invoice of the whole library, made at close of the year showed that five of the volumes were missing, as represented in catalogue published three years ago. These five lost books were, in all probability, worn out by constant usage. As the books show signs of giving way or becoming worn as a result of the continual handling, they are repaired or rebound, a work which is done by prisoners. By the rules of the library, a prisoner whose term is sixty days or over, is entitled to its privileges. Others have been supplied as far as possible with reading matter, by donations of magazines and other periodicals, a large number of which we have been enabled to collect. These magazines are in great demand, even by those having the privilege of the library, as they usually contain a variety of short, spicy articles, upon subjects of more general interest than those treated of in the library books, and are often illustrated in a manner that is pleasing to the eye and the mind. For such donations we are always grateful. During the last few months we have received handsome contributions of this character from the Young Men's Christian Associations of East Liberty and Sharpsburgh, also from Rev. J. W. Wither-  
spoon D. D., Mrs. M. C. Harper, and some others. We have also received from the Bible Institute Colportage Association of Chicago, a donation of 1,200 of the Moody Library pamphlets, which have been freely distributed, and seem to be read with much interest. We are indebted to the publishers of the United Presbyterian, The Christian Advocate, The Presbyterian Banner and to The Pittsburgh Catholic, for regular contributions of their weekly issues, and to the Christ-



ian Union Herald and Presbyterian Messenger for liberal contributions of miscellaneous papers selected from their exchanges, and to William Hemmenhouse for a large package of Pittsburgh Daily papers received every week. We have also been kindly remembered by numerous friends with occasional and smaller gifts of both religious and secular papers, always however, fresh and readable. Special mention should be made of two handsome donations of bibles and German testaments made by the Young Men's Bible Society of Allegheny County. In acknowledging the receipt of all these, we wish to express our sincere appreciation of the thoughtfulness and interest in our work thus shown, and to assure the donors that it has not been expended in vain. Could they see the expression of satisfaction on the countenances of those who receive them, we think they would feel amply repaid.

### **CORRESPONDENCE**

There has been a marked increase in the amount of correspondence during the year, as compared with former reports. During this year 4,811 letters have been sent out, and 11,088 have been received, or a total of 15,899 letters handled, an increase over last year's correspondence of 720. These letters, before delivery, have been carefully examined in the interests of law and morality. Some have been withheld as pernicious; but in the main the correspondence has been pure, and much of it of a very high order for intelligence and rectitude. There has been received during the year, from outside parties, through the mail, in cash, and placed to the credit of the prisoners designated, the sum of \$1583.53, an increase over last year of \$614.36. A large number of newspapers are received daily by the prisoners through the mail, sent by friends; and in addition there now are distributed 125 daily newspapers from Pittsburgh, for which the prisoners are regular subscribers. No papers are admitted without inspection, and all reading matter, regarded as harmful, is withheld.

Thus closes the first annual report of our experience in prison work in the Master's name. In our weakness we have relied on the Divine strength and wisdom, working through the gospel of Christ, which we believe is the power of God to accomplish his purpose.

Respectfully submitted

D. R. I<sup>u</sup>~~F~~BRIE,

Claremont, Pa., December, 31, 1897.

Chaplain.







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PHYSICIAN'S REPORT

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## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT

CLAREMONT, PA., Dec. 31, 1897

*To the Honorable, the Board of Managers of the Allegheny  
County Workhouse.*

GENTLEMEN :—

I herewith respectfully submit statement showing work done in the medical department for the year ending December 31, 1897. This shows that the health of the inmates has been very satisfactory.

We have had no epidemic during the year ; but two cases of typhoid fever, an increase of one over last year, one of which died, he having contracted the disease before entering the institution. This patient was received April 5th, removed to hospital on April 7th, and died May 3d.

Total number of cases answering sick call :

Male . . . . .	5,120
female . . . . .	686

Number of prescriptions filled . . . . .	5,806
“ “ surgical cases . . . . .	3,035
“ “ surgical redressings . . . . .	197
“ “ surgical redressings . . . . .	1,560
“ “ patients in hospital Jan. 1, 1897 . . . . .	2
“ “ patients in hospital Dec. 31, 1897. . . . .	3
“ “ “ “ “ during the year . . . . .	39

Total number of days' residence in hospital . . . . .	991
average number of days in hospital . . . . .	25 $\frac{1}{10}$
greatest number in hospital at one time . . . . .	6

number of days no one in hospital . . . . .	16
number insane removed by Order of Court. . . . .	6
number of deaths . . . . .	9
number of births . . . . .	4

Three patients were unable at the expiration of their sentence to leave the hospital. Of these three one remained over time one day, one remained nine days, and one thirteen days.

Deaths resulted from the following causes, as investigated by the Coroner, Pneumonia 2, one of which was admitted June 2nd, and died June 5th ; and one admitted Dec. 12th, died Dec. 14th. Typhoid fever 1, admitted April 7th, and died May 3rd. Suicide by cutting throat 2, general tuberculosis 2, abscess of brain 1.

Respectfully submitted,

G. M. KELLY,

*Physician in charge.*



GENERAL STATISTICAL TABLES





## GENERAL STATISTICAL TABLES

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### I

The whole number of prisoners received since the organization of the Workhouse, August 7, 1869, is . . . . .	83,317
Of the above there were discharged by expiration of sentence . . . . .	77,336
discharged by order of Court . . . . .	2,036
discharged by reduction of time . . . . .	2,540
discharged by Governor's pardon . . . . .	129
escaped without recapture . . . . .	205
died . . . . .	198
removed to hospital for the insane . . . . .	86
removed to smallpox hospital . . . . .	4
	<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
leaving in confinement Decemder 31, 1897, males . . . .	725
leaving in confinement December 31, 1897, females . . .	58
	<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
Total . . . . .	783

## II

### CRIME OR OFFENSE

Abandoning an infant . . . . .	2	barratry . . . . .	10
abducting a child . . . . .	1	being a professional thief . . . . .	248
abortion . . . . .	7	being a professional burglar . . . . .	5
abusing family . . . . .	50	being a tramp . . . . .	49
accessory to burglary after the fact . . . . .	4	being a common prostitute . . . . .	376
accessory to murder after the fact . . . . .	1	bigamy . . . . .	50
accessory to felony . . . . .	2	blasphemy . . . . .	1
adultery . . . . .	205	breaking and entering build- ing . . . . .	169
aiding prisoner to escape . . . . .	6	breaking and entering rail- road car . . . . .	5
appeal cases . . . . .	15	breaking prison . . . . .	10
arson . . . . .	11	burglary . . . . .	161
assault . . . . .	97	breach of ordinance . . . . .	141
assault, felonious . . . . .	97	buggery . . . . .	2
assault, indecent . . . . .	13	carrying concealed weapons . . . . .	154
assault and battery . . . . .	1,210	cheating boarding-house keeper . . . . .	9
assault and battery, aggra- vated . . . . .	586	common nuisance . . . . .	20
assault and battery, felonious . . . . .	528	common scold . . . . .	1
assault and battery with in- tent to rape . . . . .	90	compounding crimes . . . . .	2
assault and battery with in- tent to rob . . . . .	34	conspiracy . . . . .	79
assault and battery with in- tent to kill . . . . .	17	concealing death of child . . . . .	5
assault* and battery and lar- ceny . . . . .	6	corrupting a record . . . . .	2
assault and battery, obstruct- ing an officer . . . . .	7	counterfeiting . . . . .	1
attempt to commit felony . . . . .	20	cruelty to wife . . . . .	16
attempt to commit robbery . . . . .	8	cruelty to children . . . . .	149
attempt to commit larceny . . . . .	18	cruelty to animals . . . . .	27
attempt to break jail . . . . .	4	cutting timber trees . . . . .	1
attempt false pretenses . . . . .	2	cruelty and neglect . . . . .	23
attempt to rape . . . . .	26	desertion . . . . .	2
attempt to secure abortion . . . . .	5	disorderly conduct . . . . .	30,840
attempt to rescue . . . . .	8	disorderly conduct and sus- picious person . . . . .	14
attempt to poison . . . . .	3	disorderly conduct and re- sisting officer . . . . .	6
assault and battery, carrying concealed weapons . . . . .	4	disturbing meetings . . . . .	25
administering poison . . . . .	1	disorderly conduct and being escaped prisoner . . . . .	1
		disorderly conduct and carry- ing concealed weapons . . . . .	3
		drunkenness . . . . .	5,821



drunkenness and disorderly conduct . . . . .	2,185	keeping gambling and dis- orderly house . . . . .	1
drunkenness and lewdness . . . . .	3	larceny . . . . .	3,106
drunkenness and suspicious person . . . . .	14	larceny from person . . . . .	248
drunkenness and vagrancy . . . . .	2	larceny by bailee . . . . .	140
defrauding boarding-house keeper . . . . .	3	larceny and receiving stolen goods . . . . .	619
embezzlement . . . . .	124	larceny and felony . . . . .	6
employing lady waiters . . . . .	1	larceny and embezzlement . . . . .	7
entering building and lar- ceny . . . . .	208	larceny and adultery . . . . .	1
entering building to commit felony . . . . .	89	larceny and being an escap- ed prisoner . . . . .	2
entering railroad car to com- mit felony . . . . .	21	larceny and suspicious person . . . . .	1
enticing female child . . . . .	6	larceny, escape and felonious assault . . . . .	1
escape . . . . .	95	larceny, break-prison and malicious mischief . . . . .	1
extortion . . . . .	3	libel . . . . .	9
exhibiting obscene prints . . . . .	1	larceny and burglary . . . . .	9
forgery and larceny . . . . .	1	lewdness . . . . .	14
false pretense . . . . .	196	maintaining common nuis- ance . . . . .	2
false pretense and larceny . . . . .	8	malicious mischief . . . . .	184
fast driving . . . . .	8	malicious casting stones . . . . .	17
felonious shooting and cut- ting . . . . .	13	mayhem . . . . .	16
fornication . . . . .	14	manslaughter . . . . .	23
forgery . . . . .	91	maltreating an infant . . . . .	1
forgery and embezzlement . . . . .	2	misdemeanor . . . . .	79
fortune-telling . . . . .	3	misdemeanor and bribery . . . . .	2
fraudulently secreting property . . . . .	3	murder . . . . .	13
fraudulently destroying a will . . . . .	1	neglecting family . . . . .	18
fraudulently voting . . . . .	1	negligence of railroad em- ployee . . . . .	1
furnishing liquor unlawfully . . . . .	9	non-support . . . . .	1
felonious rape . . . . .	18	perjury . . . . .	27
fornication and adultery . . . . .	3	personating an officer . . . . .	15
gambling . . . . .	149	pointing fire arms . . . . .	72
horsestealing . . . . .	42	purchasing scrap from mi- nors . . . . .	1
interfering with an officer . . . . .	153	prize-fighting . . . . .	2
indecent exposure . . . . .	200	rape . . . . .	36
incorrigibility . . . . .	1	receiving stolen goods . . . . .	140
keeping bawdy house . . . . .	195	refusing to aid officer . . . . .	5
keeping disorderly house . . . . .	783	rescuing prisoners . . . . .	7
keeping gambling house . . . . .	109		

resisting an officer . . . . .	11	vagrancy . . . . .	20,921
riot . . . . .	144	vagrancy, being a profes-	
riot and malicious mischief	20	sional thief . . . . .	15
riot and assault and battery	35	vagrancy and malicious tres-	
robbery . . . . .	82	pass . . . . .	4
robbery and receiving stolen		vagrancy and drunkenness .	154
goods . . . . .	12	vagrancy and assault and	
seduction . . . . .	26	battery . . . . .	2
selling lottery tickets . . .	37	vagrancy and larceny . . .	1
selling liquor unlawfully .	1,348	vagrancy and suspicious per-	
selling diseased meat . . .	2	son . . . . .	32
sending threatening letters	3	vagrancy and disorderly con-	
surety of the peace . . . .	2	duct . . . . .	41
suspicious characters . . .	7,866	violation of public peace .	15
sodomy . . . . .	10	violation of health act . . .	4
soliciting person to commit		violating city or borough	
felony . . . . .	1	ordinance . . . . .	80
sodomy and bastardy . . .	6	violation sepulchre . . . .	1
shooting to kill . . . . .	2	visiting bawdy houses . . .	16
trespass . . . . .	41	visiting disorderly house . .	1,186
train jumping . . . . .	18	visiting gambling house . .	50
threatening to kill . . . .	1	watch stuffing . . . . .	1
unlawful wounding . . . .	21		
unlawful assembly . . . .	5	total . . . . .	83,317

### III

#### SENTENCES FOR WHICH COMMITTED

12 hours . . . . .	2	3 months and 40 days . .	21
24 " . . . . .	24	3 " " 60 " . .	11
3 days . . . . .	5	3 " " 100 " . .	1
5 " . . . . .	32	3 " " 120 " . .	1
6 " . . . . .	1	4 " . . . . .	1,696
10 " . . . . .	184	4 " " 10 " . .	2
14 " . . . . .	1	4 " " 15 " . .	2
15 " . . . . .	19	4 " " 20 " . .	4
18 " . . . . .	1	4 " " 30 " . .	3
20 " . . . . .	1,106	4 " " 60 " . .	1
25 " . . . . .	5	5 " . . . . .	352
30 " . . . . .	49,421	5 " " 5 " . .	2
31 " . . . . .	1	5 " " 16 " . .	1
35 " . . . . .	1	5 " " 20 " . .	1
40 " . . . . .	172	5 " " 135 " . .	1
45 " . . . . .	16	6 " . . . . .	4,046
50 " . . . . .	6	6 " and 15 days . .	3
60 " . . . . .	9,431	6 " " 20 " . .	6
63 " . . . . .	3	6 " " 40 " . .	2
65 " . . . . .	11	6 " " 84 " . .	1
68 " . . . . .	2	6 " " 90 " . .	1
70 " . . . . .	6	7 " . . . . .	137
75 " . . . . .	2	7 " and 20 days . .	2
80 " . . . . .	3	8 " . . . . .	416
84 " . . . . .	1	8 " and 5 days . .	2
86 " . . . . .	1	9 " . . . . .	514
90 " . . . . .	9,807	9 " and 10 days . .	2
100 " . . . . .	1	10 " . . . . .	241
1 6 " . . . . .	2	10 " and 10 days . .	1
120 " . . . . .	38	10 " " 15 " . .	2
150 " . . . . .	9	10 " " 19 " . .	1
180 " . . . . .	27	10 " " 20 " . .	1
209 " . . . . .	2	11 " . . . . .	62
240 " . . . . .	2	11 " and 15 days . .	5
1 month . . . . .	94	11 " " 20 " . .	7
2 " . . . . .	287	11 " " 25 " . .	1
2 " and 30 days . .	1	11 " " 27 " . .	1
3 " . . . . .	1,875	11 " " 30 " . .	1
3 " " 5 " . .	1	1 year . . . . .	1,682
3 " " 10 " . .	3	13 months . . . . .	15
3 " " 20 " . .	71	14 " . . . . .	39
3 " " 30 " . .	21	1 year and 5 days . . . .	2

1 year and 20 days . . . .	1
1 " " 30 " . . . .	8
1 " " 40 " . . . .	1
1 " " 150 " . . . .	2
1 " " 3 months . . .	2
1 " " 4 " . . .	3
15 months . . . . .	167
16 " . . . . .	34
17 " . . . . .	5
18 " . . . . .	357
18 " and 10 days . .	3
19 " . . . . .	9
20 " . . . . .	18
21 " . . . . .	17
21 " and 20 days . .	1
22 " . . . . .	11
28 " and 10 days . .	1
30 " . . . . .	15
1 year, 11 mos. and 24 days	1
2 years . . . . .	507

2 years and 1 month . . .	1
2 " " 2 months . . .	7
2 " " 3 " . . .	12
2 " " 4 " . . .	3
2 " " 5 " . . .	2
2 " " 6 " . . .	30
2 " " 8 " . . .	1
2 " " 9 " . . .	1
3 " . . . . .	78
3 " and 1 month . . .	1
3 " " 60 days . . .	1
3 " " 2 months . . .	1
3 " " 3 " . . .	2
4 " . . . . .	18
5 " . . . . .	3
6 " . . . . .	2
7 " . . . . .	1
<hr/>	
Total . . . . .	83,317

# IV

## OF THE 83,317 RECEIVED THERE WERE COMMITTED

For the first	time . .	44,744	for the thirty-seventh	" . .	27
" second	" . .	14,109	" thirty-eighth	" . .	27
" third	" . .	6,989	" thirty-ninth	" . .	22
" fourth	" . .	4,004	" fortieth	" . .	19
" fifth	" . .	2,531	" forty-first	" . .	16
" sixth	" . .	2,201	" forty-second	" . .	16
" seventh	" . .	1,485	" forty-third	" . .	14
" eighth	" . .	1,028	" forty-fourth	" . .	14
" ninth	" . .	829	" forty-fifth	" . .	11
" tenth	" . .	805	" forty-sixth	" . .	11
" eleventh	" . .	495	" forty-seventh	" . .	10
" twelfth	" . .	473	" forty-eighth	" . .	9
" thirteenth	" . .	380	" forty-ninth	" . .	8
" fourteenth	" . .	355	" fiftieth	" . .	8
" fifteenth	" . .	344	" fifty-first	" . .	8
" sixteenth	" . .	241	" fifty-second	" . .	8
" seventeenth	" . .	217	" fifty-third	" . .	8
" eighteenth	" . .	210	" fifty-fourth	" . .	8
" nineteenth	" . .	202	" fifty-fifth	" . .	7
" twentieth	" . .	200	" fifty-sixth	" . .	7
" twenty-first	" . .	138	" fifty-seventh	" . .	7
" twenty-second	" . .	132	" fifty-eighth	" . .	5
" twenty-third	" . .	122	" fifty-ninth	" . .	5
" twenty-fourth	" . .	110	" sixtieth	" . .	5
" twenty-fifth	" . .	110	" sixty-first	" . .	4
" twenty-sixth	" . .	88	" sixty-second	" . .	4
" twenty-sev'th	" . .	73	" sixty-third	" . .	4
" twenty-eighth	" . .	70	" sixty-fourth	" . .	3
" twenty-ninth	" . .	56	" sixty-fifth	" . .	3
" thirtieth	" . .	53	" sixty-sixth	" . .	3
" thirty-first	" . .	47	" sixty-seventh	" . .	2
" thirty-second	" . .	39	" sixty-eighth	" . .	2
" thirty-third	" . .	38	" sixty-ninth	" . .	2
" thirty-fourth	" . .	32	" seventieth	" . .	2
" thirty-fifth	" . .	30			
" thirty-sixth	" . .	28			
			total . . . . .		83,317

# V

## NATIVITY

United States . . . . .	50,422	West Indies . . . . .	12
Ireland . . . . .	15,377	Spain . . . . .	22
Germany . . . . .	6,045	Arabia . . . . .	18
England . . . . .	4,445	Africa . . . . .	17
Scotland . . . . .	1,295	Central America . . . . .	20
Wales . . . . .	1,149	Mexico . . . . .	11
Canada . . . . .	687	Isle of Man . . . . .	8
Austria . . . . .	792	Island of Malta . . . . .	6
Hungary . . . . .	466	China . . . . .	9
Italy . . . . .	516	Greece . . . . .	5
Switzerland . . . . .	373	Brazil . . . . .	4
France . . . . .	395	Portugal . . . . .	1
Russia . . . . .	414	Roumania . . . . .	3
Poland . . . . .	271	Chili . . . . .	1
Sweden . . . . .	200	Turkey . . . . .	1
Holland . . . . .	74	Armenia . . . . .	1
Ocean . . . . .	50	Bohemia . . . . .	4
Denmark . . . . .	52	India . . . . .	1
Norway . . . . .	30	Japan . . . . .	1
Belgium . . . . .	33	Unknown . . . . .	34
Australia . . . . .	31		
East Indies . . . . .	21	Total . . . . .	83,317

## VI

### AGE WHEN COMMITTED

Under 20 years of age . . . . .	7,691
From 20 to 30 years . . . . .	31,822
“ 30 “ 40 “ . . . . .	22,328
“ 40 “ 50 “ . . . . .	13,396
“ 50 “ 60 “ . . . . .	6,052
60 years and over . . . . .	2,028
total . . . . .	<hr/> 83,317

## VII

### SOCIAL RELATIONS

Single . . . . .	49,366
married . . . . .	26,969
widowers . . . . .	4,479
widows . . . . .	2,503
total . . . . .	<hr/> 83,317

## VIII

### EDUCATION

Read and write . . . . .	57,991
read but not write . . . . .	13,544
neither read nor write . . . . .	11,782
total . . . . .	<hr/> 83,317

## IX

### OF THE 11,782 WHO COULD NOT READ NOT WRITE, WERE

United States . . . . .	5,541	Arabia . . . . .	18
Ireland . . . . .	3,420	Switzerland . . . . .	16
England . . . . .	600	Belgium . . . . .	7
Wales . . . . .	359	East Indies . . . . .	4
Germany . . . . .	326	Greece . . . . .	4
Hungary . . . . .	267	Sweden . . . . .	3
Austria . . . . .	331	Spain . . . . .	1
Italy . . . . .	277	Central America . . . . .	1
Scotland . . . . .	119	China . . . . .	1
Poland . . . . .	130	West Indies . . . . .	1
Russia . . . . .	212	Ocean . . . . .	1
France . . . . .	50	Unknown . . . . .	7
Holland . . . . .	23		
Canada . . . . .	63	Total . . . . .	<hr/> 11,782



## X

### HABITS OF LIFE

Abstinent . . . . .	6,992
moderate drinkers . . . . .	19,947
occasionally intemperate . . . . .	41,363
intemperate . . . . .	15,015
total . . . . .	<u>83,317</u>

## XI

### COLOR

White males . . . . .	64,282
colored males . . . . .	7,361
white females . . . . .	10,528
colored females . . . . .	1,146
total . . . . .	<u>83,317</u>

## XII

### TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS RECEIVED SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE WORKHOUSE AND FROM WHAT LOCALITIES

year	total number	from Pittsburg	from Allegheny	from in Allegheny Co.	from other counties
*1870	1,182	853	254	75	0
1871	936	598	222	116	0
1872	1,853	1,274	428	149	2
1873	2,061	1,575	410	53	23
1874	2,385	1,945	326	67	47
1875	1,760	1,394	225	46	95
1876	1,610	886	361	229	134
1877	1,627	868	410	205	144
1878	2,154	1,507	392	57	198
1879	2,012	1,374	459	47	132
1880	1,762	1,151	437	38	136
1881	1,989	1,514	310	40	105
1882	2,613	2,096	317	91	109
1883	2,790	2,317	277	100	96
1884	3,887	2,862	804	113	108
1885	4,573	3,401	929	153	90
1886	3,862	2,878	646	209	129
1887	3,448	2,766	439	100	143
1888	3,135	2,508	368	139	120
1889	3,264	2,529	478	76	181
1890	3,880	3,090	510	110	170
1891	4,503	3,550	447	306	200
1892	4,227	3,173	447	373	234
1893	4,231	2,863	675	421	272
1894	4,419	3,028	573	495	323
1895	4,212	2,746	499	710	266
1896	4,492	2,747	530	885	330
1897	4,450	2,983	353	697	417
	<u>83,317</u>	<u>60,496</u>	<u>12,517</u>	<u>6,100</u>	<u>4,204</u>

\*Including prisoners since the organization of the Workhouse, August 6, 1869.

# XIII

## NUMBER OF DEATHS SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK HOUSE.

from 1870 to 1896, both years inclusive

Pneumonia . . . . .	39
consumption . . . . .	24
delirium tremens . . . . .	18
typhoid fever . . . . .	17
debility . . . . .	11
heart disease . . . . .	11
phthisis . . . . .	7
dropsy . . . . .	7
epilepsy . . . . .	7
suicide . . . . .	6
apoplexy . . . . .	4
accident . . . . .	4
hemorrhage . . . . .	4
peritonitis . . . . .	2
congestion of the brain . . . . .	2
convulsions . . . . .	2
syphilis . . . . .	2
asthma . . . . .	2
cholera morbus . . . . .	2
smallpox . . . . .	1
opium eating . . . . .	1
scarlet fever . . . . .	1
cerebro-spinal meningitis . . . . .	1
tetanus . . . . .	1
emphysena . . . . .	1
ovarian tumor . . . . .	1
chronic diarrhoea and ulceration of bowels . . . . .	1
homoptysis . . . . .	1
chronic bronchitis . . . . .	1
gastritis . . . . .	1
meningitis . . . . .	1
fracture of skull . . . . .	2
vegetable poisoning . . . . .	1
inflammation of bowels . . . . .	1
chronic alcoholism . . . . .	1
operation on neck . . . . .	1
	<hr/>
	189
number of deaths for 1897 . . . . .	9
	<hr/>
total . . . . .	198













PENNSYLVANIA  
TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MANAGERS  
OF THE  
Allegheny County Workhouse  
AND  
INEBRIATE ASYLUM  
FOR THE YEAR  
1898



SEWICKLEY  
THE COARD PUBLISHING COMPANY  
1899

# **ALLEGHENY COUNTY WORKHOUSE**

RAILROAD AND EXPRESS OFFICE

**CLAREMONT, WEST PENN'A R. R.**

eight miles north of Allegheny City

POST OFFICE

**HOBOKEN, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PENN'A**

Long distance Telephone, 28, Sharpsburgh

## OFFICERS

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### BOARD OF MANAGERS

JOHN WAY, JR , Sewickley . . . . .	President
JOHN A. BELL, Carnegie . . : . .	Secretary
W. A. MAGEE, Pittsburgh . . . . .	Treasurer
HUGH KENNEDY, Sharpsburgh	
W. E. HARRISON, McKeesport	
WILLIAM HILL . . . . .	Superintendent
REV. DAVID R. IMBRIE . . . . .	Chaplain
G. M. KELLY, M. D. . . . .	Physician
EDWARD KRIEG . . . . .	Clerk





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## MANAGERS' REPORT

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## MANAGERS' REPORT

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*To the Honorable, the Inspectors of the Allegheny County Prison :*

GENTLEMEN :—

We herewith present the financial and statistical report of the Allegheny County Workhouse and Inebriate Asylum for the year 1898, being the twenty-ninth year of the institution.

During the year the Board of Managers have held fourteen meetings : and frequent visits to the Workhouse have been made from week to week by some one or more members of the board. At the Congress of the National Prison Association held at Indianapolis October 15 to 19, 1898, the Workhouse was represented by the Superintendent, the Chaplain and two of the managers. At the adjourned meeting of the Prison Association, held at New Orleans December 21 to 25, 1898, the Superintendent and the Chaplain were our representatives.

### FINANCES

The finances of the institution are so well set forth in the Financial Statistics that it is hardly necessary more than to refer to them. A sig-

nificant feature is the wide difference between the total earnings for the year 1898 and those for previous years. The total earnings for 1897 were \$75,518.72 ; those for the year 1898 were \$29,006.32, showing a falling off of \$46,512.32. The average earnings for the ten years, 1888 to 1897, both inclusive, were \$55,575. The earnings for 1898 fell \$26,569. below this average. These large discrepancies are the direct result of the recent prohibitive legislation. This is again shown in the daily average cost per inmate deducting earnings, which was in 1898 no less than 22<sup>58</sup>/<sub>100</sub> cents—a figure larger by over fifty per centum than the

average for the previous ten years, and within half a cent of being three times the daily average cost for the previous year.

**THE PRISON PLANT** The County of Allegheny now holds at Claremont two hundred acres of land which, with the improvements thereon, are valued at \$1,131,479., including over \$20,000. worth of machinery. The farm is in a high state of cultivation, the prison industries have been well organized and well ordered. After years of careful experiment by those in charge, and resultant ripe experience, this large outlay of the County's money ought, by this time, to pay expenses and put into the County treasury for inevitable future improvements and enlargements not less than four per centum annually on the investment, say \$45,000. Compared with this the figures given above are a lamentable commentary, not upon the management but on the deplorable restrictive legislation of the past few years.

**PRESENT CONDITION OF THE PRISON** By the more than doubtful expedient of putting two men to do one man's work, and by devising work of little or no practical value, about one half the prison population are in a measure occupied. As to profitable occupation—that whereby a man may feel that he is accomplishing something—that there is a tangible result from his labor and a chance for over-work—there is nothing of the kind outside the broomshop and the brushshop, and very little even there. The result is idleness for one half the inmates, insufficient and unsatisfactory work for many of the others.

Idleness, always bad, is still worse when enforced by law. It is distressing and humiliating to see men begging for occupation, and compelled day after day to sit idle in their cells. The result in the prison is more frequent cases of punishment: out of the prison a still more degraded and demoralized class turned loose upon the community at the expiration of their sentences.

A further result is the increased expense without adequate return. At the close of the year 1897 the Prison was almost self-sustaining, and a credit to the County of Allegheny. By the enforced idleness and the disuse of machinery our total earnings have fallen off, as has been already stated, to the extent of over



forty-six thousand dollars : the cost of maintenance has been increased from fifty-four cents to one dollar, fifty-eight cents per man per week.

The most serious aspect of the case is the effect upon the inmates. They become morose, despondent, fretful : and a prolonged imprisonment under such conditions seriously affects their mental and physical health, rendering them still less able to meet the battle of life upon their discharge.

Of our entire prison population 1144 are mechanics, 2713 are laborers, these two classes constituting ninety-six per centum of the whole number, and showing that the prohibitive labor legislation is doing the most injury to the very people it was designed to help.

**EVIL RESULTING FROM SHORT TERMS** While our daily average population is less than that of either of the State prisons, we handle a much larger number of men, fully three times the number that either one of them does : but the terms for the most part are short. The large number of convicts sent to the Workhouse and their short terms make the question of their handling a peculiarly difficult one.

The Workhouse is a County institution, in these and other respects widely differing from the State penitentiaries, and not properly subject to legislation intended for them. The State institution receives only long term men, indicted for high crimes. It takes a smart man to get into the penitentiary. Not so the Workhouse. The lower grade misdemeanants, the short term men, and in the main those of duller intellect, constitute our population.

From the statistical tables we gather these figures :

Commitments from 1 to 30 days . . . . .	2,670
“ “ 40 to 90 “ . . . . .	716
“ “ 90 days to 6 months . . . . .	348
“ total short term commitments. . . . .	3,734
commitments from 6 months to 1 year . . . . .	146
“ 1 year and over . . . . .	94
total long term commitments . . . . .	240

that is, six per centum long terms and ninety-four per centum short

terms,—too short so teach a trade or develop skill in the use of a machine : too short to hope to work out the bad habits of early life, and implant such as would make the convicts safe and useful citizens.

The tendency now in penology is towards the reformation of the criminal as the only safety to society. Society has come to see that unless the man be reformed he becomes a menace and a charge upon his release. To meet this every means should be used that will aid in his reformation. Strict discipline, regularity in habits, work are essential. The work should be the best he is capable of—not the unproductive and demoralizing drudgery of the treadmill and the crank, but such work as shall stimulate his activity, his thinking powers, his ambition—work in which he can have a personal interest. Work in which these things are elements are as much a factor in the re-making of the man as are the chapel services.

All this cannot be done in a day, nor in thirty days : and the inmates of the Workhouse are deprived of such advantages not only by productive labor being made prohibitive, but by the large number of short term commitments.

**THE NEED OF MACHINERY IN PRISON ADMINISTRATION** The trades that can be introduced into the Workhouse are very few. There are none that will give full occupation to our inmates unless machinery be used. Then the slow, dull, lethargic class of men, and all the short term men, can be employed in the handling and preparation of material for the machines—a work requiring no skill : while the more active and intelligent portion may be successfully employed on the machines.

The use of machinery gives large opportunity for earnings by over-work, a means of grace of very great value in the reformation of the convict.

**THE TRUE PURPOSE OF IMPRISONMENT** The true end and purpose of imprisonment is the protection of society. Incarceration for a longer or shorter period accomplishes the end so long as the confinement continues. On the discharge of the culprit the danger is renewed. His reform then is the true way permanently to remove the danger.

Restraint alone will not bring reform. With it must be dis-

cipline, moral and religious instruction, schooling and work. All this requires time ; hence the necessity of doing away with the short term.

Reformation stops recidivation, the return to an evil life : it lessens the school of crime : hence the value to society of all that will aid in the re-making of the man. The labor of the prisoner, less than one per centum of outside labor, is a small matter compared to its real value to its very objectors.

**OBJECTIONS TO  
PRISON LABOR**

The Act of Assembly of June 18, 1897, is a definite and pronounced expression of opposition to convict labor, and a radical departure from the spirit of the Act of Incorporation of February 1, 1866. This latter act provides *that any person committed to said Workhouse, not disqualified by sickness or otherwise, shall be kept at some useful employment such as may be best suited to his or her age, and capacity, AND SUCH AS SHALL BE MOST PROFITABLE TO THE INSTITUTION, AND TEND TO PROMOTE THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE PARTY.*

Here is clearly set forth the principle of remunerative and reformatory labor.

As to the right of the State for its own safety to make its institutions self-supporting, the Warden of the Western Penitentiary in his admirable Report, just out, makes this apt quotation from the United States Commissioner of Labor, Col. Carroll D. Wright.

**COL. CARROLL D.  
WRIGHT**

*" Whenever and wherever a man works he is the competitor of another man who works. After a state has been compelled by the criminal conduct of an individual to put him under public guardianship, it has the indisputable right to say that he shall at least pay for that guardianship ; and if, in so doing, the state encroaches in some slight degree upon the fullest privileges of competition demanded by producers, it has as much right to a chance to make its institutions self-supporting as a manufacturer has to claim any particular trade or custom as his inalienable right."*

**THE YOUNG MEN** Nearly half our inmates are under thirty years of age. The tables give the following figures :

Under 20 years of age . . . . .	317
between 20 and 30 years . . . . .	1,504
total under 30 years . . . . .	1,821

Nearly all these, ninety per centum, are young men. Could these young men be committed under an indeterminate sentence, the work, the discipline, the moral training would help them greatly. It would be worth all it cost to be able to turn out eighteen hundred young men with at least a knowledge of what good citizenship is. As it is, neither they nor the public at whose expense they are kept are in any wise the better for their incarceration.

**TOBACCO** For the past ten years there has been spent for tobacco for the inmates the enormous sum of over ten thousand dollars. After mature consideration the Managers thought it best, as a measure of economy, to stop the supply of tobacco. It is gratifying to note that no ill effects have arisen from this action.

**BOYS IN PRISON** Your attention is called to the many boys from thirteen to seventeen sent here, some for long terms. This is not a good place for such culprits.

**NEEDED LEGISLATION** To place our prison where it should be to the honor and credit of Allegheny County, and of this great Commonwealth, legislation is needed :

First. To adopt the indeterminate sentence at least for that class of persons now committed under short terms.

Second. To remove the opprobrious mark upon prison-made goods.

Third. To repeal the Muehlbronner Act, thereby enabling our inmates, with the best implements, to carry out the true intent and purpose of the institution—REMUNERATIVE AND REFORMATIVE LABOR.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN WAY, JR.,  
*President.*

JOHN A. BELL,  
*Secretary.*

CLAREMONT, PA., February 15, 1899.

## A SYNOPSIS OF THE LAWS AFFECT- ING THE WORKHOUSE

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The Allegheny County Workhouse and Inebriate Asylum was created by Act of Assembly February 1st, 1866. By this and subsequent acts it was provided that the Allegheny County Prison Board, consisting of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and District Court of said County, the Sheriff, Controller and County Commissioners thereof, the Mayors of the Cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, shall appoint a board of managers for a proposed Workhouse : that land not exceeding two hundred and fifty acres shall be purchased for the purpose of employing prisoners in agricultural or other labor : and on this land shall be erected such buildings and improvements as may be deemed necessary and convenient for said Workhouse. The board of managers shall consist of not less than three nor more than five citizens of the County, who shall hold their office one year. The managers are without salary or emoluments of any kind.

**WHAT CLASS OF PERSONS SHALL BE COMMITTED TO THE WORKHOUSE** When any person or persons shall be convicted by the Court of any offense, the punishment whereof, by existing laws, is or may be imprisonment in the County Jail, the said

Court may sentence such person or persons to either the Jail or Workhouse, at its discretion : and all committing magistrates in said County thereafter shall sentence to the Workhouse all persons convicted of vagrancy, drunkenness or disorderly conduct, or of any other offense for which they may now be sentenced to be imprisoned in the County Jail. Also any person convicted in any court of Allegheny County of any offense which would subject him to confinement in the State Penitentiary for any term not more than two years, may, at the discretion of the Court, be sentenced to the Workhouse instead of the Penitentiary for such term as the Court shall deem just.

Other counties of the State may, by arrangement with the



managers, send their convicts to the Allegheny County Workhouse.

No invalid, insane or idiotic person shall be committed to the Workhouse: nor shall it be the duty of the Superintendent to receive such persons when committed.

**THE PURPOSE OF  
COMMITMENT**

Any person committed to said Workhouse, not disqualified by sickness or otherwise, shall be kept at some useful employment such as may be best suited to his or her age or capacity, and such as shall be most profitable to the institution and tend to promote the best interests of the party. And if any person shall refuse to perform the work assigned to him or her, or be guilty of any other act of insubordination, it shall be the duty of the Superintendent to punish such person by close confinement, on a diet of bread and water only, or in such other manner as the rules and regulations may prescribe.

**INEBRIATES**

The Act of Incorporation provides for the reception and care of Inebriates: but the scheme proposed by the Act has never been found practicable.

**CONVICT-MADE  
GOODS TO BE  
BRANDED**

All goods, wares, merchandise or other article or thing made by convict labor, in any penitentiary, reformatory prison, school or other establishment in which convict labor is employed, \* \* \* immediately upon the completion of the same shall be branded, and shall not be taken into or exposed in any place for sale, at wholesale or retail, without such brand. Provided, That goods, wares and merchandise shipped to points outside of the State shall not be so branded.

**THE MUEHL-  
BRONNER ACT**

The State Legislature, on June 18, 1897, passed an Act of which this is the substance: SECTION FIRST provides *That no warden, superintendent or other officer of any State prison, penitentiary or State reformatory, having the control of the employment of the inmates of said institutions, shall employ more than five per centum of the whole number of inmates of said institutions in the manufacture of brooms and brushes and hollow-ware, or ten per centum in the manufacture of any other kind of goods, wares, articles or*

*things that are manufactured elsewhere in the state, except mats and matting, in the manufacture of which twenty per centum of the whole number of inmates may be employed.*

SECTION SECOND makes the same provision for county prisons, *WORKHOUSES* and reformatory institutions.

SECTION THIRD: *No machines operated by steam, electricity, hydraulic force, compressed air, or other power except machines operated by hand or foot power, shall be used in any of the said institutions in the manufacture of any goods, wares, articles or things that are manufactured elsewhere in the state.*

SECTION FOUR provides, for violating this Act, a punishment by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SECTION FIVE provides that this Act shall take effect on the first day of January, 1898.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS—Table A

YEAR	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	averages for ten years 1888-1897	1898
Number of days' board furnished prisoners	206,545	229,508	256,536	267,365	283,439	280,630	303,077	275,046	285,420	291,905	<b>267,947</b>	260,162
daily average of inmates	564	628	702	732	774	768	830	753	779	799	<b>732</b>	712
daily average cost of each inmate	38 <sup>58</sup> / <sub>100</sub> C.	36 <sup>32</sup> / <sub>100</sub> C.	33 <sup>63</sup> / <sub>100</sub> C.	36 <sup>83</sup> / <sub>100</sub> C.	36 <sup>48</sup> / <sub>100</sub> C.	35 <sup>63</sup> / <sub>100</sub> C.	31 <sup>83</sup> / <sub>100</sub> C.	33 <sup>98</sup> / <sub>100</sub> C.	33 <sup>41</sup> / <sub>100</sub> C.	33 <sup>56</sup> / <sub>100</sub> C.	35 <sup>02</sup> / <sub>100</sub> C.	33 <sup>72</sup> / <sub>100</sub> C.
earnings from labor or business with outside parties	\$41,195	\$39,426	\$47,855	\$39,447	\$55,124	\$56,966	\$62,595	\$62,474	\$75,150	\$75,518	<b>\$55,575</b>	\$29,006
daily average cost per inmate, deducting earnings	18 <sup>61</sup> / <sub>100</sub> C.	19 <sup>14</sup> / <sub>100</sub> C.	14 <sup>97</sup> / <sub>100</sub> C.	22 <sup>07</sup> / <sub>100</sub> C.	17 <sup>03</sup> / <sub>100</sub> C.	15 <sup>32</sup> / <sub>100</sub> C.	11 <sup>17</sup> / <sub>100</sub> C.	11 <sup>29</sup> / <sub>100</sub> C.	7 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>100</sub> C.	7 <sup>69</sup> / <sub>100</sub> C.	14 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>100</sub> C.	22 <sup>55</sup> / <sub>100</sub> C.
gratuities to prisoners	\$777.54	\$882.12	\$1,172.15	\$794.18	\$409.43	\$594.50	\$300.15	\$485.50	\$582.75	\$742.65	<b>\$674.09</b>	\$601.60
outside work done by prisoners	\$83.17	\$715.86	\$1,316.04	\$1,481.28	\$1,359.99	\$1,711.84	\$669.74	\$1,147.64	\$338.43	\$453.19	<b>\$927.71</b>	\$388.66
earnings by over-work of prisoners	\$2,097.49	\$1,783.88	\$1,380.33	\$1,780.93	\$1,356.61	\$666.53	\$1,064.01	\$1,061.56	\$1,511.66	\$1,577.86	<b>\$1,428.08</b>	\$883.58



SOURCES OF INCOME AND AMOUNTS RECEIVED FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS—Table B

YEAR	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1895	1897	averages for ten years 1888-1897	1898
Farm and garden	\$ 581.	\$ 773	\$ 863.	\$ 1,547.	\$ 2,921.	\$ 3,934.	\$ 3,118.	\$ 3,360.	\$ 2,318.	\$ 2,457.	\$ 2,187.	\$ 2,629.
ice	33.	11.	8,291.	3,908.	2,721.	1,102.	2,834.	562.	2,036.	1,229.	2,272.	13.
brushes	568.	529.	695.	1,100.	1,150.	1,584.	2,583.	1,914.	2,020.	629.	1,277.	1,491.
brooms	6,203.	6,732.	9,098.	9,800.	11,052.	14,780.	17,913.	12,101.	30,174.	27,885.	14,573.	8,004.
cooperage	20,328.	18,324.	12,579.	6,008.	19,638.	15,755.	15,284.	21,985.	18,805.	20,298.	16,900.	668.
boarding prisoners	7,424.	8,883.	10,699.	10,072.	11,903.	13,025.	16,562.	15,544.	15,451.	19,122.	12,868.	14,241.
gas and water rents	1,007.	1,091.	949.	887.	1,040.	1,211.	1,151.	1,702.	1,464.	1,077.	1,157.	165.
blacksmith shop	.	.	.	.	.	.	83.	130.	135.	151.	124.	161.
shoe and tailor shops	176.	194.	183.	188.	306.	485.	621.	710.	702.	929.	449.	790.
stone quarry	.	364.	644.	1,618.	708.	1,000.	341.	337.	.	24.	629.	.
knitting	230.	448.	786.	831.	511.	231.	5.	353.	.	.	485.	.
laundry	3,607.	266.	18.	17.	93.	76.	8.	5.	32.	31.	415.	38.





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SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

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## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

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CLAREMONT, PA., Dec. 31, 1898

*To the Honorable, the Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Workhouse:*

GENTLEMEN :—

I have the honor to present to you the twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Allegheny County Workhouse.

The statistical report as prepared by the clerk, Mr. Edward Krieg, shows the number of prisoners in confinement January first, 1898 to be 783. The number received during the year was 3,974, making a total of 4,757 prisoners. Of this number there were discharged by due process of law 4,046, by death 6, transferred to insane asylums 4, and three escaped, leaving at the close 698 prisoners in confinement.

The Act of June 18, 1897, in reference to the employment of prisoners, restricting some and abolishing others of the industries carried on at the Institution heretofore, shows its effect in the financial report presented.

The total earnings from all sources amounted to \$29,006.40 for 1898, as against \$75,518.72 earned in 1897.

The serious part however of the present state of prison legislation is the enforced idleness of the inmates. It would be impossible to carry on ten or twenty different industries, which would be necessary to employ all, five per cent. of the inmates at each, even if it were possible to find such that could be carried on by hand work, or the product of which could be sold at a profit when stamped "Prison Made."

To manufacture and sell at a loss, merely to furnish employment, is out of the question, and could not be tolerated by those that have to provide for the maintenance of the Institution.

I have endeavored to keep at healthy employment as many of the inmates as possibly could be provided, by making betterments on the place, such as grading land and building roads and fences; nevertheless about one half had to be kept locked up, and had to be content with a short exercise each day.

It is somewhat gratifying that the total expense of maintenance which was \$97,975.62 for 1897, was reduced to \$87,752.47 for 1898, although we expended \$3,654.88 for fire insurance running for three years, and which amount is included in the expenses for 1898.

For special information as to the religious, educational and physical condition and progress of the Institution I respectfully refer you to the reports of our chaplain, Rev. D. R. Imbrie and our physician, G. M. Kelly, M. D.

Concluding, I thank the Board of Managers for the cheerful assistance given me, and the officers and employees for their faithful attention to duty.

Respectfully,  
WM. HILL,  
*Supt.*



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# AUDITOR'S REPORT

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## AUDITOR'S REPORT

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PITTSBURGH, PA., January 9, 1899.

MR. JOHN WAY, JR.,

*President Board of Managers Allegheny County Workhouse :*

DEAR SIR :—

In accordance with your request I have examined the books of the Allegheny County Workhouse for the years 1897 and 1898, and find the same correct in every particular.

Yours respectfully,

C. E. DENNIS,

*Accountant.*





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# FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR 1898.

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# STATEMENT

OF THE

## Cash Receipts and Expenditures

OF THE

## ALLEGHENY COUNTY WORKHOUSE

FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1898, BOTH DATES INCLUSIVE

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### RECEIPTS

Cash on hand January 1, 1898 . . . . .	\$103,340 80
“ received from treasurer of Allegheny County . . . . .	50,000 00
From other counties for maintenance of prisoners . . . . .	13,164 49
“ interest on promissory notes . . . . .	17 87
“ hired labor of prisoners and employees . . . . .	388 66
“ officers' and notary fees . . . . .	113 32
“ water rents . . . . .	17 94
“ blacksmithing and horseshoeing . . . . .	161 56
“ laundry work . . . . .	38 35
“ contents of contribution box . . . . .	2 36
“ unclaimed money of prisoners . . . . .	1 00
“ unknown party by mail . . . . .	5 00
“ house rent . . . . .	17 00
“ bookbinding . . . . .	10 75
“ sale of sundry machinery . . . . .	540 58
“ “ gas to Allegheny City Home and others . . . . .	408 11

from sale of lumber, lime and brick . . . . .	39 42
“ “ shoes and repairing same . . . . .	790 23
“ “ scrap iron, rags and old barrels . . . . .	197 04
“ “ coal and firewood . . . . .	426 55
“ “ grease and tar . . . . .	258 71
“ “ paint stuffs, pipe, glass, etc. . . . .	168 41
“ “ live stock (pigs, calves and cows) . . . . .	375 80
“ “ provisions, dressed hogs, kraut, etc. . . . .	807 91
“ “ farm products and flowers . . . . .	1,445 48
“ “ pit posts . . . . .	246 09
“ “ barrows, sleds, baskets, window screens, etc. . . . .	164 65
“ “ 1 old buggy and 1 spring wagon . . . . .	75 00
“ “ ice . . . . .	13 40
“ “ shoe brushes . . . . .	6,973 11
“ “ cooperage and material . . . . .	12,929 00
“ “ brooms . . . . .	45,595 07
Total . . . . .	<u>\$238,733 66</u>

## EXPENDITURES

For hoop steel, rivets, varnish, etc . . . . .	\$ 273 27
“ freight on same and manufactured cooperage . . . . .	467 46
“ broom factory stock including royalties and other expenses . . . . .	28,244 61
“ freight paid on material and manufactured brooms . . . . .	5,103 30
“ wages of employees in broom factory . . . . .	897 50
“ overwork paid prisoners for making brooms . . . . .	883 58
“ brush blocks, bristles, tampico, wire, etc, . . . . .	5,682 63
“ freight paid on same . . . . .	196 91
“ wages of employees in brush factory . . . . .	514 72
“ material for new construction, including freight on same and amounts paid contractors for material and labor . . . . .	3,901 31
“ wages of mechanics on new improvements . . . . .	797 34
“ miscellaneous machinery . . . . .	137 54
“ general freight, expressage, telegrams and railroad tickets . . . . .	1,560 18
“ gratuities given prisoners . . . . .	601 60
“ salaries and wages . . . . .	42,029 66
“ traveling expenses . . . . .	428 37
“ royalty paid Allegheny City Home on stone quarried on their property during the past 10 years . . . . .	658 90
“ boiler inspection . . . . .	36 00
“ rent of telephone . . . . .	225 06
“ library, stationery and postage . . . . .	677 11
“ expenses recapturing and conveying escaped prisoners . . . . .	19 34
“ fire insurance for 3 years . . . . .	3,654 88
“ general repairs of machinery and buildings . . . . .	5,851 60
“ brushes, spectacles, combs, etc., . . . . .	240 24

for benzine, gasoline, lamp oil and wagon grease . . . . .	125 39
" lime for whitewashing, etc., . . . . .	132 48
" farm tools, seed, manure, etc., . . . . .	1,404 92
" live stock . . . . .	328 63
" furniture, carpets, etc., . . . . .	42 51
" hardware and tools . . . . .	788 24
" saddlery and repairing . . . . .	73 35
" coal and gas . . . . .	6,960 51
" drugs and medicines . . . . .	637 30
" clothing and bedding . . . . .	3,652 12
" shoes, leather and findings . . . . .	2,499 54
" flour . . . . .	6,949 75
" beef . . . . .	4,179 67
" pork . . . . .	32 17
" tobacco . . . . .	914 04
" groceries and provisions . . . . .	2,422 50
" feed for horses and cows . . . . .	626 41
	<hr/>
	\$ 134,852 64
Cash in hands of Treasurer . . . . .	\$104,047.58
" and checks in office . . . . .	349.11
	<hr/>
	\$104,396.69
less warrants outstanding at date . . . . .	515.67
	<hr/>
	\$ 103,881 02
Total . . . . .	<hr/>
	\$ 238,733 66

# STATEMENT

## OF THE

### Operations of the Several Business Departments

#### KEG FACTORY

*Dr.*

To stock on hand January 1, 1898 . . . . .		\$ 12,989 52
" cash paid on account of stock during the year \$	740 73	
less accounts due on same for 1897 . . . . .	649 54	
	<hr/>	
		91 19
		<hr/>
		\$ 13,080 71

*Cr.*

By cash received for cooperage and material sold \$	12,929 00	
less accounts for 1897 . . . . .	8,698 11	
	<hr/>	
	\$ 4,230 89	
" stock on hand January 1, 1899 . . . . .	7,709 51	
" accounts for 1898 uncollected . . . . .	471 41	
	<hr/>	
		12,411 81
		<hr/>
Amount of loss charged to keg factory . . . . .		\$ 668 90

N. B. Manufacturing in this department was discontinued on January 1, 1898, on account of legislation prohibiting use of machinery.

# BROOM FACTORY

## *Dr.*

To stock on hand January 1, 1898 . . . . .	\$	5,625 06
“ cash paid on account of stock during the year, including royalties and other expenses \$	33,347 91	
less accounts due on same from 1897 . . . .	<u>2,553 11</u>	
		30,794 80
“ wages paid employee . . . . .		897 50
“ proportionate charge for repairs . . . .		133 07
“ earnings of prisoners for overwork . . . .		883 58
“ amount yet due on purchase of material, etc.		<u>390 86</u>
	\$	38,724 87

## *Cr.*

By cash received for brooms sold . . . . .	\$	45,595 07
less accounts for 1897 . . . . .	<u>17,459 08</u>	
	\$	28,135 99
“ stock on hand January 1, 1899 . . . . .		14,744 97
“ accounts of 1898 uncollected . . . . .	<u>3,848 19</u>	
		46,729 15
Amount to credit of broom factory . . . . .	\$	<u>8,004 28</u>

# BRUSH FACTORY

*Dr.*

To stock on hand January 1, 1898 . . . . .	\$	3,376 80
" cash paid on account of stock during the year \$	5,879 54	
less amount due on same for 1897 . . . . .	260 50	
	<hr/>	
		5,619 04
" wages paid employee . . . . .		514 72
" proportionate charge for repairs . . . . .		119 77
" amount yet due on material purchased . . . . .		354 28
		<hr/>
		9,984 61

*Cr.*

By cash received for brushes . . . . .	\$	6,973 11
less accounts for 1897 . . . . .	1,636 25	
	<hr/>	
	\$	5,336 86
" stock on hand January 1, 1899 . . . . .	4,557 55	
" accounts of 1898 uncollected . . . . .	1,581 25	
	<hr/>	
	\$	11,475 66
Balance to credit of brush factory . . . . .	\$	1,491 05



# OTHER COUNTIES FOR BOARDING PRISONERS

Cash received from other counties having agree-		
ments with the Allegheny County Work-		
house for boarding prisoners . . . . .		\$ 13,164 49
less accounts of 1897 . . . . .		5,031 98
		<hr/>
		\$ 8,132 51
accounts of 1898 uncollected . . . . .		6,117 40
		<hr/>
Revenue from this source for 1898 . . . . .		\$ 14,249 91

# MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF REVENUE

Received for gas furnished Allegheny City Home			
and others . . . . .	\$	408 11	
" water rents . . . . .		17 94	
		<hr/>	
less accounts of 1897 . . . . .	\$	426 05	
		260 55	\$ 165 50
		<hr/>	
" hired labor of prisoners . . . . .		388 66	
" laundry work . . . . .		38 35	
" officers' and notary fees . . . . .		113 32	
" interest on promissory notes . . . . .		17 87	
" blacksmithing and horeshoeing . . . . .		161 56	
" contents of contribution box . . . . .		2 36	
" unclaimed money of prisoners . . . . .		1 00	
" unknown party by mail . . . . .		5 00	
" binding books . . . . .		10 75	
" house rent . . . . .		17 00	
Received from sale of farm products and flowers		1,445 48	
" shoes and repairing same . . . . .		790 23	
" live stock . . . . .		375 80	
" grease and tar . . . . .		258 71	
" pit posts . . . . .		246 09	
" ice . . . . .		13 40	
" 1 old buggy and spring wagon . . . . .		75 00	
" screens, sleds, baskets, barrows and other articles made at Workhouse . . . . .		164 65	
" dressed hogs, kraut and provis- ions . . . . .		807 91	
" sundry articles consisting mainly of such as are charged to the general expense account		831 42	\$ 5,764 56
		<hr/>	<hr/>
			\$ 5,930 06

### RECAPITULATION OF BUSINESS REVENUE

From broom factory . . . . .	\$	8,004 28
“ brush factory . . . . .		1,491 05
“ other counties for boarding prisoners . . . . .		14,249 91
“ miscellaneous items . . . . .		5,930 06
		<hr/>
	\$	29,675 30
less loss on keg factory material . . . . .		668 90
		<hr/>
	\$	29006 40

### SUMMARY

The expenses of this institution for the year ending December 31, 1898, were:

For food consumed . . . . .	\$	14,498 13
“ clothing in use and consumed . . . . .		6,151 66
“ salaries . . . . .		42,029 66
“ repairs and insurance . . . . .		9,506 48
“ other expenses . . . . .		15,566 54
		<hr/>
	\$	87,752 47

The number of days' board furnished prisoners during 1898 was 260,162.

The daily average of inmates was  $712\frac{282}{365}$ .

The daily average cost of each inmate was  $33\frac{72}{100}$  cents.

The earnings from labor or business of the institution conducted with outside parties, were  $\$29,006\frac{40}{100}$ .

The daily average cost of each inmate after deducting earnings was  $22\frac{58}{100}$  cents.

## GENERAL STATEMENT

	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
<b>REAL ESTATE</b>		
Consisting of farm, buildings and general improvements at last report . . . . .	\$1,125,639 23	
add new improvements constructed during the year :		
to complete two new brick and slate roof dwelling houses, commenced in 1897, for material and labor . . . . .	1,447 00	
total valuation, \$6,000		
two new brick and slate roof dwelling houses commenced in 1898, located in rear of main buildings, partly finished, for material and labor . . . . .	4,392 85	
	\$1,131,479 08	
increase in valuation . . . . .		\$ 5,839 85
<b>MACHINERY</b>		
As per last report . . . . .	\$ 24,398 37	
additional during the year :		
1 new reaper and binder . . . . .	137 54	
	\$ 24,535 91	
less cash received for machinery sold . . . . .	540 58	
	\$ 23,995 33	
less 10 per cent. for wear and tear . . . . .	2,399 53	
	\$ 21,595 80	
loss in valuation . . . . .		\$ 2,802 57
<b>LIVE STOCK</b>		
Last report . . . . .	\$ 2,921 00	
present valuation . . . . .	2,283 20	
loss in valuation . . . . .		637 80
<b>VEHICLES, TWO AND FOUR WHEELED</b>		
Last valuation . . . . .	\$ 1,039 00	
present valuation . . . . .	1,130 00	
gain in valuation . . . . .		91 00
amount carried forward . . . . .	\$ 3 440 37	\$ 5,930 85

GENERAL STATEMENT--Continued.

		Dr.	Cr.
Amount brought forward . . . . .		\$ 3,440 37	\$ 5,930 85
<b>BUILDING MATERIAL</b>			
Last valuation . . . . .	\$ 417 17		
present valuation . . . . .	285 07		
loss in valuation . . . . .		132 10	
<b>MISCELLANEOUS STOCK</b>			
Of goods in store for the general use of the prison which have not been in use :			
last valuation . . . . .	\$ 14,821 36		
lime and cement . . . . .	\$ 458 75		
paint stuffs . . . . .	543 52		
material for use of black- smith . . . . .	712 60		
dry goods . . . . .	6,857 74		
brushes, combs, stationery . . . . .	171 96		
hardware . . . . .	186 60		
oats, hay and straw . . . . .	1,642 50		
flour, groceries and provis- ions . . . . .	4,044 06		
drugs and medicines . . . . .	500 00		
	\$ 15,117 73		
gain in valuation . . . . .			296 37
<b>GENERAL STOCK FOR USE OF KEG FACTORY</b>			
Last valuation . . . . .	\$ 12,989 52		
present valuation . . . . .	7,709 51		
loss in valuation . . . . .		5,280 01	
<b>GENERAL STOCK FOR USE IN BROOM FACTORY</b>			
last valuation . . . . .	\$ 5,625 06		
present valuation . . . . .	14,744 97		
gain in valuation . . . . .			9,119 91
amount carried forward . . . . .		\$ 8,852 48	\$ 15,347 13

GENERAL STATEMENT—Continued.

	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Amount brought forward . . . . .	\$ 8,852 48	\$ 15,347 13
 GENERAL STOCK FOR USE IN BRUSH FACTORY  		
Last valuation . . . . . \$	3,376 80	
present valuation . . . . .	4,557 55	
gain in valuation . . . . .		\$ 1,180 75
 BOOK ACCOUNTS DUE THE WORK- HOUSE  		
Last report . . . . . \$	33,262 77	
for cooorage . . . . . \$	471 41	
“ brooms . . . . .	3,848 19	
“ brushes . . . . .	1,581 25	
“ maintenance of prisoners .	6,117 40	
“ miscellaneous items, viz. shoes, kraut, horseshoe- ing . . . . .	337 26	
	12,355 51	
decrease in valuation . . . . .		20,907 26
 BOOK ACCOUNTS DUE BY THE WORKHOUSE  		
To sundry persons last report . . . . . \$	6,158 59	
on account of broom factory . \$	390 86	
on account of brush factory .	354 28	
on account of miscellaneous stock . . . . .	2,054 84	
	2,799 98	
decrease . . . . .		3,358 61
amount carried forward . . . . .	\$ 29,759 74	\$ 19,886 49

GENERAL STATEMENT—Continued.

	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
Amount brought forward . . . . .	\$ 29,759 74	\$ 19,886 49
Received from Treasurer of Allegheny County.	50,000 00	
CASH ON HAND		
Last report . . . . . \$ 103,340 80		
on hand at date . . . . . 103,881 02		
increase . . . . .		540 22
BALANCE		
Deficiency which represents the amount over and above all earnings which was needed for the maintenance of the Workhouse for the year 1898 . .		59,333 03
	\$ 79,759 74	\$ 79,759 74

## FARM

The Workhouse Farm during the season of 1898 produced

35 tons hay	1063 bushels tomatoes	1 bushel pears
50 " straw	482 " onions	1 " grapes
15 " corn fodder	10 " peppers	178 boxes raspberries
772 bushels rye	500 " turnips	918 pounds butter
896 " oats	250 " parsnips	573 gallons buttermilk
78 " wheat	16 " carrots	985 " milk
15 " lima beans	125 " table beets	17 " cream
209 " navy beans	1169 " cow beets	446 dozen eggs
160 " green beans	60000 heads cabbage	11 pigs (sold)
237 " sweet corn	2000 " celery	5 calves (sold)
348 " yellow corn	2½ bushels plums	Plants and cut flowers
105 " peas	3½ " cherries	sold, cash, amounting
2813 " potatoes	2 " peaches	to \$502 09





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STATISTICAL REPORT  
FOR 1898.

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# STATISTICS 1898

## I

### STATISTICS FOR 1898

Number in confinement December 31, 1897 . . . . .	783	
Number received during 1898 . . . . .	3,974	
		<hr/>
		4,757

### OF THE ABOVE THERE WERE

Discharged by expiration of sentence . . . . .	3,768	
“ “ order of Court . . . . .	125	
“ “ reduction of time . . . . .	167	
“ “ Governor's pardon . . . . .	6	
Escaped without recapture . . . . .	3	
Died . . . . .	6	
Removed to hospital for the insane . . . . .	4	
		<hr/>
		4,059

### LEAVING IN CONFINEMENT DECEMBER 31, 1898

Males, white . . . . .	503	
Males, colored . . . . .	125	
		<hr/>
		628
Females, white . . . . .	53	
Females, colored . . . . .	17	
		<hr/>
		70
		<hr/>
		698

## II

### THE NUMBER RECEIVED EACH MONTH WAS

	Males	Females	Total
January . . . . .	292	24	316
February . . . . .	212	20	232
March . . . . .	317	49	366
April . . . . .	258	27	285
May . . . . .	264	45	309
June . . . . .	316	54	370
July . . . . .	311	50	361
August . . . . .	353	46	399
September . . . . .	329	49	378
October . . . . .	272	50	322
November . . . . .	214	26	240
December . . . . .	342	54	396
Total . . . . .			<hr/> 3,974

### III

#### THE NUMBER IN CONFINEMENT AT THE END OF EACH MONTH WAS

	Males	Females	Total
January . . . . .	714	60	774
February . . . . .	652	52	704
March . . . . .	663	73	736
April . . . . .	630	73	703
May . . . . .	611	73	684
June . . . . .	642	76	718
July . . . . .	690	83	773
August . . . . .	714	74	788
September . . . . .	657	75	732
October . . . . .	608	82	690
November . . . . .	548	60	608
December . . . . .	628	70	698

# IV

## OF THE 3,974 PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR, THERE WERE COMMITTED

By Court of Oyer and Terminer, Allegheny County . . . . .	32
"        "        "        Fayette        "        . . . . .	7
"        "        "        Lawrence        "        . . . . .	2
"        "        "        Armstrong        "        . . . . .	1
"        Quarter Sessions, Allegheny County . . . . .	431
"        "        "        Washington        "        . . . . .	49
"        "        "        Fayette        "        . . . . .	50
"        "        "        Butler        "        . . . . .	18
"        "        "        Lawrence        "        . . . . .	22
"        "        "        Erie        "        . . . . .	16
"        "        "        Armstrong        "        . . . . .	18
"        "        "        Westmoreland        "        . . . . .	7
"        "        "        Beaver        "        . . . . .	6
By B. McKenna, Police Magistrate, Pittsburg, Pa. . . . .	999
" Arch. Mackrell,        "        "        "        . . . . .	385
" D. J. McGarey,        "        "        "        . . . . .	439
" R. G. McGonigle        "        "        "        . . . . .	263
" Saml. F. Kerr,        "        "        "        . . . . .	295
" H. Hunneshagen,        "        Allegheny,        "        . . . . .	402
" R. T. Carothers, Mayor of McKeesport, Pa. . . . .	50
" Justices of the Peace, Allegheny County . . . . .	427
"        "        "        Lawrence        "        . . . . .	32
"        "        "        Washington        "        . . . . .	23
Total . . . . .	3,974

# V CRIME OR OFFENSE

Abortion . . . . .	1	drunkenness and lewdness . . . . .	1
abusing family . . . . .	1	drunkenness and suspicious person . . . . .	1
accessory to felony . . . . .	1	drunkenness and vagrancy . . . . .	1
adultery . . . . .	20	disturbing a meeting . . . . .	1
arson . . . . .	1	embezzlement . . . . .	13
assault . . . . .	1	entering a building and lar- ceny . . . . .	6
assault, felonious . . . . .	6	entering a building to com- mit felony . . . . .	17
assault, felonious, and enter- ing building . . . . .	1	entering railroad car to com- mit felony . . . . .	6
assault, felonious, and point- ing firearms . . . . .	1	false pretense . . . . .	18
assault, indecent . . . . .	1	forgery . . . . .	12
assault and battery . . . . .	74	felonious rape . . . . .	5
assault and battery, aggra- vated . . . . .	25	felonious shooting and cut- ting . . . . .	1
assault and battery, felon- ious . . . . .	35	fraudulently making written instrument . . . . .	1
assault and battery, intent to rape . . . . .	5	horsestealing . . . . .	1
assault and battery and ob- structing officer . . . . .	2	interfering with officer . . . . .	9
attempt to rape . . . . .	4	indecent exposure . . . . .	10
attempt to enter building . . . . .	1	incorrigibility . . . . .	2
being a professional thief . . . . .	1	keeping a bawdy house . . . . .	5
being a tramp . . . . .	4	keeping a disorderly house . . . . .	73
being a common prostitute . . . . .	40	keeping a gambling house . . . . .	6
bigamy . . . . .	1	larceny . . . . .	87
burglary . . . . .	16	larceny from person . . . . .	8
breaking and entering . . . . .	6	larceny by bailee . . . . .	19
breaking prison . . . . .	1	larceny and receiving stolen goods . . . . .	114
carrying concealed weapons . . . . .	21	larceny and burglary . . . . .	1
conspiracy . . . . .	11	libel . . . . .	1
cruelty and neglect . . . . .	11	malicious mischief . . . . .	3
disorderly conduct . . . . .	1,405	mayhem . . . . .	1
disorderly conduct and sus- picious person . . . . .	4	manslaughter . . . . .	5
drunkenness . . . . .	84	misdemeanor . . . . .	7
drunk and disorderly con- duct . . . . .	53	neglecting family . . . . .	1
		pointing firearms . . . . .	3

rape . . . . .	2
receiving stolen goods . . .	12
refusing to aid officer . . .	1
robbery . . . . .	3
robbery and receiving stolen goods . . . . .	1
seduction . . . . .	1
seduction and fornication . .	1
selling liquor unlawfully . .	76
suspicious characters . . .	859
sending threatening letters . .	1
sodomy . . . . .	1
shooting to kill . . . . .	1
street walking . . . . .	3

trespass . . . . .	1
vagrancy . . . . .	597
vagrancy and drunkenness . .	1
vagrancy and suspicious character . . . . .	6
vagrancy and disorderly con- duct . . . . .	4
violating health act . . .	1
violating city or borough or- dinance . . . . .	26
visiting disorderly house . .	92
visiting gambling house . .	7
Total . . . . .	3,974



# VI

## OCCUPATION OF THOSE COMMITTED DURING 1898

Agent . . . . .	17	collector . . . . .	1
artist . . . . .	1	cutter . . . . .	2
actor . . . . .	7	cooper . . . . .	8
attorney . . . . .	2	clerk . . . . .	31
axemaker . . . . .	1	conductor . . . . .	5
awningmaker . . . . .	1	coachman . . . . .	6
bottler . . . . .	1	confectioner . . . . .	2
brickmaker . . . . .	4	chainmaker . . . . .	5
bellboy . . . . .	4	chandler . . . . .	1
barber . . . . .	60	canner . . . . .	1
broommaker . . . . .	14	canvasser . . . . .	2
bricklayer . . . . .	29	currier . . . . .	4
boatbuilder . . . . .	1	constable . . . . .	1
butcher . . . . .	27	chairmaker . . . . .	1
boilermaker . . . . .	33	contractor . . . . .	1
bartender . . . . .	14	caulker . . . . .	1
brassfinisher . . . . .	7	driller . . . . .	5
brakeman . . . . .	59	druggist . . . . .	3
bridgebuilder . . . . .	25	draughtsman . . . . .	1
bootblack . . . . .	3	decorator . . . . .	1
brushmaker . . . . .	6	dairyman . . . . .	1
brewer . . . . .	1	electrician . . . . .	17
blacksmith . . . . .	31	engineer . . . . .	37
bookkeeper . . . . .	8	elevator boy . . . . .	1
baker . . . . .	14	electroplater . . . . .	1
boxmaker . . . . .	1	fireman . . . . .	103
butler . . . . .	6	farmer . . . . .	61
boardinghouse keeper . . . . .	4	foreman . . . . .	1
baggage-master . . . . .	1	florist . . . . .	2
boltmaker . . . . .	3	furnace builder . . . . .	1
ballplayer . . . . .	1	glassworker . . . . .	33
cigar-maker . . . . .	26	glassblower . . . . .	38
cook . . . . .	62	gardener . . . . .	11
carpenter . . . . .	47	galvanizer . . . . .	2
chiroprapist . . . . .	2	gasfitter . . . . .	2

gasmaker . . . . .	2	polisher . . . . .	11
housework . . . . .	399	porter . . . . .	16
heater . . . . .	11	plasterer . . . . .	19
hammerman . . . . .	3	paddler . . . . .	15
hostler . . . . .	23	potter . . . . .	4
hodcarrier . . . . .	10	paver . . . . .	3
horseshoer . . . . .	3	pipewelder . . . . .	5
horseshoe-maker . . . . .	2	physician . . . . .	2
huckster . . . . .	24	policeman . . . . .	2
hairdresser . . . . .	1	quarryman . . . . .	9
harnessmaker . . . . .	5	rodman . . . . .	3
ironworker . . . . .	87	riverman . . . . .	17
interpreter . . . . .	1	roller . . . . .	16
inspector . . . . .	2	rougher . . . . .	16
janitor . . . . .	2	roofer . . . . .	12
jockey . . . . .	4	reporter . . . . .	4
japanner . . . . .	1	riveter . . . . .	7
jeweler . . . . .	3	rigger . . . . .	3
junkdealer . . . . .	3	restaurant keeper . . . . .	3
laborer . . . . .	1,215	stonecutter . . . . .	20
laundress . . . . .	7	salesman . . . . .	16
lather . . . . .	3	steamfitter . . . . .	13
loommaker . . . . .	1	shoemaker . . . . .	32
leadworker . . . . .	1	student . . . . .	2
miner . . . . .	116	solicitor . . . . .	3
molder . . . . .	59	spikemaker . . . . .	2
minister . . . . .	1	sewing . . . . .	20
millwright . . . . .	3	slater . . . . .	1
machinist . . . . .	59	steelworker . . . . .	22
mason . . . . .	18	sailor . . . . .	4
marblecutter . . . . .	3	silverplater . . . . .	1
merchant . . . . .	7	surgeon . . . . .	1
motorman . . . . .	1	switchman . . . . .	6
manager . . . . .	1	soldier . . . . .	1
musician . . . . .	3	stovemounter . . . . .	1
newsboy . . . . .	6	sawgrinder . . . . .	1
nailer . . . . .	2	showman . . . . .	2
nurse . . . . .	1	showyer . . . . .	3
nickelplater . . . . .	1	shirtcutter . . . . .	3
operator . . . . .	12	shearman . . . . .	2
officeboy . . . . .	3	stenographer . . . . .	2
painter . . . . .	77	teamster . . . . .	212
printer . . . . .	25	tailor . . . . .	21
puddler . . . . .	64	tilesetter . . . . .	3
plumber . . . . .	20	tinner . . . . .	16
paperhanger . . . . .	7	tobacconist . . . . .	2

tinplater . . . . .	4
tinker . . . . .	2
teacher . . . . .	1
tanner . . . . .	4
tooldresser . . . . .	1
npholsterer . . . . .	2
undertaker . . . . .	1
waiter . . . . .	78
weaver . . . . .	10
washing . . . . .	34
wiredrawer . . . . .	6

wagonmaker . . . . .	1
watchmaker . . . . .	2
wax-flowermaker . . . . .	1
watchman . . . . .	2
welder . . . . .	1
woodturner . . . . .	1
weighmaster . . . . .	1
no occupation . . . . .	25
total . . . . .	3,974

## VII

### SENTENCES FOR WHICH COMMITTED

5 days . . . . .	2	6 months and 60 days . .	1
10 " . . . . .	8	7 " . . . . .	8
15 " . . . . .	1	8 " . . . . .	19
20 " . . . . .	3	9 " . . . . .	31
30 " . . . . .	2,656	10 " . . . . .	12
60 " . . . . .	431	11 " . . . . .	1
90 " . . . . .	285	1 year . . . . .	75
120 " . . . . .	2	1 " and 3 months . . .	1
180 " . . . . .	2	13 months . . . . .	2
2 months . . . . .	6	14 " . . . . .	2
3 " . . . . .	95	15 " . . . . .	21
3 " and 20 days . . .	2	16 " . . . . .	4
3 " " 30 " . . .	5	18 " . . . . .	29
3 " " 60 " . . .	2	20 " . . . . .	6
3 " " 90 " . . .	1	2 years . . . . .	21
4 " . . . . .	59	2 " and 6 months . . .	3
4 " and 30 days . . .	3	3 " . . . . .	5
5 " . . . . .	19		
5 " and 1 day . . .	1	total . . . . .	3,974
6 " . . . . .	149		

# VIII

## OF THE 3,974 RECEIVED THERE WERE COMMITTED

For the first	time .	2,043	for the thirty-third	"	3
" second	"	682	" thirty-fifth	"	2
" third	"	353	" thirty-sixth	"	2
" fourth	"	225	" thirty-seventh	"	3
" fifth	"	150	" thirty-eighth	"	1
" sixth	"	85	" thirty ninth	"	2
" seventh	"	87	" fortieth	"	4
" eighth	"	54	" forty-first	"	1
" ninth	"	39	" forty-second	"	1
" tenth	"	35	" forty-fifth	"	1
" eleventh	"	14	" forty-sixth	"	1
" twelfth	"	12	" forty-seventh	"	1
" thirteenth	"	19	" forty-eighth	"	1
" fourteenth	"	14	" forty-ninth	"	2
" fifteenth	"	14	" fiftieth	"	1
" sixteenth	"	10	" fifty-first	"	1
" seventeenth	"	12	" fifty-second	"	1
" eighteenth	"	4	" fifty-eighth	"	1
" nineteenth	"	10	" fifty-ninth	"	1
" twentieth	"	10	" sixtieth	"	1
" twenty-first	"	9	" sixty-first	"	1
" twenty-second	"	4	" sixty-second	"	1
" twenty-third	"	5	" sixty-fourth	"	1
" twenty-fourth	"	7	" sixty-fifth	"	1
" twenty-fifth	"	6	" sixty-sixth	"	1
" twenty-sixth	"	4	" sixty-seventh	"	2
" twenty-seventh	"	3	" sixty-eighth	"	2
" twenty-eighth	"	5	" sixty-ninth	"	2
" twenty-ninth	"	3	" seventieth	"	1
" thirtieth	"	4			
" thirty-first	"	4	total		3,974
" thirty-second	"	5			

# IX

## NATIVITY

United States . . . . .	2,841	France . . . . .	15
Ireland . . . . .	434	Switzerland . . . . .	9
Germany . . . . .	160	Sweden . . . . .	9
England . . . . .	148	Australia . . . . .	6
Austria . . . . .	98	Belgium . . . . .	5
Italy . . . . .	51	West Indies . . . . .	4
Scotland . . . . .	49	Ocean . . . . .	4
Wales . . . . .	39	Brazil . . . . .	2
Russia . . . . .	38	Denmark . . . . .	1
Canada . . . . .	23	Sicily . . . . .	1
Poland . . . . .	19		
Hungary . . . . .	18	total . . . . .	3,974

## X

### AGE WHEN COMMITTED

Under 20 years of age . . . . .	317
from 20 to 30 years . . . . .	1,504
“ 30 to 40 “ . . . . .	1,168
“ 40 to 50 “ . . . . .	617
“ 50 to 60 “ . . . . .	277
60 years and over . . . . .	91
total . . . . .	<u>3,974</u>

## XI

### PARENTAL RELATIONS

Parents living at 16 years . . . . .	2,877
father died before 16 years . . . . .	419
mother died before 16 years . . . . .	301
both parents died before 16 years . . . . .	377
total . . . . .	<u>3,974</u>

## XII

### EDUCATION

Could read and write . . . . .	3,090
could read but not write . . . . .	334
could neither read nor write . . . . .	550
total . . . . .	<u>3,974</u>

# XIII

OF THE 550 WHO COULD NOT READ OR WRITE, WERE

Native of United States . . . . .	286
“ Ireland . . . . .	93
“ Austria . . . . .	52
“ Italy . . . . .	30
“ England . . . . .	17
“ Russia . . . . .	17
“ Germany . . . . .	13
“ Wales . . . . .	9
“ Poland . . . . .	9
“ Hungary . . . . .	7
“ France . . . . .	7
“ Canada . . . . .	3
“ Scotland . . . . .	2
“ Switzerland . . . . .	2
“ Belgium . . . . .	2
“ Australia . . . . .	1
total . . . . .	550



## XIV

### HABITS OF LIFE

Abstinent . . . . .	489
moderate drinkers . . . . .	1,480
occasionally intemperate . . . . .	987
intemperate . . . . .	<u>1,018</u>
total . . . . .	3,974

## XV

### COLOR

White males . . . . .	2,909
black males . . . . .	571
white females . . . . .	404
black females . . . . .	<u>90</u>
total . . . . .	3,974

## XVI

### RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

Roman Catholics . . . . .	1,879
Methodists . . . . .	657
Presbyterians . . . . .	421
Baptists . . . . .	362
Lutherans . . . . .	152
Episcopalians . . . . .	112
Jews . . . . .	12
other denominations . . . . .	69
no religious instruction . . . . .	310
total . . . . .	<hr/> 3,974

## XVII

### INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Unapprenticed . . . . .	3,143
apprenticed and absconded . . . . .	35
apprenticed . . . . .	<hr/> 796
total . . . . .	3,974

## XVIII

### ARMY AND NAVY PRISONERS

Served in army or navy . . . . .	93
in neither . . . . .	3,881
total . . . . .	<u>3,974</u>

## XIX

### INMATES OF THE WORKHOUSE DECEMBER 31, 1898

Native born males . . . . .	469
foreign born males . . . . .	159
	<u>628</u>
native born females . . . . .	47
foreign born females . . . . .	23
	<u>70</u>
total . . . . .	<u>698</u>

## XX

### THE 182 FOREIGN BORN INMATES WERE RESIDENTS OF PENNSYLVANIA

For 1 year and under . . .	14	for 17 years and under . . .	10
" 2 " " " . . .	8	" 18 " " " . . .	9
" 3 " " " . . .	8	" 19 " " " . . .	3
" 4 " " " . . .	6	" 20 " " " . . .	5
" 5 " " " . . .	7	" 21 " " " . . .	1
" 6 " " " . . .	7	" 22 " " " . . .	5
" 7 " " " . . .	15	" 23 " " " . . .	1
" 8 " " " . . .	4	" 24 " " " . . .	1
" 9 " " " . . .	1	" 25 " " " . . .	1
" 10 " " " . . .	10	" 26 " " " . . .	3
" 11 " " " . . .	1	" 27 " " " . . .	6
" 12 " " " . . .	4	" 28 " " " . . .	3
" 13 " " " . . .	4	" 29 " " " . . .	1
" 14 " " " . . .	4	" 30 " " over . . .	26
" 15 " " " . . .	8		
" 16 " " " . . .	6	total . . . . .	182

# XXI

## OF THE 182 FOREIGN BORN INMATES THERE WERE 63 RESIDENTS OF OTHER STATES BEFORE COMING TO PENNSYLVANIA

For	1 year and under . . .	11	for	15 years and under . . .	1
"	2 " " " . . .	9	"	16 " " " . . .	1
"	3 " " " . . .	5	"	19 " " " . . .	2
"	4 " " " . . .	2	"	20 " " " . . .	1
"	5 " " " . . .	2	"	22 " " " . . .	1
"	6 " " " . . .	3	"	23 " " " . . .	1
"	7 " " " . . .	2	"	24 " " " . . .	1
"	8 " " " . . .	3	"	25 " " " . . .	2
"	9 " " " . . .	3	"	27 " " " . . .	1
"	10 " " " . . .	1	"	28 " " " . . .	1
"	11 " " " . . .	2	"	30 " " over . . .	4
"	12 " " " . . .	3			
"	14 " " " . . .	1		total . . . . .	63

TABLE SHOWING LOSS AND GAIN IN WEIGHT, IN POUNDS, OF PRISONERS DURING  
THEIR TERM OF IMPRISONMENT

TIME IMPRISONED	number weighed	increase	decrease	balance of increase over decrease	average increase over decrease	largest single increase	largest single decrease
MALES							
Less than thirty days . . . . .	16	24	9	15	.9	8	3
from thirty to ninety days . . . . .	2,726	9,457	2,264	7,193	2.6	25	45
from ninety days to six months . . . . .	584	2,885	800	2,085	3.5	45	30
from six months to two years and over . . . . .	254	863	1,174	—311	—1.2	37	38
FEMALES							
Less than thirty days . . . . .	3	1	—	1	.3	1	—
from thirty to ninety days . . . . .	383	1,837	302	1,535	4.	27	18
from ninety days to six months . . . . .	72	522	121	401	5.5	35	33
from six months to two years and over . . . . .	21	97	61	36	1.7	33	20
	479	2,457	484	1,973	4.1	...	...

## XXIII

### NUMBER OF DEATHS FOR 1898

Consumption . . . . .	2
heart disease . . . . .	1
suicide . . . . .	1
asthma . . . . .	1
nephritis . . . . .	1
total . . . . .	<hr/> 6







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CHAPLAIN'S REPORT

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## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT

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*To the Honorable, the Board of Managers, of the Allegheny County Workhouse.*

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit my second Annual Report as Chaplain of the Allegheny County Workhouse and Inebriate Asylum, for the year ending December 31, 1898.

This has been to me a year of varied and wide experience. During the twelve months I have been brought into contact with more than four thousand souls confined for longer or shorter periods within these prison walls, each convicted of trespass against the law. I have found that for the most part their lives have been spent wholly outside the influence of Christianity, and that their childhood and youth have never known the discipline of religious association. As I continue the study of the work, becoming familiar with it in each detail, I am more and more impressed with its vastness, with its close relation to society in general, and with the solemn sacredness of the trust which it holds within itself. A visiting minister, in looking over the vast congregation assembled in the chapel, exclaimed, "What an opportunity!" "Yes," I answered, "and what a responsibility!"

The prime object of imprisonment is the good of society; not only that the community may, for a certain time, be rid of a pest, but that when the prisoner goes forth to take his place again in the world's work, he may be a better man, a benefit rather than a menace to society. To this end the prison should be a place of reformation, rather than of punishment; the latter only as a means to assist in accomplishing the former. The problem then is, What influences are most likely to result in this reformation? Archimedes mourned that he could find no place in the heavens to fix his lever, that he might lift the world; but the point has been found where we can attach the means by which the moral world may be lifted towards the pattern of perfection—"the hope we

have as an anchor to the soul, both sure and steadfast.' We believe there is no power so effective towards this true reformation as the gospel of Christ. No reformation can be so genuine, no goodness so constant, as that which springs from faith in the Crucified One. When He enters the heart, iniquity must go out.

I find myself brought daily into contact with men differing widely in temperament and personality, each with his experience and life story, the majority having no religious predilections, and many being directly hostile to the claims of Christianity. How to persuade men so diverse and indifferent to respect and love the truth, and how to win their consent to give their hearts to the service of the King, are perplexing and often distracting problems. However, I find that the majority are not only willing but anxious to converse upon subjects relating to their moral and spiritual improvement; and in availing myself of this familiar intercourse I can ascertain my influence and the power I may be able to exert. It has been my aim, as far as possible, to become acquainted with the prisoners individually, to learn their past history and the influences which have resulted in their downfall. To attain this requires access to the heart, for which purpose I encourage the prisoners to make me their confidant, guarding sacredly the trust they thus repose. So, knowing the inwardness of their lives, I am able more effectively to meet their requirements, both in my public and private ministrations. Considering the vast number with whom I have to deal, this personal intimacy with all is impossible. But I reach as many as I can, making special cases the basis of my preaching; and my experience has been that the most helpful sermons I have preached are those prepared with individual cases in mind; for, knowing the wants of some, their doubts, temptations and griefs, I aim to meet these; and while reaching toward the few, I help the multitude, as many have known the same sorrows; and the hope which illuminates the dark pathway of one may shed light over many.

In reviewing the work of the past year it is a  
**CHAPEL SERVICES** pleasure to note the continued interest taken in the chapel services. Fully ninety per cent, of those who are able, attend the Sabbath services, which consist of preaching at 10 a. m., and a Bible study in the afternoon, an

hour each in the male and the female departments, the morning and the afternoon services being equally well attended. The Bible study is in the form of an expository lecture upon the International Sabbath School Lesson, varied by occasional questions and responsive readings, or black-board illustrations. After the Bible study I conduct a short religious service in the hospital for the benefit of the sick. During the week daily visits are made to the hospital, which I find are instrumental in making my Sabbath work there more effective.

The gospel temperance services continue to be an interesting feature in the work. These have been led by Mrs. Gornley and Mrs. Morrison, of the W. C. T. U., and are held semi-monthly in the sewing-room for the benefit of the women, and quarterly in the chapel, when all the prisoners are usually present. At these meetings about five hundred total abstinence pledges have been signed.

German protestant service, as formerly, has been conducted one Sabbath afternoon in each month, by a representative of the German Ministers' Association of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

Fathers Brady and Alffon, of Sharpsburg, have been faithful in their ministrations to those of the Catholic faith.

All the holidays were observed with appropriate services, the chapel being suitably and tastefully decorated for the occasions. The addresses of Revs. Dr. Witherspoon, Dr. Atchison and T. A. Shaw added much to the interest of these exercises, as also the sermon of Rev. Dr. Donehoo on Thanksgiving Day.

In addition to the Sabbath services and religious work of the prison, certain secular duties are under the supervision of the chaplain during the week. These are the oversight of the library, night school, and correspondence of the prisoners.

**THE LIBRARY** During the year 14,237 books from the library have been distributed among the prisoners, 4,095 less than last year. This large decrease may be accounted for by the fact that there has been this year a smaller number of prisoners in the institution, the reduction being mostly from the long term class of prisoners, who alone have library privileges, and also by the abundant supply of other reading matter which we have been able to put into their hands. In an-

swer to our solicitations liberal contributions of magazines and periodicals have been received. This class of literature finds a ready acceptance, and seems to be preferred by many to the books of the library.

The complete volumes of magazines thus received have been bound in a substantial manner and added to the library, a work which was done by prisoners. In this way, 53 books have been placed on our library shelves, which, with 68 books donated, gives us an increase of 121 books during the year. There are at present 2,025 books in the library.

The interest in the night school continues.

**THE NIGHT SCHOOL** By additional new seats and desks in our school room we have increased the number of pupils from forty-two to forty-nine, which is the full capacity of our accommodation, until we secure a larger room. We regret very much to be compelled for lack of facilities to refuse admission to many who are eager to learn. No one is admitted for less than three months' time, and it is rarely the case that a pupil withdraws from the school after having entered, until he is discharged from the prison.

The school has been in session during nine months of the year, with an average attendance of 95% per cent of the enrolment. I have adopted the plan of giving an illustrated half-hour talk or lecture to the school every two weeks, selecting a subject that is practical and popular. The object is to give variety to the work, and also information in regard to the topics of the times. These talks are well received. Mr. Samuel J. McRoberts has been employed throughout the term as an instructor, and to some extent I also make use of some of the more intelligent prisoners as assistants in the school. The rapid progress made by those in attendance has been very gratifying, thus making the work a pleasure.

A careful supervision has been exercised over

**CORRESPONDENCE** the mail matter, both incoming and outgoing. All letters are read, and newspapers and packages examined, that nothing of a pernicious character may find its way into the hands of the prisoners. This part of the work



requires the whole forenoon of each day ; but it is rewarded, not only in the suppression of that which is objectionable, but in a better acquaintance with the prisoners, and the help thus given towards wisely and successfully dealing with them in a pastoral way. During the year 11,596 letters were received, and 5,180 sent out, or a total of 16,776 letters handled ; an increase over last year of 877. The amount of money received in letters during the year, and deposited in the office safe to the credit of the prisoners, was \$1,403.47; or \$180.06 less than last year.

The monotony of the winter months was varied  
**ENTERTAINMENTS** by a number of entertainments and lectures given in the chapel. The elevating and cheerful character of these made them a source of profit as well as enjoyment to the inmates. The lectures, four in number, were given by Rev. Albert Flick, Rev. J. M. Wallace, Rev. Dr. J. T. McCrory and Erasmus Wilson, Esq.; and for the other entertainments, which were musical and literary in character, we are indebted to Mr. Hugh Kennedy, the Davis family, the Palmer Quartette, the Friendship Quartette, the Sewickley Octete, the Nevin Mandolin Quintet, Mr. Wallace J. Tener and Prof. John Camp, the magician and ventriloquist.

**ACKNOWLEDG-  
MENTS** We have received during the year from friends many substantial tokens of interest in our work. Our thanks are due to the Young Men's Bible Society of Allegheny County for a donation of fifty bibles. Also to the United Presbyterian Board of Publication for twenty-five bibles and two hundred Bible Song Books. Our thanks are due to Dr. H. L. Baird, of Sewickley, for a donation of sixty-four books for the library, and to the Bible Institute Colportage Association of Chicago for a large number of their publications. We gratefully acknowledge the receipt of packages of magazines from the Y. P. C. E. of Bellefield Presbyterian Church, the Y. P. C. E. of Trinity Lutheran Church, the Y. M. C. A. of Sewickley, Pa., Mrs. M. C. Harper, Mrs. W. A. Way, Rev. W. W. Lawrence and Mr. John Kirk ; and for packages of papers and other reading matter from Mr. Wm. J. Gibson, Mrs. Gormley, Mrs. McKay, Mrs. Darlington, Mr. James W. Houston, Mr. John C. Parks, Miss Laura Allen, and others. The publish-

ers of the Presbyterian Banner, the United Presbyterian, the Christian Advocate, the Pittsburg Catholic and the Christian Union Herald have given us every week generous contributions of their weekly issues; also we have received a few packages from the publishers of the Ram's Horn and the Christian Herald. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. furnished us with a supply of almanacs, and Mr. Wm. Hemmenhouse, of the Hostetter Co., sent us every week a large package of secular papers. My personal thanks are due to Mr. Wm. J. Gibson, manager, and the employees of the United Presbyterian Book Store, for many favors shown in preparing packages of reading matter for shipment to the prison. I also wish to acknowledge my appreciation of the kindness shown me during the year by the Board of Managers, the Superintendent, his Deputy, and the officers and employees of the Institution.

#### **SUGGESTIVE THOUGHTS**

The Chaplain's work is within the walls of the prison. He finds there sufficient to tax his utmost ability. He cannot, if he would, exercise a care over the prisoner after his discharge. And here is the critical time. Many an inmate returns to the world full of honest purpose, and with a character ennobled by patient study under the wise direction of a faithful chaplain, only to be met with a frown of distrust. He is a marked man, and expected to commit crime. Would it not be a humane and Christian act on the part of somebody to look after the welfare of such? An association formed with that special object in view would find a work interesting, benevolent, and profitable to society. It would be the chaplain's delight to assist such to seek out the worthy ones, whom they could aid to respectable employment, if not in the community from which they came, at least to help them to new fields where they would not be subject to espionage and suspicion. Left to their own efforts, they often meet with insult and disappointment. Resolutions crystalized by months of discipline and patient endurance, strong enough, if opportunity comes, to be effective for development into useful and valuable manhood, are blasted, shattered and forgotten by the reception they meet if they go to face the world alone. Then, withering under a force too powerful for them, they drift back into old, sinful associations, and again become a menace to public law and order.



A man is emasculated by prison life. However earnest he may be, he is below par, and his value is not expected to appreciate in the market, if left to fight his own battles. If in truth as well as theory he is a ward of the State, then it is a Christian duty, and also one of business prudence, to seek to help him to employment in some useful and honorable service. To this end the value of the parole law is seen. Under this law paroles are allowed only when employment has been provided for the proposed parole. Then the man goes direct from prison to his work. He is under the surveillance of the law, it is true, but that includes the knowledge that he is employed. The successful execution of this law in Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and Massachusetts speaks loudly for a similar law in Pennsylvania; and it is emphasized by the restriction of labor in Pennsylvania prisons under the act of 1897. Would it not be wise for the State Board of Charities to take in hand this matter of a parole law, or indefinite sentence law, or a law blending both of these, and if possible secure its adoption by the State legislature. A man is of more value to his state when earning a living and contributing to the brain and brawn so necessary to the prosperity of the state; and he is a better citizen when allowed to be with and to support his family, when it can be done without detriment to society, than when isolated in prison. His home sanctity may be renewed, and children helped and saved from criminal lives. It is not too strong to say that the Christian duty or requirement is not fully met, when it leaves a discharged prisoner at the prison door, and sends him forth, Jean Val Jean like, to meet rebuff at every turn. It is often with a feeling of apprehension that I take the hand of the departing prisoner, whose heart I know is filled with honest purpose, but whose will I am persuaded is too weak to overcome the discouraging influences I fear he will have to meet. A helping hand is salvation to such a one. It is Christ-like. When Christ had conquered death and broken the bands of the grave, and again took His seat with the Father, with Him thenceforth to rule worlds without end, He laid as the first trophy upon the throne that which had price above diamonds, rubies, or pearls,—the blood-washed soul of a convicted, but repentant and forgiven criminal.

D. R. IMBRIE.





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PHYSICIAN'S REPORT

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## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

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CLAREMONT, PA., Dec. 31, 1898.

*To the Honorable, the Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Workhouse.*

GENTLEMEN:—

In submitting this my annual report it is gratifying to state that the health of most of the prisoners during the year has been exceedingly good and compares favorably with former years.

The number of cases answering sick call:

Males. . . . .	4,318
Females . . . . .	776

	5,094
Number of prescriptions re-filled . . . . .	2,294
“ “ surgical cases treated . . . . .	126
“ “ “ redressings . . . . .	1,226
“ “ vaccinated . . . . .	542

### HOSPITAL.

Number patients Jan. 1, 1898 . . . . .	3
“ “ Dec. 31, 1898 . . . . .	4
admitted during year . . . . .	35
total number of days' residence . . . . .	972
average “ “ “ “ . . . . .	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
largest population at one time . . . . .	6

During the months of July, October and November the hospital was unoccupied except by one man who being crippled was kept there as the most convenient place, but he did not require medical treatment.

Three births occurred during the year, two premature and one at full time; the latter, a girl, is thriving and still remains with its mother.

**BIRTHS**

By order of Court five prisoners were removed to institution for the care of the insane, one being held a few days after expiration of sentence pending order of Court as he was not deemed safe to be at large.

Six deaths occurred in the institution during the year  
**DEATHS** from the following causes: tuberculosis, 1; asthma, 1; chronic nephritis, 1; heart failure, 1; suicide by cutting his throat, 1: none being from any acute disease, the first four suffering from the diseased condition and taken to hospital when received.

The rate of mortality for the past year was about one-seventh of one per cent. Our mortality has been very low considering the great number of cripples, feeble minded, epileptics, decrepit, bodily wrecks, exhausted by exposure and drink, sent here instead of to institutions for care of such.

As examples of what we have received, I might mention totally blind and partially paralyzed; no hands; one arm off, the other paralyzed; total paralysis of both legs; consumptives that must be helped from conveyances into the prison. A number of others not being able to care for themselves ask to be committed here.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. M. KELLY,  
*Physician in charge.*



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GENERAL STATISTICAL TABLES

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# GENERAL STATISTICAL TABLES

## I

The whole number of prisoners received since the organization of the Workhouse, August 7, 1869, is . . . . .	87,291
Of the above there were discharged by expiration of sentence	81,104
discharged by order of Court . . . . .	2,141
discharged by reduction of time . . . . .	2,707
discharged by Governor's pardon . . . . .	135
escaped without recapture . . . . .	208
died . . . . .	204
removed to hospital for the insane . . . . .	90
removed to smallpox hospital . . . . .	4
leaving in confinement December 31, 1898, males . . . . .	628
leaving in confinement December 31, 1898, females . . . . .	70
total . . . . .	698

## II

### CRIME OR OFFENSE

Abandoning an infant . . . . .	2	attempt to break jail . . . . .	4
abducting a child . . . . .	1	attempt false pretense . . . . .	2
abortion . . . . .	8	attempt to rape . . . . .	30
abusing family . . . . .	51	attempt to procure abortion . . . . .	5
accessory to burglary after the fact . . . . .	4	attempt to rescue . . . . .	8
accessory to murder after the fact . . . . .	1	attempt to poison . . . . .	3
accessory to felony . . . . .	3	attempt to enter building . . . . .	1
adultery . . . . .	225	administering poison . . . . .	1
aiding prisoner to escape . . . . .	6	barratry . . . . .	10
appeal cases . . . . .	15	being a professional thief . . . . .	249
arson . . . . .	12	being a burglar . . . . .	5
assault . . . . .	98	being a tramp . . . . .	53
assault, felonious . . . . .	103	being a common prostitute . . . . .	416
assault, indecent . . . . .	14	bigamy . . . . .	51
assault and battery . . . . .	1,284	blasphemy . . . . .	1
assault and battery, aggra- vated . . . . .	611	breaking and entering build- ing . . . . .	175
assault and battery, felonious . . . . .	563	breaking and entering rail- road car . . . . .	5
assault and battery, intent to rape . . . . .	95	breaking prison . . . . .	11
assault and battery, intent to rob . . . . .	34	burglary . . . . .	177
assault and battery, intent to kill . . . . .	17	breach of ordinance . . . . .	141
assault and battery and lar- ceny . . . . .	6	buggery . . . . .	2
assault and battery, obstruct- ing an officer . . . . .	9	carrying concealed weapons . . . . .	175
assault and battery, carrying concealed weapons . . . . .	4	cheating boarding-house keeper . . . . .	9
assault, felonious, and enter- ing building . . . . .	1	common nuisance . . . . .	20
assault, felonious, and point- ing firearms . . . . .	1	common scold . . . . .	1
attempt to commit felony . . . . .	20	compounding crimes . . . . .	2
attempt to commit robbery . . . . .	8	conspiracy . . . . .	90
attempt to commit larceny . . . . .	18	concealing death of child . . . . .	5
		corrupting a record . . . . .	2
		counterfeiting . . . . .	1
		cruelty to wife . . . . .	16
		cruelty to children . . . . .	149
		cruelty to animals . . . . .	27
		cruelty and neglect . . . . .	34
		cutting timber trees . . . . .	1
		desertion . . . . .	2

disorderly conduct . . . . .	32,245	furnishing liquor unlawfully . . . . .	9
disorderly conduct and sus- picious person . . . . .	18	felonious rape . . . . .	23
disorderly conduct and re- sisting officer. . . . .	6	fornication and adultery . . . . .	3
disorderly conduct and being escaped prisoner . . . . .	1	fraudulently making written instrument. . . . .	1
disorderly conduct and carry- ing concealed weapons . . . . .	3	gambling . . . . .	149
disturbing meetings . . . . .	26	horsestealing. . . . .	43
drunkenness . . . . .	5,905	interfering with officer . . . . .	162
drunkenness and disorderly conduct . . . . .	2,238	indecent exposure . . . . .	210
drunkenness and lewdness . . . . .	4	incurability . . . . .	3
drunkenness and suspicious person . . . . .	15	keeping bawdy house. . . . .	200
drunkenness and vagrancy . . . . .	3	keeping disorderly house . . . . .	856
defrauding boarding-house keeper . . . . .	3	keeping gambling house . . . . .	115
embezzlement . . . . .	137	keeping gambling and dis- orderly house . . . . .	1
employing lady waiter . . . . .	1	larceny . . . . .	3,193
entering building and lar- ceny. . . . .	214	larceny from person . . . . .	256
entering building to commit felony . . . . .	106	larceny by bailee . . . . .	159
entering railroad car to com- mit felony . . . . .	27	larceny and receiving stolen goods. . . . .	733
enticing female child. . . . .	6	larceny and felony . . . . .	6
escape . . . . .	95	larceny and embezzlement . . . . .	7
extortion . . . . .	3	larceny and adultery . . . . .	1
exhibiting obscene prints. . . . .	1	larceny and being an escap- ed prisoner. . . . .	2
forgery and larceny . . . . .	1	larceny and suspicious per- son . . . . .	1
false pretense . . . . .	214	larceny, escape and felonious assault . . . . .	1
false pretense and larceny . . . . .	8	larceny, breaking prison and malicious mischief . . . . .	1
fast driving . . . . .	8	larceny and burglary . . . . .	10
felonious shooting and cut- ting . . . . .	14	libel . . . . .	10
fornication . . . . .	14	lewdness. . . . .	14
forgery . . . . .	103	maintaining common nui- sance . . . . .	2
forgery and embezzlement . . . . .	2	malicious mischief . . . . .	187
fortune-telling . . . . .	3	malicious casting stones . . . . .	17
fraudulently secreting prop- erty . . . . .	3	mayhem . . . . .	17
fraudulently destroying a will . . . . .	1	manslaughter. . . . .	28
fraudulently voting. . . . .	1	maltreating an infant. . . . .	1
		misdemeanor. . . . .	86
		misdemeanor and bribery. . . . .	2
		murder . . . . .	13
		neglecting family . . . . .	19
		negligence of R.R. employee . . . . .	1

non-support. . . . .	1	streetwalking . . . . .	3
perjury . . . . .	2	trespass. . . . .	42
personating an officer. . . .	15	train-jumping . . . . .	18
pointing firearms. . . . .	75	threatening to kill . . . . .	1
purchasing scrap from min- ors . . . . .	1	unlawful wounding. . . . .	21
prize-fighting . . . . .	2	unlawful assembly . . . . .	5
rape. . . . .	38	vagrancy . . . . .	21,518
receiving stolen goods . . .	152	vagrancy and being a profes- sional thief . . . . .	15
refusing to aid officer. . . .	6	vagrancy and malicious tres- pass . . . . .	4
rescuing prisoners . . . . .	7	vagrancy and drunkenness .	155
resisting an officer . . . . .	11	vagrancy and assault and battery . . . . .	2
riot . . . . .	144	vagrancy and larceny. . . .	1
riot and malicious mischief .	20	vagrancy and suspicious char- acter. . . . .	38
riot and assault and battery	35	vagrancy and disorderly con- duct . . . . .	45
robbery. . . . .	85	violation of public peace . .	15
robbery and receiving stolen goods . . . . .	13	violation of health act . . .	5
seduction . . . . .	28	violation of city or borough ordinance . . . . .	106
selling lottery tickets. . . .	37	violation of sepulchre. . . .	1
selling liquor unlawfully . .	1,424	visiting bawdy house. . . .	16
selling diseased meat . . . .	2	visiting disorderly house . .	1,278
sending threatening letters .	4	visiting gambling house . .	57
surety of the peace . . . . .	2	watch stuffing . . . . .	1
suspicious characters . . . .	8,725		
sodomy. . . . .	11		
soliciting person to commit felony . . . . .	1		
sodomy and bastardy . . . .	6		
shooting to kill. . . . .	3	total . . . . .	87,291

### III

#### SENTENCES FOR WHICH COMMITTED

12 hours . . . . .	2	3 months and 40 days . . .	25
24 " . . . . .	24	3 " " 60 " . . .	13
3 days . . . . .	5	3 " " 90 " . . .	1
5 " . . . . .	34	3 " " 100 " . . .	1
6 " . . . . .	1	3 " " 120 " . . .	1
10 " . . . . .	192	4 " . . . . .	1,755
14 " . . . . .	1	4 " and 10 days . . .	2
15 " . . . . .	20	4 " " 15 " . . .	2
18 " . . . . .	1	4 " " 20 " . . .	4
20 " . . . . .	1,109	4 " " 30 " . . .	4
25 " . . . . .	5	4 " " 60 " . . .	1
30 " . . . . .	52,077	5 " . . . . .	371
31 " . . . . .	1	5 " and 1 day . . .	1
35 " . . . . .	1	5 " " 5 " . . .	2
40 " . . . . .	172	5 " " 16 " . . .	1
45 " . . . . .	16	5 " " 20 " . . .	1
50 " . . . . .	6	5 " " 135 " . . .	1
60 " . . . . .	9,862	6 " . . . . .	4,195
63 " . . . . .	3	6 " and 15 days . . .	3
65 " . . . . .	11	6 " " 20 " . . .	6
68 " . . . . .	2	6 " " 40 " . . .	2
70 " . . . . .	6	6 " " 60 " . . .	1
75 " . . . . .	2	6 " " 84 " . . .	1
80 " . . . . .	3	6 " " 90 " . . .	1
84 " . . . . .	1	7 " . . . . .	145
86 " . . . . .	1	7 " and 20 days . . .	2
90 " . . . . .	10,092	8 " . . . . .	435
100 " . . . . .	1	8 " and 5 days . . .	2
116 " . . . . .	2	9 " . . . . .	545
120 " . . . . .	40	9 " and 10 days . . .	2
150 " . . . . .	9	10 " . . . . .	253
180 " . . . . .	29	10 " and 10 days . . .	1
209 " . . . . .	2	10 " " 15 " . . .	2
240 " . . . . .	2	10 " " 19 " . . .	1
1 month . . . . .	94	10 " " 20 " . . .	1
2 " . . . . .	293	11 " . . . . .	63
2 " and 30 days . . .	1	11 " " 15 " . . .	5
3 " . . . . .	1,970	11 " " 20 " . . .	7
3 " and 5 days . . .	1	11 " " 25 " . . .	1
3 " " 10 " . . .	3	11 " " 27 " . . .	1
3 " " 20 " . . .	73	11 " " 30 " . . .	1
3 " " 30 " . . .	23	1 year . . . . .	1,757

1 year and 5 days . . . . .	2	30 "	15
1 " " 20 " . . . . .	1	2 years . . . . .	528
1 " " 30 " . . . . .	8	2 " and 1 month . . . . .	1
1 " " 40 " . . . . .	1	2 " " 2 " . . . . .	7
1 " " 150 " . . . . .	2	2 " " 3 " . . . . .	12
1 " " 3 months . . . . .	3	2 " " 4 " . . . . .	3
1 " " 4 " . . . . .	3	2 " " 5 " . . . . .	2
1 " 11 months and 24 days	1	2 " " 6 " . . . . .	33
13 months . . . . .	17	2 " " 8 " . . . . .	1
14 " . . . . .	41	2 " " 9 " . . . . .	1
15 " . . . . .	188	3 " . . . . .	83
16 " . . . . .	38	3 " and 60 days . . . . .	1
17 " . . . . .	5	3 " " 1 month . . . . .	1
18 " . . . . .	386	3 " " 2 " . . . . .	1
18 " and 10 days . . . . .	3	3 " " 3 " . . . . .	2
19 " . . . . .	9	4 " . . . . .	18
20 " . . . . .	24	5 " . . . . .	3
21 " . . . . .	17	6 " . . . . .	2
21 " and 20 days . . . . .	1	7 " . . . . .	1
22 " . . . . .	11		
28 " and 10 days . . . . .	1	total . . . . .	87,291

# IV

## OF THE 87,291 RECEIVED THERE WERE COMMITTED

For the first	time. 46,787	for the thirty-seventh time.	30
“ second	“ . 14,791	“ thirty-eighth	“ . 28
“ third	“ . 7,342	“ thirty-ninth	“ . 24
“ fourth	“ . 4,229	“ fortieth	“ . 23
“ fifth	“ . 2,681	“ forty-first	“ . 17
“ sixth	“ . 2,286	“ forty-second	“ . 17
“ seventh	“ . 1,572	“ forty-third	“ . 14
“ eighth	“ . 1,082	“ forty-fourth	“ . 14
“ ninth	“ . 868	“ forty-fifth	“ . 12
“ tenth	“ . 840	“ forty-sixth	“ . 12
“ eleventh	“ . 509	“ forty-seventh	“ . 11
“ twelfth	“ . 485	“ forty-eighth	“ . 10
“ thirteenth	“ . 399	“ forty-ninth	“ . 10
“ fourteenth	“ . 369	“ fiftieth	“ . 9
“ fifteenth	“ . 358	“ fifty-first	“ . 9
“ sixteenth	“ . 251	“ fifty-second	“ . 9
“ seventeenth	“ . 229	“ fifty-third	“ . 8
“ eighteenth	“ . 214	“ fifty-fourth	“ . 8
“ nineteenth	“ . 212	“ fifty-fifth	“ . 7
“ twentieth	“ . 210	“ fifty-sixth	“ . 7
“ twenty-first	“ . 147	“ fifty-seventh	“ . 7
“ twenty-second	“ . 136	“ fifty-eighth	“ . 6
“ twenty-third	“ . 127	“ fifty-ninth	“ . 6
“ twenty-fourth	“ . 117	“ sixtieth	“ . 6
“ twenty-fifth	“ . 116	“ sixty-first	“ . 5
“ twenty-sixth	“ . 92	“ sixty-second	“ . 5
“ twenty-seventh	“ . 76	“ sixty-third	“ . 4
“ twenty-eighth	“ . 75	“ sixty-fourth	“ . 4
“ twenty-ninth	“ . 59	“ sixty-fifth	“ . 4
“ thirtieth	“ . 57	“ sixty-sixth	“ . 4
“ thirty-first	“ . 51	“ sixty-seventh	“ . 4
“ thirty-second	“ . 44	“ sixty-eighth	“ . 4
“ thirty-third	“ . 41	“ sixty-ninth	“ . 4
“ thirty-fourth	“ . 32	“ seventieth	“ . 3
“ thirty-fifth	“ . 32		
“ thirty-sixth	“ . 30	total . . . .	87,291

# V

## NATIVITY

United States . . . . .	53,263	East Indies . . . . .	21
Ireland . . . . .	15,811	Central America . . . . .	20
Germany . . . . .	6,205	Arabia . . . . .	18
England . . . . .	4,593	Africa . . . . .	17
Scotland . . . . .	1,344	West Indies . . . . .	16
Wales . . . . .	1,188	Mexico . . . . .	11
Austria . . . . .	894	China . . . . .	9
Canada . . . . .	710	Isle of Man . . . . .	8
Italy . . . . .	567	Isle of Malta . . . . .	6
Hungary . . . . .	484	Brazil . . . . .	6
Russia . . . . .	452	Greece . . . . .	5
France . . . . .	410	Roumania . . . . .	3
Switzerland . . . . .	382	Sicily . . . . .	1
Poland . . . . .	290	Portugal . . . . .	1
Sweden . . . . .	209	Chile . . . . .	1
Holland . . . . .	74	Armenia . . . . .	1
Ocean . . . . .	54	India . . . . .	1
Denmark . . . . .	53	Japan . . . . .	1
Belgium . . . . .	38	Turkey . . . . .	1
Australia . . . . .	37	unknown . . . . .	34
Norway . . . . .	30		
Spain . . . . .	22	total . . . . .	87,291



## VI

### AGE WHEN COMMITTED

Under 20 years of age . . . . .	8,008
from 20 to 30 years . . . . .	33,326
“ 30 to 40 “ . . . . .	23,496
“ 40 to 50 “ . . . . .	14,013
“ 50 to 60 “ . . . . .	6,329
60 years and over . . . . .	<u>2,119</u>
total . . . . .	87,291

## VII

### SOCIAL RELATIONS

Single . . . . .	51,840
married . . . . .	28,218
widowers . . . . .	4,612
widows . . . . .	<u>2,621</u>
total . . . . .	87,291

## VIII

### EDUCATION

Read and write . . . . .	61,081
read but not write . . . . .	13,878
neither read nor write . . . . .	<u>12,332</u>
total . . . . .	87,291

## IX

### OF THE 12,332 WHO COULD NOT READ NOR WRITE, WERE NATIVE OF

United States . . . . .	5,827	Arabia . . . . .	18
Ireland . . . . .	3,513	Belgium . . . . .	9
England . . . . .	617	East Indies . . . . .	4
Austria . . . . .	383	Greece . . . . .	4
Wales . . . . .	368	Sweden . . . . .	3
Germany . . . . .	339	Spain . . . . .	1
Italy . . . . .	307	Central America . . . . .	1
Hungary . . . . .	274	China . . . . .	1
Russia . . . . .	229	West Indies . . . . .	1
Poland . . . . .	139	Ocean . . . . .	1
Scotland . . . . .	121	Australia . . . . .	1
Canada . . . . .	66	Unknown . . . . .	<u>7</u>
France . . . . .	57	total . . . . .	12,332
Holland . . . . .	23		
Switzerland . . . . .	18		

## X

### HABITS OF LIFE

Abstinent . . . . .	7,481
moderate drinkers . . . . .	21,427
occasionally intemperate . . . . .	42,350
intemperate. . . . .	<u>16,033</u>
total . . . . .	87,291

## XI

### COLOR

White males . . . . .	67,191
colored males . . . . .	7,932
white females . . . . .	10,932
colored females . . . . .	<u>1,236</u>
total . . . . .	87,291

## XII

### TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS RECEIVED SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE WORKHOUSE AND FROM WHAT LOCALITIES

year	total number	from Pittsburg	from Allegheny	from in Allegheny Co.	from other counties
*1870	1,182	853	254	75	0
1871	936	598	222	116	0
1872	1,853	1,274	428	149	2
1873	2,061	1,575	410	53	23
1874	2,385	1,945	326	67	47
1875	1,760	1,394	225	46	95
1876	1,610	886	361	229	134
1877	1,627	868	410	205	144
1878	2,154	1,507	392	57	198
1879	2,012	1,374	459	47	132
1880	1,762	1,151	437	38	136
1881	1,989	1,514	310	40	105
1882	2,613	2,096	317	91	109
1883	2,790	2,317	277	100	96
1884	3,887	2,862	804	113	108
1885	4,573	3,401	929	153	90
1886	3,862	2,878	646	209	129
1887	3,448	2,766	439	100	143
1888	3,135	2,508	368	139	120
1889	3,264	2,529	478	76	181
1890	3,880	3,090	510	110	170
1891	4,503	3,550	447	306	200
1892	4,227	3,173	447	373	234
1893	4,231	2,863	675	421	272
1894	4,419	3,028	573	495	323
1895	4,212	2,746	490	710	266
1896	4,492	2,747	530	885	330
1897	4,450	2,983	353	697	417
1898	3,974	2,844	402	477	251
	87,291	63,340	12,919	6,577	4,455

\* Including prisoners since the organization of the Workhouse, August 6, 1869.

# XIII

## NUMBER OF DEATHS SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE WORKHOUSE

Pneumonia . . . . .	41	opium-eating . . . . .	1
consumption . . . . .	28	scarlet fever . . . . .	1
typhoid fever . . . . .	18	cerebro-spinal meningitis . .	1
delirium tremens . . . . .	18	tetanus . . . . .	1
heart disease . . . . .	12	emphysena . . . . .	1
debility . . . . .	11	ovarian tumor . . . . .	1
suicide . . . . .	9	chronic diarrhoea and ulcera-	
phthisis . . . . .	7	tion of bowels . . . . .	1
dropsy . . . . .	7	chronic bronchitis . . . . .	1
epilepsy . . . . .	7	chronic alcoholism . . . . .	1
hemorrhage . . . . .	5	homotysis . . . . .	1
apoplexy . . . . .	4	gastritis . . . . .	1
accident . . . . .	4	meningitis . . . . .	1
asthma . . . . .	3	diabetes . . . . .	1
peritonitis . . . . .	2	nephritis . . . . .	1
congestion of the brain . . .	2	inflammation of bowels . . .	1
fracture of the skull . . . . .	2	vegetable poisoning . . . . .	1
convulsions . . . . .	2	operation on neck . . . . .	1
syphilis . . . . .	2		
cholera morbus . . . . .	2	total . . . . .	204
smallpox . . . . .	1		

















ALLEGHENY COUNTY WORKHOUSE



OUT ON THE FARM



PENNSYLVANIA



THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

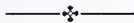
Allegheny County Workhouse

AND

INEBRIATE ASYLUM

FOR THE YEAR

1899









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# **ALLEGHENY COUNTY WORKHOUSE**

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**RAILROAD AND EXPRESS OFFICE**

**CLAREMONT, WEST PENN'A R. R.**

eight miles north of Allegheny City

**POST OFFICE**

**HOBOKEN, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PENN'A**

Long distance Telephone, 28, Sharpsburgh.

## OFFICERS

---

### BOARD OF MANAGERS

JOHN WAY, JR., Sewickley . . . . .	President
JOHN A. BELL, Carnegie . . . . .	Secretary
W. A. MAGEE, Pittsburgh . . . . .	Treasurer
HUGH KENNEDY, Sharpsburgh . . . . .	
W. E. HARRISON, McKeesport . . . . .	
WILLIAM HILL . . . . .	Superintendent
REV. DAVID R. IMBRIE . . . . .	Chaplain
G. M. KELLY, M. D. . . . .	Physician
EDWARD KRIEG . . . . .	Clerk







Idle Men

## MANAGERS' REPORT

---

*To the Honorable, the Inspectors of the Allegheny County Prison.*

GENTLEMEN :

The financial and statistical report of the Allegheny County Workhouse and Inebriate Asylum for the year 1899, being the thirtieth year of the institution, we have the honor to lay before you.

So few people seem to have any knowledge of the Allegheny County Workhouse, the magnitude of the interests involved there, the cost to the taxpayer, and the almost entire failure of the purpose and intent of the institution, that it has been deemed advisable to set forth somewhat in detail in this Report information for the serious consideration of the citizen and taxpayer.

### **Act of Incorporation**

The Act of Incorporation, approved the twenty-third day of March, 1865, provides "that any person committed to said House, not disqualified by sickness or otherwise, shall be kept at some useful employment such as may be best suited to his or her age and capacity, and such as shall be most profitable to the institution and tend to promote the best interests of the party."

Under this Act the Managers, in the course of many years, succeeded in placing the Workhouse in the front rank of successful institutions, as the previous Annual Reports well set forth. The inmates were well cared for, their earnings for over-work increased, their self-respect thereby advanced, and the heavy cost of maintenance reduced to a minimum.

### **The Act of 1897**

The Act of 1897, commonly known as the Muehlbronner Act, has changed all this; and the once prosperous institution is now little more than an asylum for vagrants and a training-school for idleness. Five per centum of our inmates find employment in the

broom shop; another five per centum in the brush shop; a small proportion are employed in the kitchen, the bakery, the cell houses and the yards. In seasonable weather all that can be safely used find work upon the farm; but, with it all, a large number, usually one-half or more, are idle.

Much of the winter farm work is unremunerative, being the grading of knolls and filling ravines—a work devised more for the health and safety of the inmates than for material benefit to the farm. Even this but partially satisfactory employment is limited to the few acres open to such work, and will be soon done.

The net result to the public of all this is simply nothing. The establishment has cost the County considerably more than a million of dollars, and is maintained at a large annual expenditure. What is accomplished is the feeding and housing of some three thousand convicts gathered up by the public officers, rushed into the Workhouse for a few days or a few months, and then turned loose again, certainly not the better, and, in many instances, the worse for their imprisonment.

#### Retrospect of Thirty Years

At the close of thirty years it may be well to compare the past history of the institution with the present. The following exhibit of figures and percentages, omitting fractions, gives some curious items of information:

Total commitments in 30 years.		per cent. of whole.	annual average for 30 years.	Commit- ments in 1899	per cent. 1899
Great Britain and Ireland	23,601	26	788	665	19
Germany . . . . .	6,356	7	212	151	4
Hungary . . . . .	518	$\frac{1}{2}$	17	34	9-10
Russia. . . . .	487	$\frac{1}{2}$	16	35	9-10
Italy. . . . .	611	6-10	20	44	1
Austria . . . . .	984	1	33	90	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Colored . . . . .	9,908	11	330	771	20 6-10

While Great Britain and Ireland supply by far the largest proportion of our foreign criminals, the figures for 1899 show a large falling off. Germany also shows but 151 this year, as against an average of 212 for the past thirty years, or four per centum instead of seven per centum. Austria, on the other hand,





IDLE MEN

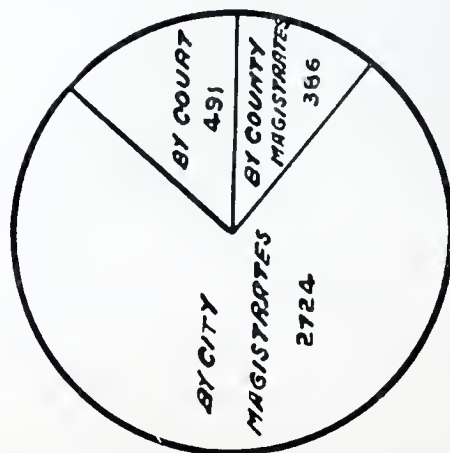




# PLATE No. 1

## COMMITMENTS

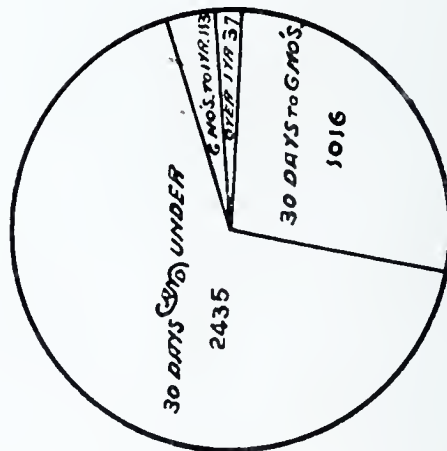
Fig. 1



BY WHOM

COMMITTED

Fig. 2



TERM OF

IMPRISONMENT

Fig. 3



AGE WHEN]

COMMITTED

has 90 this year, against an average of 33 for thirty years, or two and one-half per centum instead of one per centum. The popular idea that Hungary, Russia and Italy are filling our prison cells is not justified by the statistics. Although the tables show an increase of nearly one hundred per centum for each of these countries, yet the actual numbers, 34, 35, 44, respectively, are quite small.

#### **The Colored People**

In the thirty years we have had 9,908 commitments of colored people, which is eleven per centum of the total commitments, and an annual average of 330. But this year the number is 771, much more than double the annual average. This increase, owing doubtless to the large demand for workmen in this great manufacturing centre, demands serious attention. As a class these people, while very illiterate and very ignorant, have but a small proportion of degenerates. These latter are the product of the higher civilization of our cities, from which the southern negro, coming from the out-door life of the plantation, is almost free. And therefore there is more hope for the illiterate negro than for the degenerate white man.

But these people come to us with all the intuitions of their past servitude, commingled with their African superstitions still nursed among them. Their conceptions of the law of "meum and tuum," and their habits of promiscuity, are hard to be overcome. And yet no class of "outlanders" in this County are more left to themselves to work out their own salvation than the colored race. About all that is done for them is to commit them to prison. Society needs to protect itself on this exposed side by definite, active interest in the negro before he reaches the prison door.

#### **Diagrams of Statistics**

Some of the more salient points of the statistical tables for the year 1899 are herewith presented to the eye in four plates of diagrams

Plate No. 1, figure 1, shows where by far the largest part of our prison population comes from. Figure 2 shows the large percentage of short-term men. In this respect the Workhouse is at a great disadvantage. Its population changes so rapidly that reformatory impressions can hardly be made, and the at-



tempts to make them are hopelessly discouraging. A larger proportion of long-term men from the Courts would materially improve the conditions here. Figure 3 shows the sad fact that a large number of the commitments are of young men, 1,611 out of a total of 3,601. It shows the urgent need of work among the young men before they reach the prison.

Plate No. 2, figures 1 and 2, exhibit the relative proportion of native and foreign-born criminals for 1899; and figures 3 and 4 show the same for color and sex.

Plate No. 3, figure 1, shows 777 illiterate, as against 2,824 that can read and write. Most of the illiterates are colored people and foreigners. Figures 2 and 4 tell the sad tale that the liquor traffic is responsible for a large part of crime. The tables show only the commitments for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, yet the admissions of the culprits and the Court statistics show that by far the larger number of crimes have their origin in strong drink.

Plate No. 4, figure 1, presents a singular and startling exhibit. A record of punishments is required to be kept and laid each month before the board of managers. The increasing number reported since the cessation of labor caused by the Muehlbronner Act has led to an enquiry, the result of which shows that the average percentage of punishments for the ten years prior to the cessation of prison labor was  $6\frac{28}{100}$ , while for the two years subsequent thereto the percentage has been  $12\frac{89}{100}$ , or more than double. Idleness is a fruitful source of insubordination. Figure 2 shows the average prison population for the past ten years. The year 1899 shows the lowest average, while in 1894, the so-called "Coxie" year, when the County was overrun by vagrants and suspects, the average ran up to 830.

When we read of the overcrowded condition of the County Jail, while we have at times a hundred empty cells, might not justice and mercy meet in a sentence to the Workhouse, where there is more day-light, fresh country air, and a larger opportunity for out-door exercise?

#### Vagrants and Suspects

Thirty-seven per centum of our inmates are classed as vagrants and suspicious persons.

Plate No. 3, figure 3, exhibits vagrancy. Practically all these are vagrants, wanderers, birds of passage.

# PLATE NO. 2.

NATIONALITY COLOR AND SEX

Fig. 1

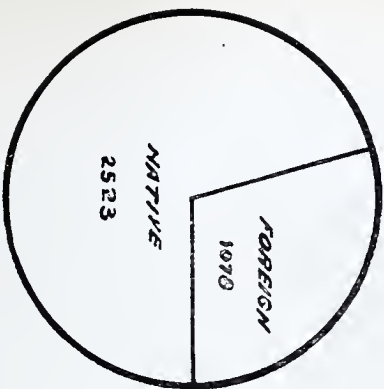


Fig. 2

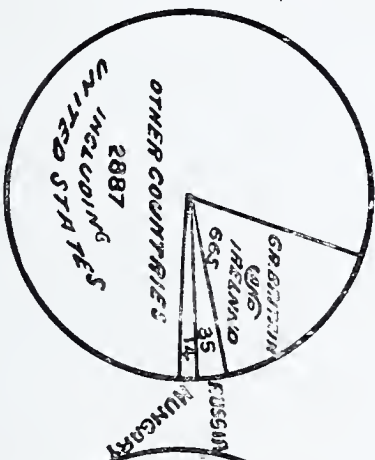


Fig. 3

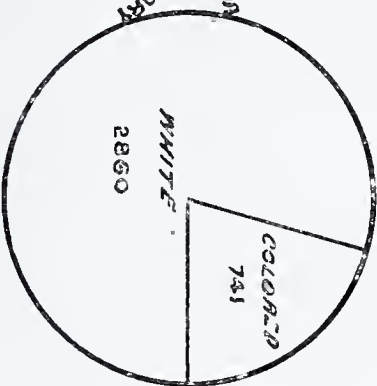
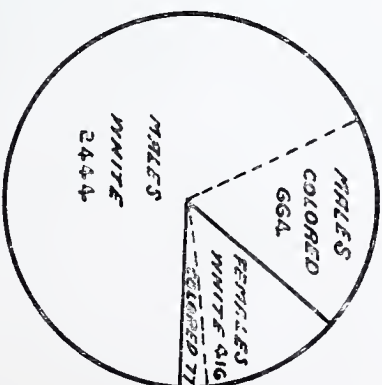


Fig. 4



NATIVITY

NATIONALITY

COLOR

SEX

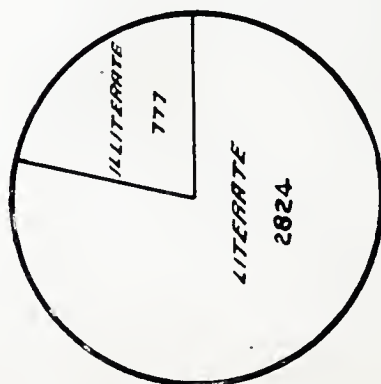






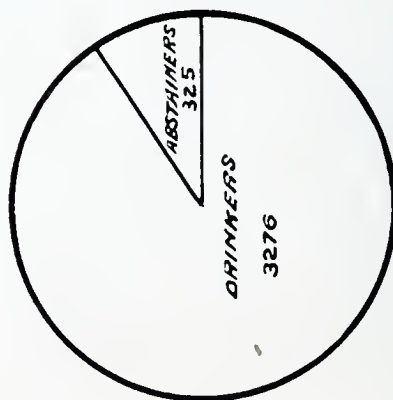
# PLATE No. 3

Fig. 1



ILLITERATE

Fig. 2



DRINKERS

Fig. 3



VAGRANCY AND  
SUSPICIOUS PERSONS

Fig. 4



DISORDERLY CONDUCT  
AND DRUNKENNESS

They have no abiding place here outside the prison. They are picked up on their way through to other cities east or west; and almost invariably they are boys and young men. They beg their way during the daytime, and steal at night. This preparatory school of living upon the public brings them later to more serious crimes.

Much has been written upon the tramp question, but as yet little has been done. A vigorous grasp of the situation by our citizens is needed for self-protection—a decided shutting down on the whole business. Much of the evil is incident to the lax administration of police surveillance by the railroads; for, while the laws of the State provide adequate remedy, almost every freight train is the bearer of numbers of these vagrants traveling from city to city.

These matters are so well set forth in Josiah Flynt's "Traveling with Tramps" that some extracts from a review of that book by the New York Evangelist are here given for the valuable information and suggestions therein:

Josiah Flynt's  
Book

*"The first chapter, on "The Criminal in the Open" presents a radically different view from what we get in the sombre and materialistic pages of Lombroso.*

*. . . . The book treats of two classes, one of which is distinctly criminal and the other not, but only vagabond. The impulse which leads to crime in it is described as, in the main, the love of luxuries and the criminal passion to get them by crime. The ordinary vagabond is such because the passion of vagabondage is in him. He may have come into the class as a discouraged criminal. He may, upon occasion, turn his hand to crime. But the "Hobo" as such is no criminal. He has the pride and the enjoyment of his class, and leads by no means so dark, joyless and dismal a life as we, who see it only when its misery is the beggar's stock in trade, imagine.*

*Another popular notion Mr. Flynt makes an end of—that criminals are the scum of society and wholly unable to win their living in honest ways. On the contrary, they are often endued with remarkable talents. The writer of this notice knows of one who was a laureatus of Leipsic, and could read the Iliad in extemporaneous translations of great poetic beauty. He knows another who, when the fit for crime was on him, was the boldest hand that ever cracked a safe, but who in his rational moods was a trusted confidential mechanic in the confidence of a wealthy family.*

*Both classes described in these pages ask for no pity. "The majority of them are as happy in their squalor and poverty as the aristocrat in his palace." "In Whitechapel, as well as in the worst parts of New York," he writes, "I have met families who would not exchange with the rich, pro-*

vided the exchange carried with it the duties and manners which wealth presupposes; they even pity the rich, and express wonder at their contentment in such a strait-jacket life."

As to nationality, Mr. Flynt remarked that, although Ireland is said to be the least criminal land in Europe, here it is something quite out of the ordinary if the criminal cannot in some way trace back to the Emerald Isle.

The tramp study was carried all over this country, into England, Germany and Russia, and with marvelous energy and zeal. Mr. Flynt stuck at no obstacle. He put on the tramp all over, and went into his life, hungry, rags, filth, vermin, even to getting into jail and riding on the trucks of express train sleeping cars. No such study of tramps and vagabondage has been made. In addition to his miraculous enthusiasm Mr. Flynt had a wonderful genius for winning the confidence of these people, making friends among them, identifying himself with them, while all the time preserving a perfectly sound judgment wholly detached from the tramp view of things. He shows how these people become tramps, what the vagabond charm is to boys, how they are seduced into it, and what use is made of them by the old "Hobo" decoy. Rum and "yellow literature" have to answer for most of it. Drunken fathers seem to be the most common cause. His study of the "Hobo" decoys, and the life they lead the boys, is a frightful chapter. If it is ever fairly and fully understood it will give penal law a new start. About one-third of the tramp boys now afoot in this country come from "York" city, and how they lived there is astonishing comment on what they read.

Mr. Flynt thinks there are in the country, all told, about sixty thousand tramp vagabonds, and that at least one thousand of them are taking somewhere on the American railways their stolen rides every day. He thinks the vitality of the whole tramp scourge depends on the railways, and that if it could be rooted out there it would fall back into comparatively harmless proportions. His study of this part of the subject is very complete and very convincing. We can make no adequate report of it. It must be read.

The general reader will, of course, find most to interest him in the matchless study of vagabondage all over the world, the characteristics it develops in different countries, the perennial charm that keeps it alive, and makes these modern gypsies in their rude and filthy "hang-outs" light of heart, jovial, witty, well-fed rogues, with their three straight meals a day, and with less carping care gnawing their hearts than many a citizen with a big balance in the bank to his credit.

Most instructive, too, in this volume, is the study of the bank on which all this vagabondage draws for its support, and which never fails to give it a support which comes ominously and distressingly near the average daily earnings of honest unskilled labor. Pennsylvania seems to be the fattening ground for all the vagabonds. On the whole, New England is their leanest territory. The more public charities have been discussed, the poorer become the tramps' pickings. Sentimental weakness is their strong reliance. Systematic charity is their worst enemy. Work is worse than the pangs of

# PLATE No. 4

Fig. 1

<p>AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF PUNISHMENTS FROM 1888 TO 1897 INCLUSIVE</p> <p>6.68%</p>	<p>AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF PUNISHMENTS 1898 (Jan), 1899 INCLUSIVE</p> <p>12.89%</p>
---	---

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF PUNISHMENTS  
FOR TEN YEARS PRIOR AND  
TWO YEARS SUBSEQUENT TO  
ABOLISHMENT OF LABOR IN PRISON

Fig. 2

1890	=	702
1891	=	732
1892	=	774
1893	=	768
1894	=	830
1895	=	753
1896	=	779
1897	=	799
1898	=	712
1899	=	626

AVERAGE ANNUAL  
POPULATION OF PRISON  
FROM  
1890 TO 1899



*hunger, and becomes tolerable only when the hunger is some forty-eight hours old. Credulous folk keep the race alive. If people would only commit their public charities to trained, expert hands, this lazy, dangerous vagabondage would cease."*

This last paragraph is simply astounding. "Pennsylvania seems to be the fattening ground for all the vagabonds." "Sentimental weakness is their strong reliance; systematic charity their worst enemy." "Credulous folk keep the race alive."

**Present Conditions  
Need of  
Machinery**

Our prison population is at it lowest figure for many years, owing partly to their being fewer idlers among the laboring classes, partly to the fact that misdemeanants are more able now to pay their fines and thus escape imprisonment. As has been already shown, almost all are short term men—a class for which it is extremely difficult to find employment in the absence of machinery. Outside, the laboring man's work in this great workshop of the country grows out of the use of machinery. In the building and maintenance of railroads, the handling of coal and iron and the products of manufacture, and in many other ways incident to the use of machinery, the "hewer of wood and drawer of water" finds active and remunerative employment. The very nature of things demands the same conditions in prison life; nor is it possible successfully to manage a prison—successfully in the true sense of the word, until the prisoner can have full occupation and a share in the product of his labor.

**Some Results  
of Prohibitory  
Legislation**

Some of the pictures here presented tell more forcibly than words the results of the recent prohibitive legislation. Two large shops of costly but idle machinery; two large gangs of utterly idle men. Could they but be brought together, the prison might be made to pay expenses, the men would have a training in active, useful work, an opportunity for earnings by over-work, and all the benefits incident to such surroundings. The real outcome to these men at present is demoralization. They are not benefitted by their imprisonment, nor is society the gainer in any way.

Viewed from a business standpoint, while our own prisons are restricted in their manufactures, the large prisons of not less than five western states find remunerative markets in Pittsburgh for their wares, to say nothing of large importations from English



and German prisons. The Allegheny County Workhouse and the Western Penitentiary could cover all this ground, and give to the imprisoned mechanics and laborers who form 96 per centum of our Workhouse population the benefits that are now denied them by the very legislation that is fostering these outside institutions.

**Discharged  
Prisoners**

One of the saddest things connected with prison administration is the hopeless condition in which so many men are discharged from prison with inadequate clothing, penniless, homeless, and without work. In New York City, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Toronto, philanthropic persons have provided homes and help for discharged prisoners. It is gratifying to be able to announce that Mrs. E. W. Gormly of Allegheny, Mrs. William Hill of Carnegie, Rev. E. R. Donnehoo, D.D., of Pittsburgh, with some others, are actively engaged in establishing a similar Home for Pittsburgh. The cause deserves countenance and support.

**Reformation of  
the Criminal**

The reformation of the criminal is a measure of economy. His evil course has been a heavy burden upon society. He has committed theft, arson, forgery, embezzlement and many acts of violence. The law lays a restraint for a time upon his vicious tendencies by committing him to prison. His detection, arrest and trial have cost vast sums of money. Much more is added to the cost in the care and keeping of him within the prison walls. This enormous expenditure ought to bring some return. The morally sick man should be, if possible, made well. The safety of the community demands it; and everything that may aid in bringing about such a result should be employed to that end.

**The Degenerate**

While the reformation of the criminal should be the dominant idea in prison administration it is true that many of our inmates are degenerates—a class with low-bred inherited tendencies, warped judgment, selfish and animal instincts, offering but little encouragement to the altruistic mind and heart. They perpetuate their kind ad infinitum, and spread their constitutional syphilis broadcast to a frightful degree. Radical measures are demanded to lessen the evil. Surgery has been advocated, and in some instances prac-



tised. Nature is doing what she can to eliminate the degenerate by hastening death as a result of violation of her laws. It has been urged that the proper course is to aid nature in her efforts to rid the human race of its degenerate lines. A revival of Spartan methods has been advocated, and the suggestion of death by carbonic acid gas has support among those that seek a radical remedy.

Society has not yet reached that point; but the case is so serious, so alarming, that one is justified in considering and adopting the most radical measures that are possible. This degenerate class should be at least, even for light offenses, subjected to long confinement and the vigorous discipline of work. A commitment for thirty days and without labor, feeding them at the expense of the public, turning them out none the better morally, is only multiplying the evil.

#### **Conclusion**

Much yet might be said to give the public a better view of the situation. The prevailing idea is that the ends of justice are fully met by the punishment of the offender. But that is not all. Punishment alone will not meet the case. Punishment is only the means to an end; and that end is the safety of society by the reformation of the criminal. Work, not penal servitude, but work which shall lift up a man, is necessary. It is idle to say that remunerative employment for the prisoner is unjust to outside free labor. The proportion of prison labor to outside labor is so very small—a fraction of one per centum only, that at the most it may be regarded as a tax, a small tax and inconsiderable, levied as a protection to society.

An intelligent grasp of the situation must be had before the rights, the safety and the duty of the community in its relation to its criminal members shall receive the attention necessary to a safe and honest solution of the problems involved. At present too few know, and still fewer care; yet every citizen of the County has a vital personal interest in the matter if only he may be willing to see it.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. BELL,

*Secretary.*

Claremont, Pa., Feb. 1, 1900.

JOHN WAY, JR.,

*President.*

## A SYNOPSIS OF THE LAWS AFFECTING THE WORKHOUSE

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The Allegheny County Workhouse and Inebriate Asylum was created by Act of Assembly February 1st, 1866. By this and subsequent acts it was provided that the Allegheny County Prison Board, consisting of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and District Court of said County, the Sheriff, Controller and County Commissioners thereof, the Mayors of the Cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, shall appoint a Board of Managers for a proposed Workhouse: that land not exceeding two hundred and fifty acres shall be purchased for the purpose of employing prisoners in agricultural or other labor: and on this land shall be erected such buildings and improvements as may be deemed necessary and convenient for said Workhouse. The Board of Managers shall consist of not less than three nor more than five citizens of the County, who shall hold their office for one year. The managers are without salary or emoluments of any kind.

### What Class of Prisoners Shall Be Committed to the Workhouse

When any person or persons shall be convicted by the Court of any offense, the punishment whereof, by existing laws, is or may be imprisonment in the County Jail, the said Court may sentence such person or persons to either the Jail or Workhouse, at its discretion: and all committing magistrates in said County thereafter shall sentence to the Workhouse all persons convicted of vagrancy, drunkenness or disorderly conduct, or of any other offense for which they may now be sentenced to be imprisoned in the County Jail. Also any person convicted in any Court of Allegheny County of any offense which would subject him to confinement in the State Penitentiary for any term not more than two years, may, at the discretion of the Court, be sentenced to

the Workhouse instead of the Penitentiary for such term as the Court shall deem just.

Other counties of the State may, by arrangement with the managers, send their convicts to the Allegheny County Workhouse.

No invalid, insane or idiotic person shall be committed to the Workhouse: nor shall it be the duty of the Superintendent to receive such persons when committed.

**The Purpose of Commitment** Any person committed to said Workhouse, not disqualified by sickness or otherwise, shall be kept at some useful employment such as may be best suited to his or her age or capacity, and such as shall be most profitable to the institution and tend to promote the best interests of the party. And if any person shall refuse to perform the work assigned to him or her, or be guilty of any other act of insubordination, it shall be the duty of the Superintendent to punish such person by close confinement, on a diet of bread and water only, or in such other manner as the rules and regulations may prescribe.

**Inebriates** The Act of Incorporation provides for the reception and care of Inebriates: but the scheme proposed by the Act has never been found practicable.

**Convict-Made Goods to be Branded** All goods, wares, merchandise or other article or thing made by convict labor, in any penitentiary, reformatory prison, school or other establishment in which convict labor is employed, \* \* \* \* \* immediately upon the completion of the same shall be branded, and shall not be taken into or exposed in any place for sale, at wholesale or retail, without such brand. Provided, That goods, wares and merchandise shipped to points outside of the State shall not be so branded.

*AN ACT. Limiting the number of inmates of State prisons, penitentiaries, State reformatories and other penal institutions within the State of Pennsylvania to be employed in manufacturing goods therein, and prohibiting the use of machinery in manufacturing said goods.*

Section 1. Be it enacted. &c., That from and after the passage of this act no warden, superintendent or other officer of any State prison, penitentiary or State reformatory, having control of the employment of the inmates of said institution shall employ more than five per centum of the whole number of inmates of said institutions in the manufacture of brooms and brushes and hollow-ware, \*(or) ten per centum in the manufacture of any other kinds of goods, wares, articles or things that are manufactured elsewhere in the State except mats and matting, in the manufacture of which twenty per centum of the whole number of inmates may be employed.

Section 2. That the officers of the various county prisons, workhouses and reformatory institutions within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall not employ more than five per centum of the whole number of inmates of said institutions in the manufacture of brooms and brushes and hollow-ware, \*(or) ten per centum in the manufacture of any other kind of goods, wares, articles or other things that are manufactured elsewhere in the State, except mats and matting, in the manufacture of which twenty per centum of the whole number of inmates may be employed: Provided, This act shall not apply to goods manufactured for use of the inmates of such institutions.

Section 3. That no machine operated by steam, electricity, hydraulic force, compressed air or other power, except machines operated by hand or foot power, shall be used in any of the said institutions in the manufacture of goods, wares, articles or things that are manufactured elsewhere in the State.

Section 4. Any warden, superintendent, or other officer or person having control of the employment of inmates of any of the within mentioned State or county institutions or other penal institution or institutions, wherein convict labor is employed within the State of Pennsylvania, violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or undergo an imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 5. This act shall take effect on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

Approved the 18th day of June, A. D. 1897.

\*By Act of April 28, 1899, the word or changed to and.

AN ACT. Authorizing the employment of male prisoners of the jails and workhouses of this Commonwealth, and regulating the same, and providing a penalty for an escape of prisoners while employed outside of said jails or workhouses.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act, it shall and may be lawful to require every male prisoner now or hereafter confined within any jail or workhouse in this Commonwealth to do and perform eight hours of manual labor each day of such imprisonment, except on Sundays or such legal holidays as are now or may hereafter be established by law; no steam, electricity or other motive power except manual labor shall be used in the conduct of the said labor, or employment, or on any part thereof.

Employment of male prisoners of jails and workhouses.

Except Sundays and legal holidays.

No motive power except manual labor.

Sec. 2. The labor to be done or performed shall be classified, fixed and established from time to time by a Prison Board, which is hereby created in and for each county in this Commonwealth, and to be constituted as hereinafter set forth, and shall be subject to such rules and regulations as shall be adopted by said Prison Board to secure humane treatment of said prisoners, and provide continuous and healthful employment for them within or without such jails or workhouses.

Labor to be classified, etc., by Prison Board.

Sec. 3. In counties constituting a separate judicial district, and where more than one court of common pleas exists by law, the judge, junior in commission, with the sheriff and the county commissioners, shall compose such Board in the respective counties. Where a county is a separate judicial district, with one court of common pleas, the president judge thereof, with the county commissioners and sheriff, shall compose the said Prison Board. Where a judicial district consists of more than one county, the Prison Board shall consist of the president judge, in the county where he resides, with the sheriff and county commissioners; and, in counties having no resident law judge, the associate judge, junior in commission, with the sheriff and county commissioners of each county, shall compose the Prison Board. Provided, however, That in counties where jails or workhouses are managed and controlled by a board of managers, trustees or inspectors. under existing laws, such board of managers shall constitute the Prison Board for such inspection.

Prison Boards, how constituted.

Proviso.

Sec. 4. The Prison Board so constituted and each of them, within their respective counties, and subject to the rules and regulations to be established under the provisions of section two of this act, and under such control and management as shall be therein and thereby provided, shall have full power and authority to require and compel the said male prisoners to work on public highways outside of the limits of the jails and workhouses, but within their respective counties. The

Power and authority of Board.



Work on  
Highways.

Preference to  
be given to  
public roads  
to and from  
county seats.

Moneys re-  
ceived to be  
credited on  
maintenance  
account.

Boards  
authorized to  
purchase ma-  
terials and  
tools.

Board to have  
power to  
employ depu-  
ties.

Compensa-  
tion.

Escape while  
employed  
outside of  
limits.

Penalty.

This act  
not a repeal  
of act of  
June 18, 1897.

preference to be given to public roads leading to and from county-seats—all roads to be made to conform in grade and width to the general road laws of the State—and, in order that the work done may be equitably distributed, no more than five miles shall be completed on any road until a like mileage has been completed on each and all main roads connecting with county-seats, and thereafter work shall be done in like sections, of five miles, until all said roads are improved in grade, width and quality.

Sec. 5. All moneys received under the provisions of this act for labor done within such jails and workhouses, or the products of such labor sold, shall be credited on account of the receipts and expenditures paid to and for the maintenance of such institutions.

Sec. 6. For the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect, the said Prison Boards are hereby authorized to expend such sum of money, out of the public moneys in the treasury of the proper county not otherwise appropriated, as shall be required for the purchase of materials and tools adapted to the work, as per classification.

Sec. 7. The respective Prison Boards shall have power and authority to employ such deputies, or other officers as shall be required for the supervision, safe keeping and good conduct of said prisoners while employed within or without said jails or workhouses, and the compensation of such deputies, or officers, shall be the same as that now paid for like services; and where not so fixed by law the compensation shall be established by the said Prison Board, but not to exceed two (\$2) dollars per diem for such services.

Sec. 8. If any prisoner, while employed outside of the limits of said jails or workhouses, and while beyond the said limits, shall make his escape, the prisoner so escaping shall be deemed and taken to have committed an escape, or breach of prison, and shall be subject to like penalties as are now provided by law for an escape, or breach of prison.

Sec. 9. This act shall not be construed as a repeal or modification of the act, entitled "An act limiting the number of inmates of the State prisons, penitentiaries, State reformatories and other penal institutions within the State of Pennsylvania to be employed in manufacturing goods therein, and prohibiting the use of machinery in manufacturing said goods," approved June eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, Pamphlet Laws one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE PAST TWELVE YEARS—Table A.

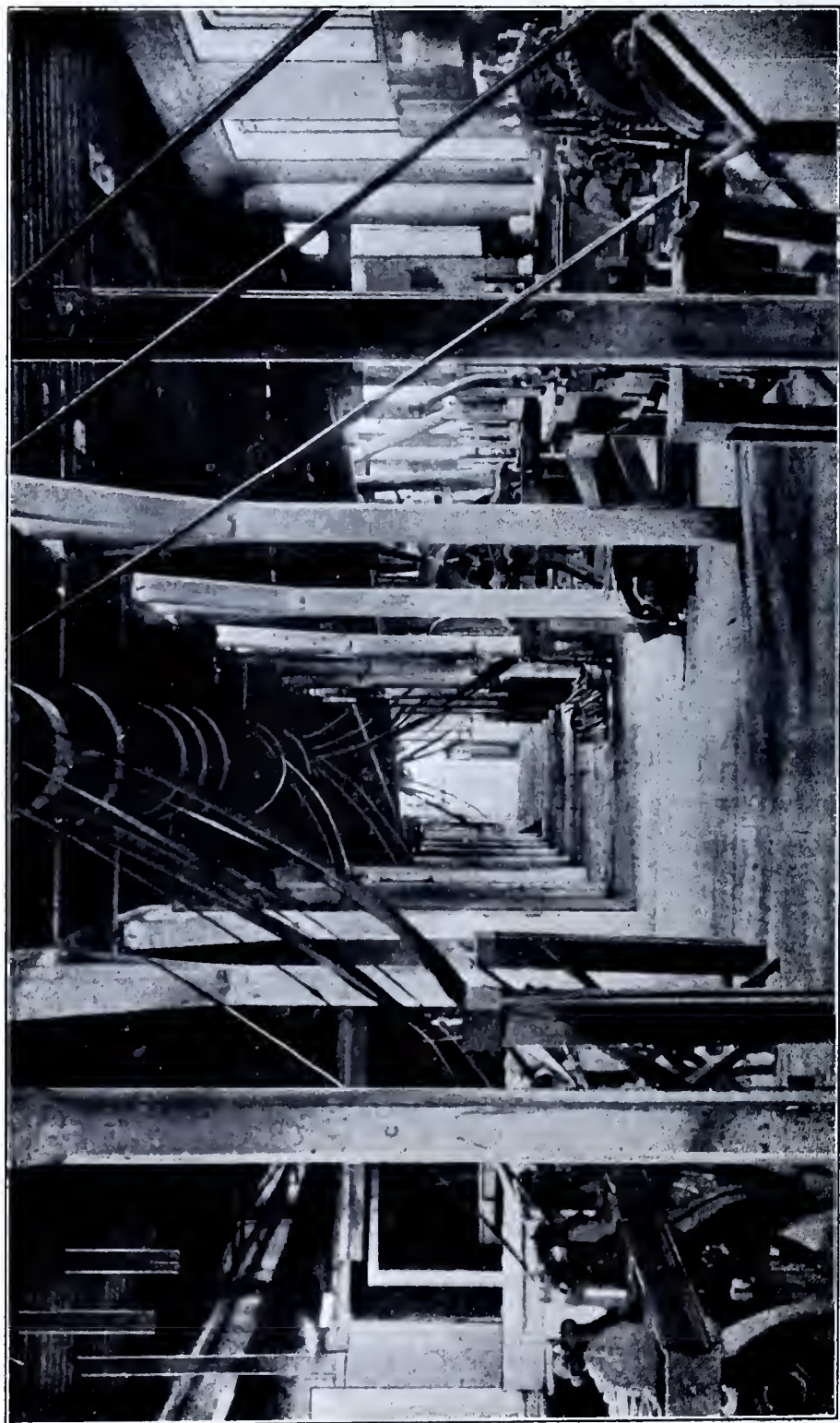
YEAR	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	Ave'ges for ten years 1888-1897	1898	1899	Ave'ges for two years 1898-1899
Number of days' board furnished prisoners	229,501	256,536	267,365	283,439	280,630	303,077	275,046	285,420	291,905	267,947	260,162	228,618	244,390
daily average of inmates	628	702	732	774	768	830	753	779	799	732	712	626	669
daily average cost of each inmate	$36\frac{3}{100}$	$33\frac{6}{100}$	$36\frac{8}{100}$	$36\frac{4}{100}$	$35\frac{6}{100}$	$31\frac{8}{100}$	$33\frac{9}{100}$	$33\frac{4}{100}$	$33\frac{5}{100}$	$35\frac{0}{100}$	$33\frac{7}{100}$	$36\frac{2}{100}$	$34\frac{8}{100}$
earnings from labor or business with outside parties	\$39,426	47,855	39,447	55,124	56,906	62,595	62,474	75,150	75,518	55,575	29,006	28,760	28,883
daily average cost per inmate, deducting earnings	$19\frac{1}{100}$	$14\frac{9}{100}$	$22\frac{0}{100}$	$17\frac{0}{100}$	$15\frac{3}{100}$	$11\frac{1}{100}$	$11\frac{2}{100}$	$7\frac{1}{100}$	$7\frac{6}{100}$	$14\frac{4}{100}$	$22\frac{5}{100}$	$23\frac{6}{100}$	$23\frac{1}{100}$
gratuities to prisoners	\$882.12	1,172.15	794.18	409.43	594.50	300.15	485.50	582.75	742.65	674	691.60	477.35	540
outside work done by prisoners	\$715.86	1,316.04	1,481.28	1,359.99	1,711.84	669.74	1,147.64	338.43	453.19	927	388.66	517.08	453
earnings by over-work of prisoners	\$1,783.88	1,380.33	1,780.93	1,356.61	666.53	1,064.01	1,061.56	1,511.66	1,577.86	1,428	883.58	733.92	809

SOURCES OF INCOME AND AMOUNTS RECEIVED FOR THE PAST TWELVE YEARS—Table B.

YEAR	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	Ave'ges for ten years 1888-1897	1898	1899	Ave'ges for two years 1898-1899
Farm and garden	\$ 773.	\$ 863.	\$ 1,547.	\$ 2,921.	\$ 3,934.	\$ 3,118.	\$ 3,360.	\$ 2,318.	\$ 2,457.	\$ 2,187.	\$ 2,629.	\$ 5,408.	\$ 3,018.
Ice	11.	8,291.	3,908.	2,721.	1,102.	2,834.	562.	2,036.	1,229.	2,272.	13.	58.	35.
Brushes	529.	695.	1,100.	1,150.	1,584.	2,583.	1,914.	2,020.	629.	1,277.	1,491.	573.	1,032.
Brooms	6,732.	9,098.	9,800.	11,052.	14,780.	17,913.	12,101.	30,174.	27,885.	14,573.	8,004.	14,103.	11,053.
Cooperage	18,324.	12,579.	6,008.	19,638.	15,755.	15,284.	21,985.	18,805.	20,298.	16,900.	668.	107.	280.
Boarding prisoners	8883.	10,699.	10,072.	11,903.	13,025.	16,562.	15,544.	15,451.	19,122.	12,868.	14,249.	7,294.	10,772.
Gas and Water Rents	1,091.	949.	887.	1,040.	1,211.	1,151.	1,702.	1,464.	1,077.	1,157.	165.	265.	215.
Blacksmith Shops	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83.	130.	135.	151.	124.	161.	320.	240.
Shoe and Tailor Shops	194.	183.	188.	306.	485.	621.	710.	702.	929.	449.	790.	905.	817.
Stone Quarry	364.	644.	1,618.	708.	1,000.	341.	337.	.....	24.	629.	.....	35.	17.
Knitting	448.	786.	831.	511.	231.	5.	353.	.....	.....	485.	.....	.....	.....
Laundry	266.	18.	17.	93.	76.	8.	5.	32.	31.	415.	38.	114.	76.







İDLE MACHINERY

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

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CLAREMONT, PA., Dec. 31, 1899

*To the Honorable, the Board of Managers of the Allegheny County  
Workhouse:*

GENTLEMEN:

I have the honor to present to you the Thirtieth Annual Report of the Allegheny County Workhouse.

The statistical report as prepared by the clerk, Mr. Edward Krieg, shows the number of prisoners in confinement January first, 1899, to be 698. The number received during the year was 3,601, making a total of 4,299 prisoners. Of this number there were discharged by due process of law 3,692, by death 4, transferred to insane asylums 6, and 3 escaped, leaving at the close of the year 594 prisoners in confinement.

The total earnings from all sources amounted to \$28,761.60.

The broom department, on account of favorable conditions, shows increased earnings which may not be maintained in the future, while the income for maintenance of prisoners from other counties has been greatly reduced.

The total expense for the year 1899 was about five thousand dollars less than for 1898, on account of the decrease in the number of prisoners maintained. The average number of prisoners for the year was only 626, which may be explained probably by the more favorable condition of labor in general.

In presenting to you this report I would respectfully draw your attention to the closing of the Keg Factory account, by the transfer of a balance of miscellaneous stock to the value of \$529.96 to the General Account and for the general use of the institution, all other material having been sold. The loss in this department reported in 1898 and also this year represents

rather an expense in cost of transportation and commissions, than a loss of material, there being no manufacturing of small cooperage conducted by anybody in this county. This industry was installed as early as the erection of the first workshop at the Workhouse, and in my opinion was very well adapted for an institution like ours, there being lots of work and exercise for the unskilled, short term prisoners in the handling of material. From a financial point of view it was also reasonably remunerative and even very much so in former years.

The situation in regard to the employment of our inmates remains the same as last year. Profitable employment there is for about fifty men out of a total of somewhat over five hundred. We are able also to work at grading on our farm about one hundred and fifty men, but the balance remained idle by compulsion, with only about two hours exercise for the sake of health.

For information as to the religious, educational and physical condition, as well as to our efforts to somewhat alleviate the strain, by close confinement, on the mental faculties of our inmates, in giving many evening entertainments, I respectfully refer you to the attached reports of our chaplain, Rev. D. R. Imbrie, and our physician, G. M. Kelly, M. D.

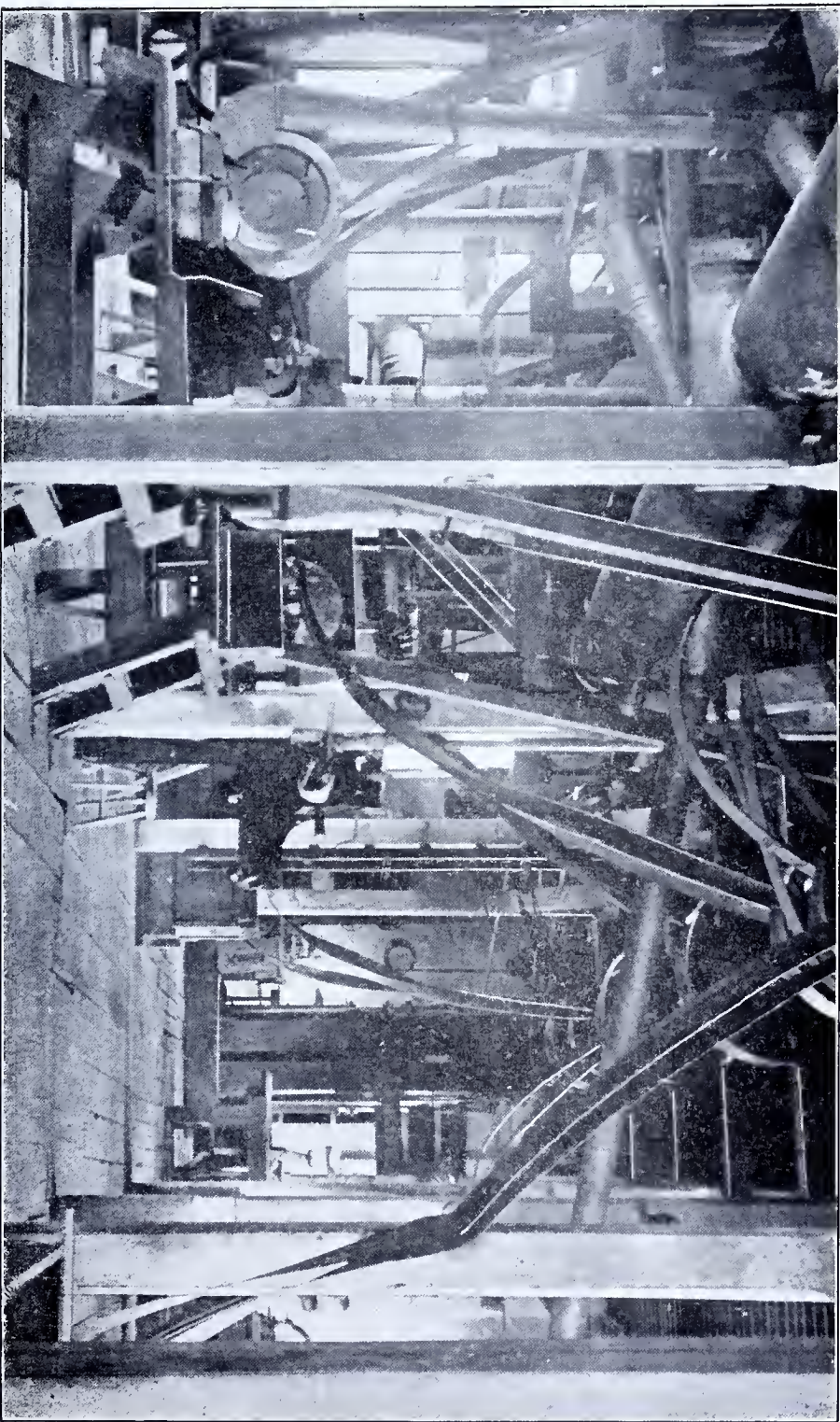
Concluding, I thank the Board of Managers for the cheerful assistance given me, and the officers and employees for their faithful attention to duty and for preserving perfect discipline throughout the year.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. HILL,

*Supt.*





IDLE MACHINERY



# STATEMENT

OF THE

## Cash Receipts and Expenditures

OF THE

## ALLEGHENY COUNTY WORKHOUSE

FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1899, BOTH DATES INCLUSIVE

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### RECEIPTS

Cash on hand January 1, 1899 . . . . .	\$103,881 02
“ received from Treasurer of Allegheny County . . . . .	50,000 00
From other counties for maintenance of prisoners . . . . .	11,327 06
“ hired labor of prisoners and employees . . . . .	517 08
“ blacksmithing, horseshoeing and gasfitting . . . . .	320 83
“ bookbinding . . . . .	30 55
“ laundry work . . . . .	114 99
“ officers and notary fees . . . . .	29 69
“ traveling expenses refunded . . . . .	146 65
“ freight, expressage and telegraphing refunded . . . . .	4 67
“ contents of contribution box . . . . .	2 51
“ unclaimed money of prisoners . . . . .	9 09
“ sale of sundry machinery . . . . .	297 65
“ “ natural gas . . . . .	265 15
“ “ lumber, lime and brick . . . . .	160 87

From	“ shoes and repairing same . . . . .	905 35
“	“ scrap iron, rags and old barrels . . . . .	263 06
“	“ coal and firewood . . . . .	153 04
“	“ grease . . . . .	49 83
“	“ pipe, glass, paint and painting done . . . . .	147 00
“	“ live stock (pigs, calves, cows and horses) . . . . .	554 55
“	“ provisions, dressed hogs, kraut, etc. . . . .	1,030 76
“	“ farm products and flowers . . . . .	1,880 03
“	“ quarried stone . . . . .	35 80
“	“ sleds, baskets, window screens, etc. . . . .	163 38
“	“ old wagons, etc. . . . .	50 00
“	“ 2 hides . . . . .	3 45
“	“ ice (natural) . . . . .	58 23
“	“ shoe brushes . . . . .	5,852 46
“	“ cooperage and cooperage material . . . . .	7,175 14
“	“ brooms . . . . .	37,182 83
Total . . . . .		\$ 222,612 72

## EXPENDITURES

For broom corn and other material, including royalties and other expenses . . . . .	\$ 13,110 03
“ freight paid on material and manufactured brooms . . . . .	2,302 84
“ wages of employee in broom factory . . . . .	882 58
“ overwork paid prisoners for making brooms . . . . .	733 92
“ bristles, tampico, wire, brush blocks, etc. . . . .	4,045 12
“ freight paid on same . . . . .	141 95
“ wages of employee in brush factory . . . . .	795 64
“ material for new construction, including freight and amounts paid contractors for material and labor . . . . .	2,609 33
“ wages of mechanics on new improvements . . . . .	336 48
“ miscellaneous machinery . . . . .	532 28
“ general freight, expressage, telegrams and railroad tickets . . . . .	1,225 90
“ gratuities given prisoners . . . . .	477 35
“ salaries and wages . . . . .	42,683 31
“ traveling expenses . . . . .	705 50
“ auditing the books of Workhouse for 1897 and 1898 . . . . .	125 00
“ boiler inspection . . . . .	36 00
“ rent of telephone . . . . .	172 02
“ library, stationary and postage . . . . .	690 34
“ expenses conveying and recapturing escaped prisoners . . . . .	53 77
“ fire insurance . . . . .	33 50
“ general repairs of machinery and buildings . . . . .	4,736 83
“ brushes, spectacles, combs, etc. . . . .	209 84
“ benzine, gasoline, lamp oil and wagon grease . . . . .	241 08
“ lime for whitewashing, etc. . . . .	112 16



For farm tools, seed, manure, etc. . . . .	1,439 24	
“ live stock . . . . .	1,415 00	
“ furniture, carpets, etc. . . . .	139 50	
“ hardware and tools . . . . .	941 85	
“ saddlery and repairing . . . . .	185 08	
“ coal and gas . . . . .	6,836 46	
“ drugs and medicines . . . . .	683 70	
“ clothing and bedding . . . . .	3,376 10	
“ shoes, leather and findings . . . . .	2,289 08	
“ flour . . . . .	6,543 25	
“ beef . . . . .	4,249 22	
“ pork . . . . .	27 42	
“ groceries and provisions . . . . .	2,325 13	
“ feed for horses and cows . . . . .	822 12	
		\$ 108,265 92
Cash in hands of Treasurer . . . . .	\$115,417 87	
“ and checks in office . . . . .	441 27	
	\$115,859 14	
Less warrants outstanding to date . . . . .	1,512 34	
		114,346.80
		\$ 222,612 72

# STATEMENT

## OF THE

### Operations of the Several Business Departments

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#### KEG FACTORY

*Dr.*

To stock on hand January 1, 1899 . . . . .	\$ 7,709 51
--	-------------

*Cr.*

By cash received for cooperage and material sold . \$	7,175 14
less accounts for 1898 . . . . .	471 41
	\$ 6,703 73
“ accounts for 1899 uncollected . . . . .	368 37
“ stock transferred to General Account to close this department . . . . .	529 96
	7,602 06
Amount of loss charged to keg factory . . . . .	\$ 107 45

N. B. Manufacturing in this department was discontinued on January 1, 1898, on account of legislation prohibiting use of machinery.

# BROOM FACTORY

## *Dr.*

To stock on hand January 1, 1899 . . . . .	\$	14,744 97
“ cash paid on account of stock during the year including royalties and other expenses . . . \$	15,412 87	
less accounts due on same for 1898 . . . . .	390 86	
		<hr/>
		15,022 01
“ wages paid employee . . . . .		882 58
“ earnings of prisoners for overwork . . . . .		733 92
“ amount yet due on purchase of material, etc . . . . .		181 6
		<hr/>
	\$	31,565 14

## *Cr.*

By cash received from brooms sold . . . . . \$	37,182 83	
less accounts for 1898 . . . . .	3,848 19	
	<hr/>	
	\$	33,334 64
“ stock on hand January 1, 1900 . . . . .	10,482 59	
“ accounts of 1899 uncollected . . . . .	1,851 35	
	<hr/>	
		45,668 58
Amount to credit of broom factory . . . . . \$		14,103 44

# BRUSH FACTORY

## Dr.

To stock on hand January 1, 1899 . . . . .	\$	4,557 55
“ cash paid on account of stock during the year . \$	4,187 07	
less amount due on same for 1898 . . . . .	354 28	
		<hr/>
		3,832 79
“ wages paid employee . . . . .		795 64
“ amount yet due on material purchased . . .		860 57
		<hr/>
	\$	10,046 55

## Cr.

By cash received from brushes . . . . . \$	5,852 46	
less accounts for 1898 . . . . .	1,581 25	
	<hr/>	4,271 21
“ stock on hand January 1, 1900 . . . . .	4,210 33	
“ accounts of 1899 uncollected . . . . .	2,139 00	
	<hr/>	10,620 54
Balance to credit of brush factory . . . . . \$	573 99	

# OTHER COUNTIES FOR BOARDING PRISONERS

Cash received from other counties having agree-		
ments with the Allegheny County Work-		
house for boarding prisoners . . . . .		
	\$	11,327 06
less accounts of 1898 . . . . .		
		6,117.40
		<hr/>
	\$	5,209 66
accounts of 1899 uncollected . . . . .		
		2,085 40
		<hr/>
Revenue from this source for 1899 . . . . .	\$	7,295 06

# MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF REVENUE

Received for	hired labor of prisoners . . . . .	\$	517 08
"	" laundry work . . . . .		114 99
"	" blacksmithing, horseshoeing and gasfitting . . .		320 83
"	" binding books . . . . .		30 55
"	" contents of contribution box . . . . .		2 51
"	" unclaimed money of prisoners . . . . .		9 19
"	" officers' and notary fees . . . . .		29 69
"	" traveling expenses and expressage refunded . .		151 32
"	from sale of farm products and flowers . . . . .		1,880 03
"	" shoes and repairing same . . . . .		905 35
"	" live stock . . . . .		554 55
"	" grease and tar . . . . .		49 83
"	" natural ice . . . . .		58 23
"	" hides . . . . .		3 45
"	" old wagons, etc . . . . .		50 00
"	" dressed hogs, kraut and provisions . . .		1,030 76
"	" baskets, window screens and other articles made at Workhouse . . . . .		163 38
"	" quarried stone . . . . .		35 80
"	" sundry articles consisting mainly of such as are charged to general expense ac- count . . . . .		989 12
		\$	6,896 56

## RECAPITULATION OF BUSINESS REVENUE

From broom factory . . . . .	\$	14,103 44
“ brush factory . . . . .		573 99
“ other counties for boarding prisoners . . . . .		7,295 06
“ miscellaneous items . . . . .		6,896 56
	\$	28,869,05
less loss on keg factory material . . . . .		107 45
	\$	28,761 60

## SUMMARY

The expenses of this institution for the year ending December 31, 1889, were:

For food consumed . . . . .	\$	13,145 02
“ clothing in use and consumed . . . . .		5,665 18
“ salaries . . . . .		42,683 31
“ repairs and insurance . . . . .		4,770 33
“ other expenses . . . . .		16,511 91
	\$	82,775 75

The number of days' board furnished prisoners during 1899 was 228,618.

The daily average of inmates was  $626\frac{128}{365}$

The daily average cost of each inmate was  $36\frac{20}{100}$  cents.

The earnings from labor or business of the institution conducted with outside parties, were  $\$28,761\frac{60}{100}$ .

The daily average cost of each inmate after deducting earnings was  $23\frac{62}{100}$  cents.

## GENERAL STATEMENT

	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
<b>REAL ESTATE</b>		
Consisting of farm, buildings and general improvements at last report . . . \$1,131,479 08		
Added new improvements constructed during the year:		
For completion of two new brick and slate roof dwelling houses commenced in 1898, for material and labor . . . . .	2,107 15	
(Total valuation \$6,500 00)		
New pump house near water basin and water line to tank . . . . .	350 00	
Frame addition to barn . . . . .	500 00	
New wagon sheds on farm . . . . .	250 00	
	<u>\$1,134,686 23</u>	
Increase in valuation . . . . .		\$ 3,207 15
<b>MACHINERY</b>		
As per last report . . . . .	\$ 21,595 80	
Additions during the year 1899:		
1 new gas engine and pump . . . . .	482 28	
1 new mowing machine . . . . .	50 00	
	<u>\$ 22,128 08</u>	
Less cash received for machinery sold . . . . .	297 65	
	<u>\$ 21,830 43</u>	
Less 10 per cent. for wear and tear . . . . .	2,183 04	
	<u>\$ 19,647 39</u>	
Loss in valuation . . . . .	\$ 1,948 41	
<b>LIVE STOCK</b>		
Last report . . . . .	\$ 2,283 20	
Present valuation . . . . .	3,453 20	
	<u>1,170 00</u>	
Gain in valuation . . . . .		1,170 00
<b>VEHICLES TWO AND FOUR WHEELED</b>		
Last valuation . . . . .	\$ 1,130 00	
Present valuation . . . . .	990 00	
	<u>140</u>	
Loss in valuation . . . . .	140	
Amount carried forward . . . . .	<u>\$ 2,088 41</u>	<u>\$ 4,377 15</u>



# GENERAL STATEMENT—Continued

	<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Amount brought forward . . . . .	\$ 2,088	41	\$ 4,377	15
<b>BUILDING MATERIAL.</b>				
Last valuation . . . . . \$	285	07		
Present valuation . . . . .	462	30		
Gain in valuation . . . . .			177	23
<b>MISCELLANEOUS STOCK</b>				
Of goods in store for the general use of the prison which have not been in use:				
Last valuation . . . . . \$	15,117	73		
Lime and cement . . . . . \$	215	89		
Paint stuffs . . . . .	309	58		
Material for use of black- smith . . . . .	1,718	84		
Dry goods . . . . .	5,748	71		
Brushes, combs and sta- tionary . . . . .	197	82		
Hardware . . . . .	220	46		
Oats, hay and straw, . . . .	1,805	64		
Flour, groceries and pro- visions . . . . .	5,183	36		
Drugs and medicines . . . .	500	00		
	\$15,900	30		
Gain in valuation . . . . .			782	57
<b>GENERAL STOCK FOR USE IN BROOM FACTORY</b>				
Last valuation . . . . . \$	14,744	97		
Present valuation . . . . .	10,482	59		
Loss in valuation . . . . .	4,262	38		
<b>GENERAL STOCK FOR USE IN BRUSH FACTORY</b>				
Last valuation . . . . . \$	4,557	55		
Present valuation . . . . .	4,210	33		
Loss in valuation . . . . .	347	22		
Amount carried forward . . . . .	\$ 6,698	01	\$ 5,336	95

# GENERAL STATEMENT—Continued

	<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Amount brought forward . . . . .	\$6,698	01	\$ 5,336	95
COOPERAGE STOCK ON HAND				
Last valuation . . . . . \$	7,709	51		
Present valuation . . . . .				
Loss in valuation . . . . .	7,709	51		
BOOK ACCOUNTS DUE THE WORK- HOUSE				
Last report . . . . . \$	12,355	51		
For cooperage material . . \$	368	37		
“ brooms . . . . .	1,851	35		
“ brushes . . . . .	2,139	00		
“ maintenance of pris- oners . . . . .	2,085	40		
“ miscellaneous items, viz: kraut, provisions, tar, horseshoeing, etc. . .	615	27		
	\$	7,059 39		
Decrease . . . . .	5,296	12		
BOOK ACCOUNTS DUE BY THE WORKHOUSE				
To sundry persons last report . . . \$	2,799	98		
On account of broom fac- tory . . . . . \$	181	66		
On account of brush factory	860	57		
On account of miscellaneous stock . . . . .	1,903	62		
		2,945 85		
Increase . . . . .	145	87		
Amount carried forward . . . . .	\$19,849	51	\$ 5,336	95

## GENERAL STATEMENT—Continued

	<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Amount brought forward . . . . .	\$19,849	51	\$ 5,336	95
Received from Treasurer of Allegheny County . . . . .	50,000	00		
CASH ON HAND				
Last report . . . . . \$ 103,881 02				
On hand at date . . . . . 114,346 80				
Increase . . . . .			\$10,465	78
BALANCE				
Deficiency which represents the amount over and above all earnings which was needed for the mainten- ance of the Workhouse for the year 1899 . . . . .			\$54,046	78
	\$69,849	51	\$69,849	51

## FARM

The Workhouse Farm during the season of 1899 produced:

80 tons hay,	5½ bushels pickles,
25 " straw,	25 " plums,
10 " corn fodder,	5 " cherries,
44 bushels rye,	45 " apples,
500 " wheat,	38,013 heads cabbage,
15 " lima beans,	1,000 " celery,
153 " navy beans,	300 boxes raspberries,
200 " green beans,	1,266 pounds butter,
350 " sweet corn,	1,297 gallons milk,
440 " yellow corn,	928 " buttermilk,
90 " peas,	16 " cream,
4,310 " potatoes,	283 dozen eggs,
425 " tomatoes,	60 pair chickens,
675 " onions,	55 pigs (sold),
163 " turnips,	7 calves (sold),
250 " parsnips,	Asparagus to the value of \$25.00.
175 " carrots,	Rhubarb " " \$20.00.
662 " cow beets,	Parsley " " \$ 7.00.
53 " table beets,	Plants and cut flowers sold, cash
20 " onion sets,	amounting to \$385.31.

## STATISTICS 1899

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### I

#### STATISTICS FOR 1899

Number in confinement December 31, 1898 . . . . .	698	
Number received during 1899 . . . . .	3,601	
	<hr/>	4,299

#### OF THE ABOVE THERE WERE

Discharged by expiration of sentence . . . . .	3,395	
“ “ order of Court . . . . .	151	
“ “ reduction of time . . . . .	143	
“ “ Governor's pardon . . . . .	3	
Escaped without recapture . . . . .	3	
Died . . . . .	4	
Removed to hospital for the insane . . . . .	6	
	<hr/>	3,705

#### LEAVING IN CONFINEMENT DECEMBER 31, 1899

Males, white . . . . .	416	
Males, colored . . . . .	133	
	<hr/>	549
Females, white . . . . .	34	
Females, colored . . . . .	11	
	<hr/>	45
	<hr/>	594

## II

### THE NUMBER RECEIVED EACH MONTH WAS

	Males	Females	Total
January . . . . .	231	37	268
February . . . . .	173	26	199
March . . . . .	283	45	328
April . . . . .	199	39	238
May . . . . .	280	44	324
June . . . . .	290	70	360
July . . . . .	271	49	320
August . . . . .	332	37	369
September . . . . .	288	47	335
October . . . . .	255	40	295
November . . . . .	234	38	272
December . . . . .	272	21	293
Total . . . . .			3,601

### III

#### THE NUMBER IN CONFINEMENT AT THE END OF EACH MONTH WAS

	Males	Females	Total
January . . . . .	605	76	681
February . . . . .	555	67	622
March . . . . .	600	74	674
April . . . . .	526	72	598
May . . . . .	545	73	618
June . . . . .	569	98	667
July . . . . .	576	82	658
August . . . . .	615	68	683
September . . . . .	535	70	605
October . . . . .	511	59	570
November . . . . .	500	57	557
December . . . . .	549	45	594

# IV

## OF THE 3,601 PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR, THERE WERE COMMITTED

By Court of Oyer and Terminer, Allegheny County . . . . .	29
“ “ “ Beaver “ . . . . .	4
“ “ “ Fayette “ . . . . .	1
“ Quarter Sessions, Allegheny “ . . . . .	385
“ “ “ Washington “ . . . . .	22
“ “ “ Armstrong “ . . . . .	20
“ “ “ Fayette “ . . . . .	11
“ “ “ Lawrence “ . . . . .	8
“ “ “ Erie “ . . . . .	5
“ “ “ Butler “ . . . . .	5
“ “ “ Forest “ . . . . .	1
By B. McKenna, Police Magistrate, Pittsburg, Pa. . . . .	1,125
“ D. J. McGarey “ “ “ . . . . .	380
“ Arch. Mackrell “ “ “ . . . . .	317
“ R. G. MacGonigle “ “ “ . . . . .	291
“ Saml. F. Kerr “ “ “ . . . . .	301
“ H. Hunneshagen “ Allegheny “ . . . . .	260
“ R. T. Carothers, Mayor of McKeesport, Pa. . . . .	50
“ Justices of the Peace, Allegheny County . . . . .	368
“ “ “ Lawrence “ . . . . .	10
“ “ “ Washington “ . . . . .	8
Total . . . . .	3,601



# V

## CRIME OR OFFENSE

Abducting a child . . . . .	1	Horsestealing . . . . .	3
Abusing family . . . . .	1	Interfering with officer . . .	8
Adultery . . . . .	6	Indecent exposure . . . . .	5
Assault . . . . .	1	Incorrigibility . . . . .	1
Assault, felonious . . . . .	5	Keeping a bawdy house . . .	2
Assault, felonious and point- ing firearms . . . . .	3	Keeping a disorderly house .	80
Assault and battery . . . . .	47	Keeping a gambling house .	4
Assault and battery, aggra- vated . . . . .	21	Larceny . . . . .	53
Assault and battery, felonious	42	Larceny from person . . . .	8
Assault and battery, intent to rape . . . . .	4	Larceny by bailee . . . . .	7
Assault and battery, intent to kill . . . . .	1	Larceny and receiving stolen goods . . . . .	93
Assault and battery, obstruct- ing an officer . . . . .	1	Larceny and embezzlement .	1
Attempt to commit larceny .	3	Libel . . . . .	1
Attempt to rape . . . . .	1	Lewdness . . . . .	1
Being a professional thief . .	1	Malicious mischief . . . . .	3
Being a common prostitute .	32	Manslaughter . . . . .	3
Bigamy . . . . .	1	Misdemeanor . . . . .	8
Burglary . . . . .	5	Personating an officer . . .	1
Carrying concealed weapons	15	Pointing firearms . . . . .	3
Conspiracy . . . . .	1	Rape . . . . .	9
Cruelty to children . . . . .	4	Receiving stolen goods . .	7
Cruelty and neglect . . . . .	5	Riot . . . . .	3
Desertion . . . . .	1	Robbery . . . . .	1
Disorderly conduct . . . . .	1,358	Robbery and receiving stolen goods . . . . .	11
Disorderly conduct and sus- picious person . . . . .	3	Seduction . . . . .	1
Drunkenness . . . . .	88	Selling liquor unlawfully . .	63
Drunk and disorderly con- duct . . . . .	48	Suspicious characters . . . .	80
Embezzlement . . . . .	11	Sodomy . . . . .	1
Entering a building to com- mit felony . . . . .	22	Street walking . . . . .	4
Entering a railroad car to commit felony . . . . .	1	Trespass . . . . .	2
Escape . . . . .	2	Vagrancy . . . . .	513
False pretense . . . . .	11	Vagrancy and drunkenness .	1
Forgery . . . . .	5	Vagrancy and suspicious per- son . . . . .	5
Fornication and adultery . .	1	Vagrancy and disorderly con- duct . . . . .	7
Gambling . . . . .	13	Violating city or borough ordinance . . . . .	14
		Visiting disorderly house . .	106
		Visiting gambling house . .	2
		Total . . . . .	3,601

# VI

## OCCUPATION OF THOSE COMMITTED DURING 1899

Agent . . . . .	17	Chainmaker . . . . .	3
Actress . . . . .	1	Carbuilder . . . . .	1
Awningmaker . . . . .	3	Chemist . . . . .	1
Artist . . . . .	1	Caulker . . . . .	1
Acidmaker . . . . .	1	Craneman . . . . .	1
Asbestosworker . . . . .	2	Cementmaker . . . . .	1
Barber . . . . .	54	Collector . . . . .	1
Broommaker . . . . .	10	Constable . . . . .	1
Bricklayer . . . . .	26	Civil engineer . . . . .	1
Butcher . . . . .	14	Dressmaker . . . . .	1
Boilermaker . . . . .	25	Driller . . . . .	6
Bartender . . . . .	2	Dentist . . . . .	1
Brakeman . . . . .	37	Druggist . . . . .	2
Bridgebuilder . . . . .	23	Decorator . . . . .	2
Blacksmith . . . . .	33	Electrician . . . . .	10
Baker . . . . .	19	Engineer . . . . .	23
Brassfinisher . . . . .	5	Extract maker . . . . .	1
Brushmaker . . . . .	1	Elevator boy . . . . .	1
Bookkeeper . . . . .	7	Fireman . . . . .	76
Butler . . . . .	7	Farmer . . . . .	41
Bottler . . . . .	1	Furrier . . . . .	1
Bookbinder . . . . .	1	Florist . . . . .	2
Brickmaker . . . . .	5	Filecutter . . . . .	1
Boltmaker . . . . .	1	Fishdealer . . . . .	1
Basketmaker . . . . .	1	Glassworker . . . . .	33
Boxmaker . . . . .	1	Glassblower . . . . .	37
Bellboy . . . . .	4	Gardener . . . . .	15
Boatbuilder . . . . .	1	Gasmaker . . . . .	3
Bootblack . . . . .	2	Glazier . . . . .	1
Cook . . . . .	59	Galvanizer . . . . .	3
Carpenter . . . . .	31	Gasfitter . . . . .	1
Clerk . . . . .	34	Glasscutter . . . . .	1
Cigarmaker . . . . .	22	Housework . . . . .	449
Cooper . . . . .	4	Hostler . . . . .	37
Conductor . . . . .	4	Huckster . . . . .	9
Coachman . . . . .	8	Heater . . . . .	3
Cokemaker . . . . .	4	Nodecarrier . . . . .	10
Contractor . . . . .	6	Horseshoemaker . . . . .	2

Hair dresser . . . . .	2	Roller . . . . .	8
Hammerman . . . . .	2	Rougher . . . . .	9
Harnessmaker . . . . .	5	Roofer . . . . .	4
Hotel keeper . . . . .	1	Riverman . . . . .	45
Iron worker . . . . .	191	Riveter . . . . .	8
Interpreter . . . . .	1	Reporter . . . . .	7
Janitor . . . . .	7	Rigger . . . . .	5
Junk dealer . . . . .	2	Rodman . . . . .	1
Jeweler . . . . .	4	Restaurant keeper . . . . .	1
Kalsominer . . . . .	2	Stone cutter . . . . .	11
Laborer . . . . .	1,131	Salesman . . . . .	22
Lather . . . . .	5	Shoemaker . . . . .	14
Leather dresser . . . . .	2	Steamfitter . . . . .	9
Miner . . . . .	61	Steelworker . . . . .	10
Molder . . . . .	30	Sewing . . . . .	7
Machinist . . . . .	60	Switchman . . . . .	6
Mason . . . . .	14	Sailor . . . . .	5
Musician . . . . .	3	Spinner . . . . .	1
Motorman . . . . .	5	Sailmaker . . . . .	1
Millwright . . . . .	1	Slater . . . . .	3
Messenger boy . . . . .	3	Solicitor . . . . .	5
Newsboy . . . . .	8	Stair builder . . . . .	1
Nailmaker . . . . .	3	Storekeeper . . . . .	1
Nurse . . . . .	5	Sawyer . . . . .	2
Night soiler . . . . .	2	Teamster . . . . .	173
Operator . . . . .	3	Tailor . . . . .	13
Officer . . . . .	3	Tinner . . . . .	10
Office boy . . . . .	2	Tanner . . . . .	2
Painter . . . . .	45	Tinplater . . . . .	8
Printer . . . . .	22	Turner . . . . .	1
Puddler . . . . .	54	Tile setter . . . . .	2
Plumber . . . . .	5	Tinker . . . . .	1
Paperhanger . . . . .	6	Usher . . . . .	1
Plasterer . . . . .	14	Upholsterer . . . . .	3
Polisher . . . . .	4	Waiter . . . . .	78
Porter . . . . .	30	Washing . . . . .	14
Peddler . . . . .	21	Weaver . . . . .	1
Physician . . . . .	6	Wiredrawer . . . . .	3
Patternmaker . . . . .	4	Watchman . . . . .	4
Paver . . . . .	2	Wagonmaker . . . . .	1
Packer . . . . .	4	Watchmaker . . . . .	1
Potter . . . . .	1	No occupation . . . . .	53
Photographer . . . . .	1		
Piano finisher . . . . .	1	Total . . . . .	3,601
Quarryman . . . . .	7		

## VII

### SENTENCES FOR WHICH COMMITTED

5 days . . . . .	2	7 months . . . . .	1
10 " . . . . .	12	8 " . . . . .	18
20 " . . . . .	2	9 " . . . . .	9
30 " . . . . .	2,419	9 " and 20 days . . .	1
60 " . . . . .	309	9 " " 90 " . . .	1
90 " . . . . .	423	10 " . . . . .	8
1 month . . . . .	1	1 year . . . . .	74
2 " . . . . .	10	13 months . . . . .	3
3 " . . . . .	102	15 " . . . . .	5
3 " and 30 days . . .	2	16 " . . . . .	1
3 " " 40 " . . .	1	18 " . . . . .	13
4 " . . . . .	53	30 " . . . . .	2
4 " and 60 days . . .	2	2 years . . . . .	12
5 " . . . . .	6	3 " . . . . .	1
6 " . . . . .	107		
6 " and 90 days . . .	1		
		Total . . . . .	3,601

# VIII

## OF THE 3,601 RECEIVED THERE WERE COMMITTED

For the first	time . 1,750	for the twenty-sixth	time . 5
“ second	“ . 607	“ twenty-seventh	“ . 5
“ third	“ . 330	“ twenty-eighth	“ . 5
“ fourth	“ . 180	“ twenty-ninth	“ . 4
“ fifth	“ . 128	“ thirtieth	“ . 5
“ sixth	“ . 101	“ thirty-first	“ . 4
“ seventh	“ . 97	“ thirty-second	“ . 3
“ eighth	“ . 63	“ thirty-third	“ . 3
“ ninth	“ . 47	“ thirty-fourth	“ . 5
“ tenth	“ . 39	“ thirty-fifth	“ . 4
“ eleventh	“ . 30	“ thirty-sixth	“ . 2
“ twelfth	“ . 28	“ thirty-seventh	“ . 2
“ thirteenth	“ . 16	“ thirty-eighth	“ . 2
“ fourteenth	“ . 16	“ thirty-ninth	“ . 2
“ fifteenth	“ . 18	“ fortieth	“ . 3
“ sixteenth	“ . 8	“ forty-first	“ . 3
“ seventeenth	“ . 6	“ forty-second	“ . 2
“ eighteenth	“ . 6	“ forty-third	“ . 4
“ nineteenth	“ . 5	“ forty-fourth	“ . 3
“ twentieth	“ . 7	“ forty-fifth	“ . 2
“ twenty-first	“ . 7	“ forty-sixth	“ . 1
“ twenty-second	“ . 6	“ fiftieth time and over	23
“ twenty-third	“ . 5		
“ twenty-fourth	“ . 5		
“ twenty-fifth	“ . 4		
		Total . . . . .	3,601

# IX

## NATIVITY

United States . . . . .	2,523	Sweden . . . . .	14
Ireland . . . . .	392	Switzerland . . . . .	9
England . . . . .	169	France . . . . .	8
Germany . . . . .	151	Central America . . . . .	3
Austria . . . . .	90	Denmark . . . . .	1
Scotland . . . . .	64	Belgium . . . . .	1
Italy . . . . .	44	Spain . . . . .	1
Wales . . . . .	40	West Indies . . . . .	1
Russia . . . . .	35	China . . . . .	1
Canada . . . . .	25		
Poland . . . . .	15	Total . . . . .	3,601
Hungary . . . . .	14		

## X

### AGE WHEN COMMITTED

Under 20 years of age . . . . .	274
From 20 to 30 years . . . . .	1,337
“ 30 to 40 “ . . . . .	1,063
“ 40 to 50 “ . . . . .	583
“ 50 to 60 “ . . . . .	253
60 years and over . . . . .	91
Total . . . . .	<hr/> 3,601

## XI

### PARENTAL RELATIONS

Parents living at 16 years . . . . .	2,626
Father died before 16 years . . . . .	403
Mother died before 16 years . . . . .	275
Both parents died before 16 years . . . . .	297
Total . . . . .	<hr/> 3,601

## XII

### EDUCATION

Could read and write . . . . .	2,824
Could read but not write . . . . .	150
Could neither read nor write . . . . .	627
Total . . . . .	<hr/> 3,601

# XIII

## OF THE 627 WHO COULD NOT READ OR WRITE, WERE

Native of United States . . . . .	325
“ Ireland . . . . .	95
“ Austria . . . . .	53
“ England . . . . .	32
“ Italy . . . . .	29
“ Russia . . . . .	27
“ Germany . . . . .	19
“ Poland . . . . .	12
“ Wales . . . . .	9
“ Hungary . . . . .	9
“ France . . . . .	5
“ Scotland . . . . .	4
“ Canada . . . . .	3
“ Switzerland . . . . .	2
“ Belgium . . . . .	1
“ Sweden . . . . .	1
“ China . . . . .	1
Total . . . . .	627



## XIV

### HABITS OF LIFE

Abstinent . . . . .	325
Moderate drinkers . . . . .	1,166
Occasionally intemperate . . . . .	843
Intemperate . . . . .	<u>1,267</u>
Total . . . . .	3,601

## XV

### COLOR

White males . . . . .	2,444
Black males . . . . .	664
White females . . . . .	416
Black females . . . . .	<u>77</u>
Total . . . . .	3,601

## XVI

### RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

Roman Catholics . . . . .	1,677
Methodists . . . . .	549
Presbyterians . . . . .	337
Baptists . . . . .	377
Lutherans . . . . .	118
Episcopalians . . . . .	93
Jews . . . . .	12
Other denominations . . . . .	94
No religious instruction . . . . .	344
Total . . . . .	<hr/> 3,601

## XVII

### INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Unapprenticed . . . . .	2,960
Apprenticed and absconded . . . . .	46
Apprenticed . . . . .	595
Total . . . . .	<hr/> 3,601

## XVIII

### ARMY AND NAVY PRISONERS

Served in army or navy . . . . .	57
In neither . . . . .	3,544
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	3,601

## XIX

### INMATES OF THE WORKHOUSE DECEMBER 31, 1899

Native born males . . . . .	404
Foreign born males . . . . .	145
	<hr/>
	549
Native born females . . . . .	31
Foreign born females . . . . .	14
	<hr/>
	45
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	594

# XX

## THE 159 FOREIGN BORN INMATES WERE RESIDENTS OF PENNSYLVANIA

For	1 year and under	. .	18	for	16 years and under	. . .	6
"	2	" " "	9	"	17	" " "	5
"	3	" " "	4	"	18	" " "	5
"	4	" " "	7	"	19	" " "	7
"	5	" " "	4	"	20	" " "	4
"	6	" " "	4	"	22	" " "	2
"	7	" " "	5	"	23	" " "	1
"	8	" " "	6	"	26	" " "	1
"	9	" " "	9	"	27	" " "	2
"	10	" " "	7	"	28	" " "	2
"	11	" " "	1	"	29	" " "	1
"	12	" " "	9	"	30	" " over	27
"	13	" " "	4				
"	14	" " "	4				
"	15	" " "	5				
				Total	. . . . .		159

## XVI

OF THE 159 FOREIGN BORN INMATES THERE WERE 72 RESI-  
DENTS OF OTHER STATES BEFORE COMING  
TO PENNSYLVANIA

For	1 year and under	. . .	11		for 16 years and under	. . .	4
" 2 "	" "	" "	8		" 17 "	" "	1
" 3 "	" "	" "	4		" 18 "	" "	2
" 4 "	" "	" "	2		" 20 "	" "	2
" 5 "	" "	" "	1		" 21 "	" "	3
" 6 "	" "	" "	3		" 25 "	" "	1
" 7 "	" "	" "	5		" 26 "	" "	1
" 9 "	" "	" "	2		" 27 "	" "	3
" 10 "	" "	" "	1		" 28 "	" "	1
" 11 "	" "	" "	1		" 30 "	" " over	9
" 12 "	" "	" "	3				
" 14 "	" "	" "	2		Total . . . . .		72
" 15 "	" "	" "	2				

TABLE SHOWING LOSS AND GAIN IN WEIGHT, IN POUNDS, OF PRISONERS DURING  
THEIR TERM OF IMPRISONMENT

TIME IMPRISONED		Number Weighed	Increase	Decrease	Balance of Increase over Decrease	Average Increase over Decrease	Largest Single Increase	Largest Single Decrease
MALES								
Less than thirty days . . . . .	16	29	6	23	1.4	5	2	
From thirty to ninety days . . . . .	2,393	9,652	1,625	8,027	3.3	29	26	
From ninety days to six months . . . . .	579	3,126	792	2,334	4.	27	26	
From six months to two years and over . . . .	199	785	482	303	1.5	35	22	
FEMALES								
Less than thirty days . . . . .	1	3	—	3	3.	3	—	
From thirty to ninety days . . . . .	403	1,628	379	1,249	3.	20	24	
From ninety days to six months . . . . .	104	766	178	588	5.6	33	34	
From six months to two years and over . . . .	10	47	12	35	3.5	16	9	
	518	2,444	569	1,875	3.6	—	—	

## XXIII

### NUMBER OF DEATHS FOR 1899

Pneumonia . . . . .	1
Consumption . . . . .	1
Heart disease . . . . .	1
Debility . . . . .	1
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	4

## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT

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*To the Honorable, the Board of Managers, of the Allegheny County  
Workhouse and Inebriate Asylum:*

GENTLEMEN :

I herewith submit my Third Annual Report as chaplain of the Allegheny County Workhouse, closing with Dec. 31, 1899.

It has been my aim during the three years of my experience in connection with the work of this prison, to make a careful study of penology in its various phases. My duties here are most peculiar and difficult, requiring tact and discretion if the results are to be at all satisfactory. I presume there is no position in which a minister of the gospel could be placed, where his ingenuity is taxed to so great a degree as it is in the position of a prison chaplain. Men and women gathered from the four-corners of the earth, with dispositions and characters as varied as can be imagined, alike only in the fact that they are convicted of crime, are the people with whom we have to labor. The purpose is to effect, if possible, their reformation, lifting them to a higher state of morality, that they may go out again better fitted to take their place as citizens and do their share of the world's work.

In formulating methods and plans of work, I have endeavored to direct my efforts, so that in my judgment the most could be accomplished. Without unnecessarily neglecting any, I have labored the more energetically with those apparently most susceptible to such moral influence as I could bring to bear. Although criminals are as varied in character as in individuality, yet we find two general classes. The first is composed of those whose only occupation in life seems to be to violate the penal laws of the land, and whose terms of imprisonment no sooner end than new crimes of misdemeanors,



too often planned while in prison, again put them under restraint of the law. These constitute the chronic criminal class; and, although not beyond the power of the gospel of Christ, they are hard to disinfect, and the cases of true reformation are few in number. Of the second class there is more hope. They are the many who transgress the law perhaps but once, the bent of whose mind and life is not toward violations of the law, rather the reverse, but whom possibly some infirmity of temper, defect in education, or environment of life, has led into criminal association, temptation, and the commission of crime.

Those of the first class are seldom benefited by the method of treatment needed and often efficacious in the second class. They are recruited usually from the substratum of society, where crime is fostered, and deeds of violence, plunder and even murder are planned. The fault is in most cases the result of environment, but often of heredity. Not to say that anyone is born a criminal, but often a weakness and predisposition to a certain line of criminal conduct are inherited; and these being fostered by surroundings that are simply a school of crime, the natural result is that such are foes to the social structure. Ordinarily the longing, the heart hunger for some cure for a tarnished name or lost reputation, seldom disturbs this class. Instances are on record, however, where members of even this class have been redeemed. A few cases have occurred within the sphere of our own personal acquaintance, and among those with whom we have labored, where men of this class have professed a change of life, and so far have remained apparently true. These instances strengthen our faith in the grace and omnipotence of Him whose power is able to save to the uttermost, and they encourage us to continued efforts in their behalf.

The second class mentioned comprises about three-fourths of the inmates of this prison, and which is perhaps a fair estimate of this class in all the prisons in America. They have not yet become hardened in crime and their rehabilitation is more hopeful. They are transgressors, and no doubt are feeding upon the legitimate fruits of their course.

Society has a right to the loyal service of everyone born within its sphere or adopted by it. When a man ceases to do his share of the world's work by reason of criminal habits or

practices, his value as a citizen decreases until it is wholly lost. He should be then, for his own sake and the sake of others, submitted to some course of treatment for his restoration to a fitness for citizenship and its duties. This is done ordinarily by excluding him from the benefits of society and the enjoyment of freedom. He is imprisoned, not only that he may be restrained from the perpetration of deeds unlawful, but that as one morally diseased the proper remedies may be applied, and if possible his restoration secured. The problem then is, what course of treatment is most likely to accomplish the purpose.

Now before any successful advance toward reformation can be hoped for, by some means self-respect must be restored. Hopelessness and shame will take flight the moment there comes to a man the feeling that he has not committed an unpardonable sin, and that with expiation and forgiveness, a new chance of life is given. With this end in view what should follow? It is both complex and perplexing, as it is to be applied to all gradations, from the man of scholarship and intellect, who all his lifetime has been surrounded by loved and loving friends, to the man who comes from the crowded, ill-fed, ignorant world, where the sunlight of love seldom enters, and when it does, is too often an unwelcome visitor. The prisoner should understand that he is no longer on trial. His account has been balanced with the commonwealth and the debt fixed—not in dollars and cents, but in loss of liberty, that liberty guaranteed to him by the law, but which is forfeited for a time by violation of the compact entered into by him to be a law-abiding citizen. He should not be left to breathe the air of suspense, or to feel that he is an object of constant surveillance. Trust a man to be sincere in his purpose to reform and honest in his repentance and determination to sin no more, restore his self-respect, and when he feels that he is being treated as a rational, responsible man, then it may follow almost to a certainty that he will hunger and thirst after purity of life and soul, and be more likely to feel and make his own, the sublimer possibilities of manhood.

Resolves to do and to live right, though often broken, while they last, are a sort of athletics or exercise for the will and conscience, and it would seem wise to cultivate this line of development. Secure the confidence of the prisoner and the battle is

half won. Self-respect being restored, little by little the shame passes away, and the mind turns from introspection to the contemplation of things outward. A realization that a man cannot stumble over an object in the rear helps toward new hopes and new ambitions. Loved ones and friends summon to a better life, and if the treatment thenceforth be suited to a moral convalescent, reform in truth may follow. I would impress upon such an one the necessity also of divine help. Just when a man feels that he has lost his grip on earthly things, somehow he instinctively turns to the supernatural. Men may have judged hastily and harshly. God never does, for He knows all about it; and with spiritual food discreetly administered to the hungry soul, redemption may and often will follow. Kind words are like the balm of Gilead to such a man. There is no human power for good greater than a sympathetic interest. It overcomes prejudice, wins confidence, opens the heart, and prepares the way for the reception of the truth. This is the spirit of Him who wept over doomed Jerusalem and went about doing good, healing all manner of diseases among the people, and when seeing the multitudes in straits, was moved with compassion because they fainted and were as sheep having no shepherd. How can men be won to a better life if this sympathetic interest be not manifested towards them by those who profess to be examples of virtue? However proud and exclusive a man may have been in the world, when in prison he treasures kind words, thoughtful acts and considerate remembrance, while unkindness, harshness, indifference and unnecessary rigidity in the rules, naturally bring to the surface all that is combative or vicious in his being. Thoughtful kindness and proper care is a duty the state owes to its erring wards; and though a man may in the eyes of the law justly forfeit his liberty and sometimes his life, yet when the punishment is short of death, the constitutional guarantee of the pursuit of happiness remains his inalienable heritage.

A suitable occupation is important—is imperative to the health of mind and body. When a man is not on good terms with himself, it is unwholesome to give him no other company. To be enjoyed and beneficial, the occupation should be, if not congenial, at least attractive, and as far as possible in the ac-

customed lines of work. It will require legislative action in Pennsylvania before this need, so essential, can be supplied. But I will not discuss this phase of the question, further than to say that I find a lack of suitable employment one of the most formidable obstacles in the way of the moral growth of our prisoner at the present time. Men kept in idleness deteriorate mentally as well as physically, become morose and fretful and are not susceptible to the elevating influences that would otherwise be effective. The prejudice against prison labor, which in our state has crystalized into legislation practically prohibiting the employment of our prisoners at lucrative and ennobling work, I am convinced, is the outgrowth of a misconception of the real purpose of the prison to be a reformatory institution, where the inmate is subjected to a course of treatment—scientific treatment I would call it—as a moral invalid, with a view to fitting him for usefulness in the world. This unfortunate state of affairs, however, can be easily remedied by suitable legislation.

I have endeavored to make much of the personal or pastoral work among the prisoners. In fact some of the best opportunities for preaching effectively are those that come in my daily rounds among the prisoners. There are so many troubled and burdened hearts longing for sympathetic touch with other hearts, and in answer to a tender and wise word of encouragement, these hearts will unbosom themselves like gaping wounds craving the salve of comfort. This is the opportunity, perhaps, for doing a soul more good, than could be done for that soul by many sermons preached from the chapel pulpit.

Though the results of the year's work have not by any means reached the measure of our aims, there are many evidences of the Divine Master's approval of the means we have employed. Multitudes have gone forth from whom nothing has since been heard, but the many messages received from ex-prisoners telling us of their continuance in the path of rectitude, warrant us in believing that our "labor has not been in vain in the Lord."

The different branches in the department of which I have charge, being the same as in previous years, there must of necessity be, in some measure, a similarity in the Annual Re-



ports, but it is a pleasure to note that the work in each line has progressed very satisfactorily.

### **The Sabbath**

Though we regard all the branches of our work as conducted with one special object in view—the uplifting morally and spiritually of those with whom we labor—we do not forget that the preaching of the Word is God's ordained means of salvation. The attendance at the chapel services is entirely voluntary on the part of the prisoners, but we endeavor to persuade them to be present every Sabbath, and the effort is rewarded by an attendance of ninety per cent. of our number. The order of exercises in vogue for years has been continued and has proved very satisfactory. There is a preaching service at 10 A. M., which is attended by both the male and female prisoners, placed so that, though each sex has a full view of the platform and an equal advantage in the enjoyment of the exercises, they are in entirely distinct apartments and are not brought within view of each other. In the afternoon I have continued my expository lectures on the International Sabbath School Lessons, devoting an hour each to the male and female departments; but though this part of the work comes in the afternoon, I do not regard it as in any sense of minor importance, nor is it so regarded by the prisoners if we may judge by the attendance, which is fully equal to that upon the morning service. A short religious service in the hospital, consisting of Scripture reading, exhortation and prayer, closes the Sabbath work. So far we have not considered it advisable to hold an evening or night service.

Mrs. Gormly and Mrs. Morrison, of the W. C. T. U., continue their interest in the cause of temperance among the prisoners. They have conducted a gospel temperance service in the chapel in the afternoon of the last Sabbath of each quarter, and have made semi-monthly visits to the female department throughout the year. At each of these latter visits a temperance service was held in the women's chapel.

Two exceedingly interesting and soul-stirring gospel praise services were conducted by Mr. Maxwell, the singing evangelist.

The German Ministers' Association of Pittsburgh and Allegheny continue their interest in the work, and have held month-

ly services in the prison, conducted in the German language. I would make special mention of the help given in this way by Rev. John Launitz, of Allegheny.

A number of visits have been made to the prison by Fathers Brady and Allfon, of Sharpsburg, in the interest of the spiritual welfare of the Catholic element among the inmates.

It affords me great pleasure to acknowledge my appreciation of the help given by all these from the outside workers.

Next to the direct religious work connected with the prison, we regard the reading facilities as the most effective means that can be used in influencing the inmates, and have endeavored to keep them supplied, as well as possible, with such reading matter as would be elevating intellectually and morally. Our library, though well filled with good books, needed an increase in those lines that were most frequently called for. Often a large number of requests would come in for a certain book, and having but one of that kind in the library, we were compelled from time to time to disappoint the parties asking. So we have added a large number of books to the library, making a specialty of such as were apparently most in demand. This increase in the number of books, together with the fact that the old catalogues were about worn out, necessitated the preparation of a new catalogue. This has been done, care being taken to classify the books so as to enable the prisoners to make their selection with ease and satisfaction. Twelve hundred of these new catalogues have been printed. There have been 698 books added to the library during the year. Of these, 57 were donated by friends, and the remaining 632 were from the bindery connected with the library, and consisted of full volumes of magazines that had been donated, and books bought in an unbound condition. In this way the cost of the increase has been reduced to a minimum. Four hundred and twelve books were rebound, and a few which were found to be so worn as to unfit them for further use were replaced by purchase. The library is now in excellent condition and contains 2,670 books, an increase of 1,084 over the old catalogue. In admitting books to the library great care has been exercised that nothing of a harmful character should find its way into the hands of the pris-

oners. Books that are regarded as pernicious are rejected when offered as donations. During the year 10,944 books were given out to be read by the prisoners, and only one book was reported as lost. We have on hand a good supply of the little books furnished by the Moody Library Association, which are freely distributed and appear to be read with a fair degree of interest.

#### **The School**

Our night school was in session ten months of the year. We closed during the months of July and August, as the weather became so warm that the pupils were apparently losing interest in their studies. The wisdom of this course was seen in the renewed energy with which they entered upon the work after the short rest. The number of applicants for admission during six months of the term was so great, that in order to accommodate them, we divided the school into two grades, which were in session on alternate evenings. One hundred and forty-eight prisoners availed themselves of the advantage of the school. Of this number thirty were present at every session during the term of their enrolment. The average attendance for the year was  $95\frac{1}{8}$  per cent. of the total number enrolled. We have followed the plan of former years of admitting none for less than three months' time. The high percentage of attendance is an indication of the degree of interest taken in the work by the pupils, as the attendance is entirely voluntary. Mr. Samuel J. McRoberts continued his work as instructor, assisted during part of the term by Mr. John Grady.

#### **Correspondence**

The large decrease in the number confined in the prison as compared with the last two or three years, has materially lessened the amount of correspondence with outside parties. The number of letters received by prisoners during the year was 8,998. There were written and sent out 4,024, making the total number of letters handled 13,022, or 3,754 less than last year. The amount of money received in letters for prisoners and placed to their account was \$1,319.50, or \$84.00 less than last year. All these letters have been read, and such as were regarded as in any way pernicious have been withheld. A very small proportion of the mail, however, has been thus detained, as the prisoners and their friends, being aware of the fact that all the correspond-

ence is carefully inspected, abstain for the most part from writing objectionable matter.

**Entertainments** The pleasure and good results derived from the course of entertainments given in our chapel in former years, we believed, was a sufficient warrant for a similar course during the winter months of the year just closed. Revs. Dr. E. R. Donehoo and J. H. Bausman, each gave an interesting and instructive lecture, and we are indebted for musical and literary entertainments to the Arion Glee Club, The Nevin Mandolin Club, The Sewickley Quartette, The Davis Family, The Point Breeze Quartette, and Two Octettes of the Apollo Club; also to Mr. Hugh Kennedy, Mr. John Way, Jr., and Miss Kate McManus for assistance rendered in arranging for entertainments. We are under especial obligation to Mr. W. C. Temple, of the Cohall Boiler Company, for his handsome Christmas gift of a magnificent Edison Concert Phonograph, one of the largest and finest machines of the kind manufactured. It is fitted up with the latest improvements in electrical appliances, and is sufficient to completely fill our large chapel with music and song. No gift that we have received is more highly appreciated. The national holidays were made occasions of enjoyment and interest by appropriate exercises in the chapel. Addresses were made, on Memorial Day by Rev. D. R. McDonald, D.D., on Independence Day by Attorney W. H. S. Thompson, and on Christmas by Rev. D. F. McGill, D.D. The Thanksgiving sermon was preached by Rev. T. C. Anderson. All these exercises were of a very high order, and greatly enjoyed by all.

**Acknowledgments** We have had many substantial evidences of interest taken in our work by kind friends outside the prison, which have been very helpful and encouraging. These consisted of contributions of books, magazines and religious papers, which came from all parts of the country. Some were received from as far west as California, others from as far east as Maine, and still others from Canada. These have enabled us to furnish the inmates with a supply of good reading matter, and to continue our custom of giving to each prisoner on every Saturday evening, a good sized



religious newspaper or periodical for Sabbath reading, which otherwise would have been impossible.

We have received donations of books from Mrs. George Bingham, John Richardson, C. S. Carothers, and the Albree Estate; also, boxes of magazines from D. Hendrie, Mrs. M. C. Harper, Mrs. Gormly, Mrs. S. J. Bingham, Miss Kate McManus, John Way, Jr., W. L. Swan, J. H. Baldwin, J. Richardson, Miss Sophia Seylar, Edward Krieg, Lawrenceville Pres. Y. P. C. E., Trinity Lutheran Y. P. C. E., and East Liberty Y. M. C. A.

Large packages of religious papers came from W. G. Gibson, Critchlow Bros., Mrs. McCrum, Miss M. J. Barr, Lotta B. White, Wm. Bowden, J. W. Houston, J. G. McKay, Mary Wilson, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Warner, Harriet G. Walker, Mary Woods, Miss Murdock, Eleanor Baldwin, H. E. Freese, E. B. Gray, Mrs. A. L. Ward, Wm. Herriot, C. H. Schwarberg, Mrs. M. Peterson, Mrs. W. D. Rae, H. L. Walker, Cordelia Ross, Bellevue Pres. S. S., Lawrenceville Pres. Y. P. C. E., East End Branch Y. M. C. A., Seventh U. P. Church Y. P. C. U., Eighth U. P. Church Y. P. C. U., and Calvary Church Sisterhood.

Chaplain J. L. Milligan presented us with a complete set of Prison Congress Reports, eleven in number. We have received every week a contribution of the current issues of the Presbyterian Banner, The United Presbyterian, The Christian Advocate, The Pittsburgh Catholic and The Christian Union Herald. The publishers of The Educator, The Ram's Horn and The Christian Herald, have sent us occasional packages of their papers. The employes of the Hostetter Company continued their weekly contributions of secular papers, and J. C. Ayer & Co. supplied us with almanacs. Personally, I am indebted to Wm. G. Gibson, manager, and his employes in the United Presbyterian Book Store, for their kind assistance in forwarding reading matter to the prison.

The year has been to me one of constant and increasing interest in the work. True, it is confining and the duties arduous, but they are sweetened by the many little acts of kindness and words of encouragement received from the Board of Managers, the Superintendent, and all the officials and employes of the institution. But for their sympathy and help, the work would have been exceedingly trying, and perhaps devoid of satisfactory results.

Respectfully submitted.

D. R. IMBRIE,

*Chaplain Allegheny County Workhouse*

Claremont, Pa., December 30, 1899.

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT

CLAREMONT, PA., Dec. 31, 1899.

*To the Honorable, the Board of Managers of the Allegheny County  
Workhouse :*

GENTLEMEN :

It is with pleasure I present my report for the year ending December 31, 1899.

We continue to receive the usual large proportion of physical wrecks who generally leave at expiration of sentence in a better condition than when admitted. Not being permitted to employ but a very small proportion of our population at any industry, the majority performed common labor in grading at the farm, which is hard and steady work. I was called upon often for a change from this on account of imaginary or feigned weaknesses, but by careful inquiry and discreet excusing, have managed to keep all we could employ at this healthful work.

We have escaped all epidemics and contagious diseases.

Owing to our limited hospital facilities I have not been able to isolate tubercular and similar cases, as is now considered proper, but hope to report improved conditions in the near future.

The number of cases answering sick call :

Males .....	3,441
Females .....	523

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3,964

Number of prescriptions refilled .....	2,273
Number of surgical cases treated.....	110
Number of surgical redressings.....	1,259
Number vaccinated.. .....	1,199

## HOSPITAL

Number patients January 1, 1899.....	4
Number patients December 31, 1899.....	2
Number patients admitted during the year.....	34
Total number of days' residence.....	742
Average number of days residence.....	21 14-17
Average daily population.. .. .	2 1-3
Largest population at one time.....	6

## INSANE

By order of Court six prisoners were removed to institutions for the care of the insane.

## DEATHS

Four deaths occurred in the institution during the year from the following causes:

Valvular heart disease and dropsy.....	1
Tuberculosis .....	1
Pneumonia.. .. .	1
General exhaustion .....	1

The latter was admitted August 15, and died August 16, thirty-one hours later.

Very respectfully submitted,

G. M. KELLY,  
*Physician in Charge.*

## GENERAL STATISTICAL TABLES

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### I

The number of prisoners received since the organization of the of the Workhouse, August 7, 1869, is . . . . .	90,892
Of the above there were discharged by expiration of sentence	84,499
Discharged by order of Court . . . . .	2,292
Discharged by reduction of time . . . . .	2,850
Discharged by Governor's pardon . . . . .	138
Escaped without recapture . . . . .	211
Died . . . . .	208
Removed to hospital for the insane . . . . .	96
Removed to smallpox hospital . . . . .	4
	————— 90,298
Leaving in confinement December 31, 1899, males . . . . .	549
Leaving in confinement December 31, 1899, females . . . . .	45
	—————
Total . . . . .	594

## II

### CRIME OR OFFENSE

Abandoning an infant . . . . .	2	Attempt to commit larceny . . . . .	21
Abducting a child . . . . .	2	Attempt to break jail . . . . .	4
Abortion . . . . .	8	Attempt false pretense . . . . .	2
Abusing family . . . . .	52	Attempt to rape . . . . .	31
Accessory to burglary after the fact . . . . .	4	Attempt to procure abortion . . . . .	5
Accessory to murder after the fact . . . . .	1	Attempt to rescue . . . . .	8
Accessory to felony . . . . .	3	Attempt to poison . . . . .	3
Adultery . . . . .	231	Attempt to enter building . . . . .	1
Aiding prisoner to escape . . . . .	6	Administering poison . . . . .	1
Appeal cases . . . . .	15	Barratry . . . . .	10
Arson . . . . .	12	Being a professional thief . . . . .	250
Assault . . . . .	99	Being a burglar . . . . .	5
Assault, felonious . . . . .	108	Being a tramp . . . . .	53
Assault, indecent . . . . .	14	Being a common prostitute . . . . .	448
Assault and battery . . . . .	1,331	Bigamy . . . . .	52
Assault and battery, aggravated . . . . .	632	Blasphemy . . . . .	1
Assault and battery, felonious . . . . .	605	Breaking and entering a building . . . . .	175
Assault and battery, intent to rape . . . . .	99	Breaking and entering rail- road car . . . . .	5
Assault and battery, intent to rob . . . . .	34	Breaking prison . . . . .	11
Assault and battery, intent to kill . . . . .	18	Burglary . . . . .	182
Assault and battery and lar- ceny . . . . .	6	Breach of ordinance . . . . .	141
Assault and battery, obstruct- ing an officer . . . . .	10	Buggery . . . . .	2
Assault and battery, carry- ing concealed weapons . . . . .	4	Carrying concealed weapons . . . . .	190
Assault, felonious, and enter- ing building . . . . .	1	Common nuisance . . . . .	20
Assault felonious, and point- ing fire arms . . . . .	4	Common scold . . . . .	1
Attempt to commit felony . . . . .	20	Compounding crimes . . . . .	2
Attempt to commit robbery . . . . .	8	Conspiracy . . . . .	91
		Concealing death of child . . . . .	5
		Corrupting a record . . . . .	2
		Counterfeiting . . . . .	1
		Cruelty to wife . . . . .	16
		Cruelty to children . . . . .	153
		Cruelty to animals . . . . .	27
		Cruelty and neglect . . . . .	39
		Cutting timber trees . . . . .	1
		Desertion . . . . .	3
		Disorderly conduct . . . . .	33,603

Disorderly conduct and suspicious person . . . . .	21	Felonious rape . . . . .	23
Disorderly conduct and resisting officer . . . . .	6	Fornication and adultery . . . . .	4
Disorderly conduct and being escaped prisoner . . . . .	1	Fraudulently making written instrument . . . . .	1
Disorderly conduct and carrying concealed weapons . . . . .	3	Gambling . . . . .	162
Disturbing meetings . . . . .	26	Horsestealing . . . . .	46
Drunkenness . . . . .	5,993	Interfering with officer . . . . .	170
Drunkenness and disorderly conduct . . . . .	2,286	Indecent exposure . . . . .	215
Drunkenness and lewdness . . . . .	4	Incorrigibility . . . . .	4
Drunkenness and suspicious person . . . . .	15	Keeping bawdy house . . . . .	202
Drunkenness and vagrancy . . . . .	3	Keeping disorderly house . . . . .	936
Defrauding boarding-house keeper . . . . .	12	Keeping gambling house . . . . .	119
Embezzlement . . . . .	148	Keeping gambling and disorderly house . . . . .	1
Employing lady waiter . . . . .	1	Larceny . . . . .	3,246
Entering building and larceny . . . . .	214	Larceny from person . . . . .	264
Entering building to commit felony . . . . .	128	Larceny by bailee . . . . .	166
Entering railroad car to commit felony . . . . .	28	Larceny and receiving stolen goods . . . . .	826
Enticing female child . . . . .	6	Larceny and felony . . . . .	6
Escape . . . . .	97	Larceny and embezzlement . . . . .	8
Extortion . . . . .	3	Larceny and burglary . . . . .	10
Exhibiting obscene prints . . . . .	1	Larceny and adultery . . . . .	1
Forgery and larceny . . . . .	1	Larceny and being an escaped prisoner . . . . .	2
False pretense . . . . .	225	Larceny and suspicious person . . . . .	1
False pretense and larceny . . . . .	8	Larceny, escape and felonious assault . . . . .	1
Fast driving . . . . .	8	Larceny, breaking prison and malicious mischief . . . . .	1
Felonious shooting and cutting . . . . .	14	Libel . . . . .	11
Fornication . . . . .	14	Lewdness . . . . .	15
Forgery . . . . .	108	Maintaining common nuisance . . . . .	2
Forgery and embezzlement . . . . .	2	Malicious mischief . . . . .	190
Fortune telling . . . . .	3	Malicious casting stones . . . . .	17
Fraudulently secreting property . . . . .	3	Mayhem . . . . .	17
Fraudulently destroying a will . . . . .	1	Manslaughter . . . . .	31
Fraudulently voting . . . . .	1	Maltreating an infant . . . . .	1
Furnishing liquor unlawfully . . . . .	9	Misdemeanor . . . . .	94
		Misdemeanor and bribery . . . . .	2
		Murder . . . . .	13
		Neglecting family . . . . .	19
		Negligence of R. R. employee . . . . .	1



Non-support . . . . .	1	Streetwalking . . . . .	7
Perjury . . . . .	27	Trespass . . . . .	44
Personating an officer . .	16	Train-jumping . . . . .	18
Pointing firearms . . . . .	78	Threatening to kill . . . .	1
Purchasing scrap from minors . . . . .	1	Unlawful wounding . . . . .	21
Prize-fighting . . . . .	2	Unlawful assembly . . . . .	5
Rape . . . . .	47	Vagrancy . . . . .	22,031
Receiving stolen goods . . .	159	Vagrancy and being a profes- sional thief . . . . .	15
Refusing to aid officer . . .	6	Vagrancy and malicious tres- pass . . . . .	4
Rescuing prisoners . . . . .	7	Vagrancy and drunkenness . .	156
Resisting an officer . . . .	11	Vagrancy and assault and battery . . . . .	2
Riot . . . . .	147	Vagrancy and larceny . . . .	1
Riot and malicious mischief	20	Vagrancy and suspicious character . . . . .	43
Riot and assault and battery	35	Vagrancy and disorderly conduct . . . . .	52
Robbery . . . . .	86	Violation of public peace . .	15
Robbery and receiving stolen goods . . . . .	24	Violation of health act . . .	5
Seduction . . . . .	29	Violation of city or borough ordinance . . . . .	120
Selling lottery tickets . . . .	37	Violation of sepulchre . . . .	1
Selling liquor unlawfully . .	1,487	Visiting bawdy house . . . .	16
Selling diseased meat . . . .	2	Visiting disorderly house . .	1,384
Sending threatening letters .	4	Visiting gambling house . . .	59
Surety of the peace . . . . .	2	Watch stuffing . . . . .	1
Suspicious characters . . . .	9,526		
Sodomy . . . . .	12		
Sodomy and bastardy . . . .	6		
Soliciting person to commit felony . . . . .	1		
Shooting to kill . . . . .	3	Total . . . . .	90,892

### III

#### SENTENCES FOR WHICH COMMITTED

12 hours . . . . .	2	3 months and 60 days . .	13
24 " . . . . .	24	3 " " 90 " . .	1
3 days . . . . .	5	3 " " 100 " . .	1
5 " . . . . .	36	3 " " 120 " . .	1
6 " . . . . .	1	4 " . . . . .	1,808
10 " . . . . .	204	4 " and 10 days . .	2
14 " . . . . .	1	4 " " 15 " . .	2
15 " . . . . .	20	4 " " 20 " . .	4
18 " . . . . .	1	4 " " 30 " . .	6
20 " . . . . .	1,111	4 " " 60 " . .	3
25 " . . . . .	5	5 " . . . . .	377
30 " . . . . .	54,496	5 " and 1 day . .	1
31 " . . . . .	1	5 " " 5 " . .	2
35 " . . . . .	1	5 " " 16 " . .	1
40 " . . . . .	172	5 " " 20 " . .	1
45 " . . . . .	16	5 " " 135 " . .	1
50 " . . . . .	6	6 " . . . . .	4,302
60 " . . . . .	10,171	6 " and 15 days . .	3
63 " . . . . .	3	6 " " 20 " . .	6
65 " . . . . .	11	6 " " 40 " . .	2
68 " . . . . .	2	6 " " 60 " . .	1
70 " . . . . .	6	6 " " 84 " . .	1
75 " . . . . .	2	6 " " 90 " . .	2
80 " . . . . .	3	7 " . . . . .	146
84 " . . . . .	1	7 " and 20 days . .	2
86 " . . . . .	1	8 " . . . . .	453
90 " . . . . .	10,515	8 " and 5 days . .	2
100 " . . . . .	1	9 " . . . . .	554
116 " . . . . .	2	9 " and 10 days . .	2
120 " . . . . .	40	9 " " 20 " . .	1
150 " . . . . .	9	9 " " 90 " . .	2
180 " . . . . .	29	10 " . . . . .	261
209 " . . . . .	2	10 " and 10 days . .	1
240 " . . . . .	2	10 " " 15 " . .	2
1 month . . . . .	95	10 " " 19 " . .	1
2 " . . . . .	303	10 " " 20 " . .	1
2 " and 30 days . .	1	11 " . . . . .	63
3 " . . . . .	2,072	11 " and 15 days . .	5
3 " and 5 days . .	1	11 " " 20 " . .	7
3 " " 10 " . .	3	11 " " 25 " . .	1
3 " " 20 " . .	73	11 " " 27 " . .	1
3 " " 30 " . .	25	11 " " 30 " . .	1
3 " " 40 " . .	26	1 year . . . . .	1,831



1	year and 5 days . .	2	30 months . . . . .	17
1	" " 20 " . .	1	2 years . . . . .	540
1	" " 30 " . .	8	2 " and 1 month . .	1
1	" " 40 " . .	1	2 " " 2 " . .	7
1	" " 150 " . .	2	2 " " 3 " . .	12
1	" " 3 months	3	2 " " 4 " . .	3
1	" " 4 "	3	2 " " 5 " . .	2
1	" 11 months, 24 days	1	2 " " 6 " . .	33
13	months . . . . .	20	2 " " 8 " . .	1
14	" . . . . .	41	2 " " 9 " . .	1
15	" . . . . .	193	3 " . . . . .	84
16	" . . . . .	39	3 " and 60 days . .	1
17	" . . . . .	5	3 " " 1 month . .	1
18	" . . . . .	399	3 " " 2 " . .	1
18	" and 10 days . .	3	3 " " 3 " . .	2
19	" . . . . .	9	4 " . . . . .	18
20	" . . . . .	24	5 " . . . . .	3
21	" . . . . .	17	6 " . . . . .	2
21	" and 20 days . .	1	7 " . . . . .	1
22	" . . . . .	11		
28	" and 10 days . .	1		
			Total, . . . . .	90,892

# IV

## OF THE 90,872 RECEIVED THERE WERE COMMITTED

For the first	time 48,537	for the twenty-seventh time	81
“ second	“ 15,398	“ twenty-eighth	“ 80
“ third	“ 7,672	“ twenty-ninth	“ 63
“ fourth	“ 4,409	“ thirtieth	“ 62
“ fifth	“ 2,809	“ thirty-first	“ 55
“ sixth	“ 2,387	“ thirty-second	“ 47
“ seventh	“ 1,669	“ thirty-third	“ 44
“ eighth	“ 1,145	“ thirty-fourth	“ 37
“ ninth	“ 915	“ thirty-fifth	“ 36
“ tenth	“ 879	“ thirty-sixth	“ 32
“ eleventh	“ 539	“ thirty-seventh	“ 32
“ twelfth	“ 513	“ thirty-eighth	“ 30
“ thirteenth	“ 415	“ thirty-ninth	“ 26
“ fourteenth	“ 385	“ fortieth	“ 26
“ fifteenth	“ 376	“ forty-first	“ 20
“ sixteenth	“ 259	“ forty-second	“ 19
“ seventeenth	“ 235	“ forty-third	“ 18
“ eighteenth	“ 220	“ forty-fourth	“ 17
“ nineteenth	“ 217	“ forty-fifth	“ 14
“ twentieth	“ 217	“ forty-sixth	“ 13
“ twenty-first	“ 154	“ forty-seventh	“ 11
“ twenty-second	“ 142	“ forty-eighth	“ 10
“ twenty-third	“ 132	“ forty-ninth	“ 10
“ twenty-fourth	“ 122	“ fiftieth and over	146
“ twenty-fifth	“ 120		
“ twenty-sixth	“ 97	Total . . . . .	90,892

# V

## NATIVITY

United States . . . . .	55,786	Central America . . . . .	23
Ireland . . . . .	16,203	East Indies . . . . .	21
Germany . . . . .	6,356	Arabia . . . . .	18
England . . . . .	4,762	Africa . . . . .	17
Scotland . . . . .	1,408	West Indies . . . . .	17
Wales . . . . .	1,228	Mexico . . . . .	11
Austria . . . . .	984	China . . . . .	10
Canada . . . . .	735	Isle of Man . . . . .	8
Italy . . . . .	611	Isle of Malta . . . . .	6
Hungary . . . . .	498	Brazil . . . . .	6
Russia . . . . .	487	Greece . . . . .	5
France . . . . .	418	Roumania . . . . .	3
Switzerland . . . . .	391	Sicily . . . . .	1
Poland . . . . .	305	Portugal . . . . .	1
Sweden . . . . .	223	Chile . . . . .	1
Holland . . . . .	74	Armenia . . . . .	1
Ocean . . . . .	54	India . . . . .	1
Denmark . . . . .	54	Japan . . . . .	1
Belgium . . . . .	39	Turkey . . . . .	1
Australia . . . . .	37	Unknown . . . . .	34
Norway . . . . .	30		
Spain . . . . .	23		
		Total . . . . .	90,892

## VI

### AGE WHEN COMMITTED

Under 20 years of age . . . . .	8,282
From 20 to 30 years . . . . .	34,663
“ 30 to 40 “ . . . . .	24,559
“ 40 to 50 “ . . . . .	14,596
“ 50 to 60 “ . . . . .	6,582
60 years and over . . . . .	2,210
Total . . . . .	<u>90,892</u>

## VII

### SOCIAL RELATIONS

Single . . . . .	54,078
Married . . . . .	29,348
Widowers . . . . .	4,741
Widows . . . . .	2,725
Total . . . . .	<u>90,892</u>

## VIII

### EDUCATION

Read and write . . . . .	63,905
Read but not write . . . . .	14,028
Neither read nor write . . . . .	12,959
Total . . . . .	<u>90,892</u>

## IX

### OF THE 12,959 WHO COULD NOT READ NOR WRITE, WERE NATIVE OF

United States . . . . .	6,152	Arabia . . . . .	18
Ireland . . . . .	3,608	Belgium . . . . .	10
England . . . . .	649	East Indies . . . . .	4
Austria . . . . .	436	Greece . . . . .	4
Wales . . . . .	377	Sweden . . . . .	4
Germany . . . . .	358	China . . . . .	2
Italy . . . . .	336	Spain . . . . .	1
Hungary . . . . .	283	Central America . . . . .	1
Russia . . . . .	256	West Indies . . . . .	1
Poland . . . . .	151	Australia . . . . .	1
Scotland . . . . .	125	Ocean . . . . .	1
Canada . . . . .	69	Unknown . . . . .	7
France . . . . .	62		
Holland . . . . .	23	Total . . . . .	<u>12,959</u>
Switzerland . . . . .	20		

## X

### HABITS OF LIFE

Abstinent . . . . .	7,806
Moderate drinkers . . . . .	22,593
Occasionally intemperate . . . . .	43,193
Intemperate . . . . .	17,300
Total . . . . .	<u>90,892</u>

## XI

### COLOR

White males . . . . .	69,635
Colored males . . . . .	8,599
White females . . . . .	11,348
Colored females . . . . .	1,313
Total . . . . .	<u>90,892</u>

## XII

### TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS RECEIVED SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE WORKHOUSE AND FROM WHAT LOCALITIES

Year	Total Number	From Pittsburg	From Allegheny	From in Allegheny Co.	From Other Counties
*1870	1,182	853	254	75	0
1871	936	598	222	116	0
1872	1,853	1,274	428	149	2
1873	2,061	1,375	410	53	23
1874	2,385	1,945	326	67	47
1875	1,760	1,394	225	46	95
1876	1,610	886	361	229	134
1877	1,627	868	410	205	144
1878	2,154	1,507	392	57	198
1879	2,012	1,374	459	47	132
1880	1,762	1,151	437	38	136
1881	1,989	1,534	310	40	105
1882	2,613	2,096	317	91	109
1883	2,790	2,317	277	100	96
1884	3,887	2,862	804	113	108
1885	4,573	3,401	929	153	90
1886	3,862	2,878	646	209	129
1887	3,448	2,766	439	100	143
1888	3,135	2,508	368	139	120
1889	3,264	2,529	478	76	181
1890	3,880	3,090	510	110	170
1891	4,503	3,550	447	306	200
1892	4,227	3,173	447	373	234
1893	4,231	2,863	675	421	272
1894	4,419	3,028	573	495	323
1895	4,212	2,746	490	710	266
1896	4,492	2,747	530	885	330
1897	4,450	2,983	353	697	417
1898	3,974	2,844	402	477	251
1899	3,601	2,828	260	418	95
	90,892	66,168	13,179	6,995	4,550

\* Including prisoners since the organization of the Workhouse, August 6, 1869.

# XIII

## NUMBER OF DEATHS SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE WORKHOUSE

Pneumonia . . . . .	42	Opium-eating . . . . .	1
Consumption . . . . .	29	Scarlet fever . . . . .	1
Typhoid fever . . . . .	18	Cerebro-spinal meningitis . . . . .	1
Delirium tremens . . . . .	18	Tetanus . . . . .	1
Heart disease . . . . .	13	Emphysema . . . . .	1
Debility . . . . .	12	Ovarian tumor . . . . .	1
Suicide . . . . .	9	Chronic diarrhoea and ulceration of bowels . . . . .	1
Phthisis . . . . .	7	Chronic bronchitis . . . . .	1
Dropsy . . . . .	7	Chronic alcoholism . . . . .	1
Epilepsy . . . . .	7	Hemoptysis . . . . .	1
Hemorrhage . . . . .	5	Gastritis . . . . .	1
Apoplexy . . . . .	4	Meningitis . . . . .	1
Accident . . . . .	4	Diabetes . . . . .	1
Asthma . . . . .	3	Nephritis . . . . .	1
Peritonitis . . . . .	2	Inflammation of bowels . . . . .	1
Congestion of the brain . . . . .	2	Vegetable poisoning . . . . .	1
Fracture of the skull . . . . .	2	Operation on neck . . . . .	1
Convulsions . . . . .	2		
Syphilis . . . . .	2		
Cholera morbus . . . . .	2		
Smallpox . . . . .	1	Total . . . . .	208







COMPLIMENTS OF

WILLIAM HILL,

PLEASE EXCHANGE.

SUPERINTENDENT.



ALLEGHENY COUNTY WORKHOUSE





PENNSYLVANIA

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THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

Allegheny County Workhouse

AND

INEBRIATE ASYLUM

FOR THE YEAR

1900

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# ALLEGHENY COUNTY WORKHOUSE

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RAILROAD AND EXPRESS OFFICE

CLAREMONT, WEST PENN'A R. R.

Eight miles north of Allegheny City

POST OFFICE

HOBOKEN, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PENN'A

Long Distance Telephone, 28, Sharpsburgh.

## OFFICERS

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### BOARD OF MANAGERS

JOHN WAY, JR., Sewickley . . . . . President

JOHN A. BELL, Carnegie . . . . . Secretary

HUGH KENNEDY, Sharpsburgh

W. E. HARRISON, McKeesport

W. E. SEIF, Pittsburgh

WILLIAM HILL . . . . . Superintendent

REV. DAVID R. IMBRIE . . . . . Chaplain

G. M. KELLY, M. D. . . . . Physician

EDWARD KRIEG . . . . . Clerk

FREEHOLD BANK, Pittsburgh . . . . . Treasurer

# Managers of Allegheny County Workhouse

From the Beginning

---

George R. White .....	1866 to 1874
George Albree .....	1866 to 1873
Robt. H. Davis .....	1866 to 1867
Hugh S. Fleming .....	1866 to 1870
Felix R. Brunot .....	1866 *
Wm. S. Bissell .....	1866 to 1871
James Kelly .....	1867 to 1879
J. P. Fleming .....	1870 to 1878
W. J. Anderson .....	1872 to 1873
Richard Hays .....	1874 to 1875
Hugh McNeill .....	1874 to 1886
C. J. Schultz .....	1875 to 1879
G. W. Hailman .....	1875 to 1878
J. W. Shaw .....	1878 to 1881
D. C. White .....	1879 to 1880
Hugh S. Fleming .....	1879 to 1887
John Moorhead .....	1880 *
John Birmingham .....	1881 to 1885
Aug. Ammon .....	1881 to 1888
Addison Lysle .....	1881 to 1894
W. A. Magee .....	1886 to 1899
C. G. Donnell .....	1887 to 1895
C. C. Hax .....	1888 to 1894
Wm. Hill .....	1888 to 1891
Jno. A. Bell .....	1892
Hugh Kennedy .....	1895
John Way, Jr. ....	1895
W. E. Harrison .....	1896
W. H. Seif .....	1900

\* These dates are not on record.

## List of Superintendents

---

John McDonald .....	1867 to 1875
Henry Cordier .....	1870 to 1877
John L. Kennedy .....	1877 to 1881
Henry Warner .....	1882 to 1891
William Hill .....	1891 to 1896
Thos. P. Fleeson .....	1896 to 1897
William Hill .....	1897

## MANAGERS' REPORT

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*To the Honorable, the Inspectors of the Allegheny County Prison:*

Gentlemen:

We lay before you for your consideration the financial and statistical report of the Allegheny County Workhouse for the year 1900, being the thirty-first year of the institution.

### **Finances**

It is now three years since the prisons of Pennsylvania have been deprived of full opportunity to utilize the labor of convicts, by reason of the restrictive legislation of 1897. Owing to this restrictive legislation our annual deficiency keeps steadily increasing. Ten years ago it was at its maximum, \$65,000, and has been decreasing year by year up to the close of 1897. At that date it was reduced to \$18,850.46. But the passage of the Muehlbronner bill has run up the figures until the year 1900 closes with a shortage of \$69,532.83. This increase in the deficiency exhibit is due to the compulsory shutting down of the cooper shop and the ice plant, and the close restrictions placed upon the manufacture of all other commodities. The increased cost of maintenance, owing to the lack of work, has materially reduced our income from other counties for boarding their prisoners.

### **Occupations**

Our most remunerative occupation now is the making of brooms; but as only five per centum of the prisoners are allowed by law on this work the financial results are comparatively small. The making of brushes occupies another small section with but nominal returns. Outside the shoes for prison use the demand for hand-made shoes is very limited, and few can be here employed. The

farm gives work to a goodly number during the farming season; but in winter very little can be done there. As a measure of health to the inmates some heavy grading has been done on the farm with pick, shovel and wheelbarrow—work of but little practical value except as giving outdoor employment to men that would be otherwise simply rotting in their cells.

**Carpet Weaving,  
Sheeting and Shirting**

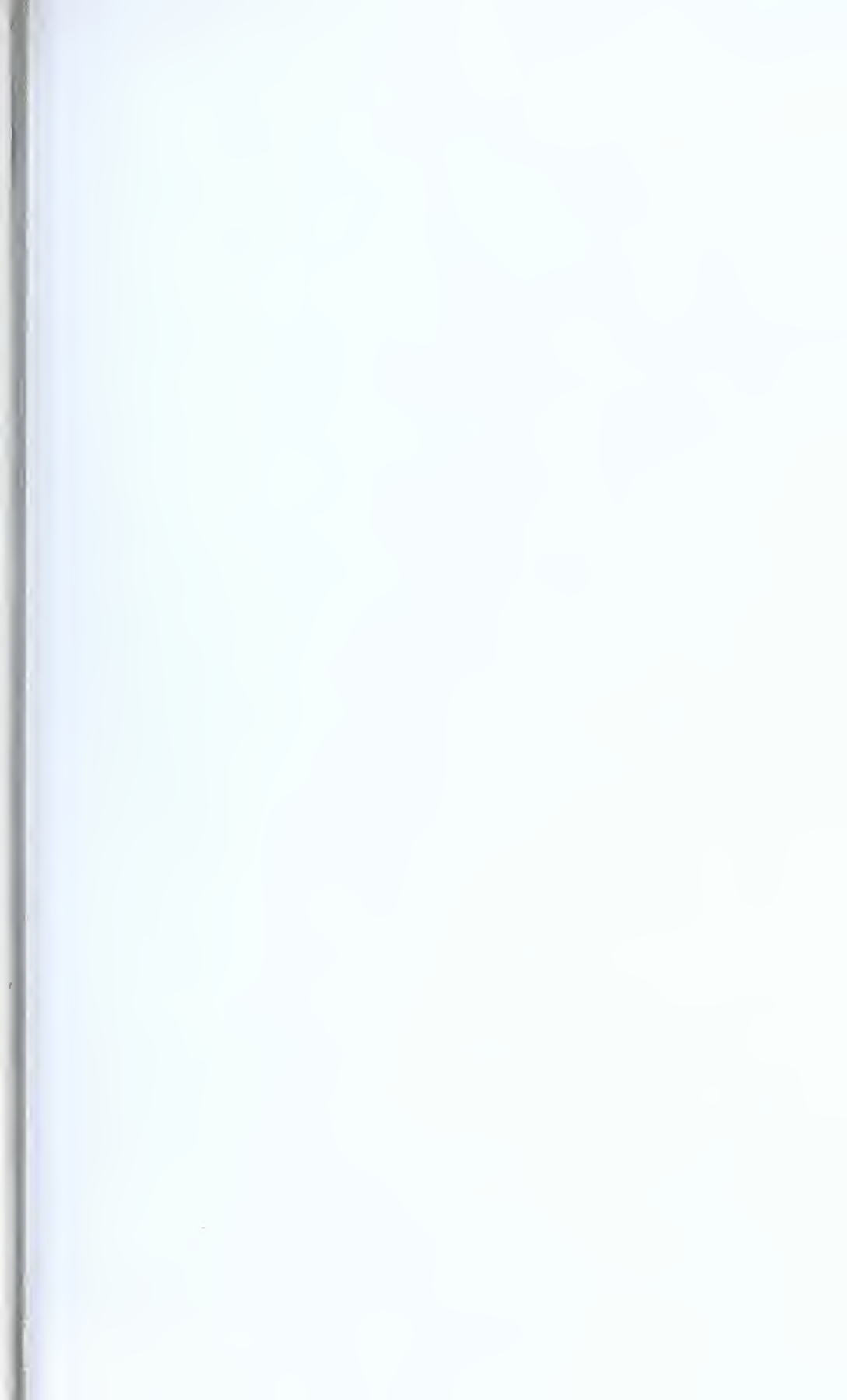
At the beginning of the year preparations were made to introduce carpet weaving as a prison industry. In the early spring the first loom was set up, and the work begun. While the margin of profit on this industry is very small, it gives employment—not the very best, to be sure, but better than enforced idleness. Added to this, but not for the open market, is the manufacture by power of sheeting, ticking and shirting for use in the institution. Further on we hope to weave our woolen goods. These items will save somewhat on our expenditures.

**Why Not Multiply  
Occupations?**

It may be asked, Why not multiply occupations until the entire population of the prison be employed? In reply:—Each industry requires a skilled foreman, a special set of officers and a separate workshop. To this must be added the building up of a custom trade and the risks and uncertainties of any new business. Also, it would multiply objections and opposition. And, where so many of our men are on short time commitments, it would be impossible to succeed in any work requiring even a moderate degree of skill; for, no sooner has a man learned to do a certain kind of work than his time has expired, and he goes out. This feature of itself is a telling argument against classifying the Workhouse with the State Prison in enacting laws for the government of prisons.

**Idle Men**

With all our forces at work as far as the law will permit, there is yet a large proportion of idle men, an average of over two hundred daily. Were we again allowed the use of machinery, all could be employed—the more intelligent and trustworthy at the machines, the others in the various labors incidental to the use of machinery.







MEN WITHOUT WORK (A)







### Commitments

In 1889 the commitments to the Allegheny County Workhouse were but 3,264; but during the next year and the years following, they rapidly increased to over four thousand per annum. The sudden drop in 1899 to 3,601 was attributed to the "good times," plenty of work, and therefore, but little crime; or, what was probably more nearly correct, plenty of money whereby persons under arrest were better able to pay their fines, and thereby escape imprisonment. But, notwithstanding the abundance of work and good wages during the past year, the commitments have run up to 4,356, an increase of 755, or over twenty per centum. The highest number in any one day was 63 on the day before Christmas. On June 11, 58 were received, and July 30, the number was 50.

The general impression is that this prison is the accepted rendezvous of the vagrant and the suspect as a shelter for the winter. As an offset to this theory is the fact that the smallest number of commitments was in January, 226; in February, 218; and in November, 275; while the largest number was in June, 492; and in August, 502. These phenomenal figures it would be hard to explain.

The degradation and wretchedness of many of the prisoners is truly distressing. Many of them, committed during the summer months, are discharged at the expiration of their sentences in the depth of winter, clothed in the lightest and poorest of summer garments. Sometimes a woman is brought in, on a summary conviction, on a cold winter day, clad in but one garment, a thin calico dress. Through the kindness of the officers and the matrons some of this misery is alleviated; but the larger part of it remains without remedy.

The Act of March 31, 1860, provides "that no convict shall be sentenced by any court of this Commonwealth to either of the penitentiaries thereof for any term which shall expire between the fifteenth of November and the fifteenth of February of any year." This merciful provision, while not applicable to summary convictions, might be applied to our long term prisoners with good results; nor would it be out of place to consider that the months of February and March are about the worst of the winter months in which to discharge a helpless convict.

By reference to Plate I it will be seen that most of the commitments, 75 per centum, were made by the magistrates of the three cities, Pittsburgh, Allegheny and McKeesport, the County justices contributing not quite 10 per centum. All the criminal courts of Allegheny, Armstrong, Erie, Fayette, Greene, Lawrence and Mercer Counties together, sent but a trifle over 11 per centum.

The commitments under six months during the past year amounted to the enormous number of 4,075, while the commitments from six months upwards were only 271. Many of these, especially those of short terms, are of a low type, not only morally, but mentally and physically, making it all the more difficult successfully to carry on manufacturing interests with them.

During the year 1899 we received from the courts 37 prisoners for terms over one year, and in 1900 we received 81. This increase of long term men has been an advantage; and it is to be hoped that the courts will further recognize the force and value of these facts in the interest of the Workhouse.

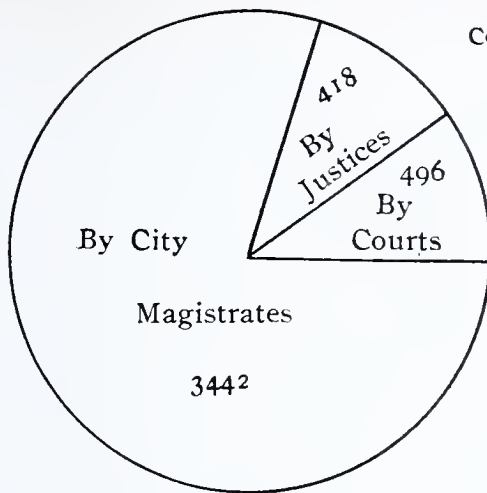
The summary disposal of cases of thieving, house-breaking, receiving stolen goods, etc., and the commitments therefor on short terms, is an evil that should be corrected.

#### Evils of the Short Term

Attention has been called repeatedly to the evils connected with the short term sentence. Not only is it a detriment to the interests of the Workhouse, but its value to the culprit is nil. From this class come the repeaters, the recidivists. A single case out of many may be mentioned as illustrative. The man is now twenty-five years old. He was first sent up at the age of ten; and from that time to the present he has been committed twenty-six times! If, instead of committing 697 culprits for a second term, and 324 for a third term, as has been the case this past year, these persons had been sent up for a single long term, not only would they have been more serviceable to the institution, but its discipline and care would have been of more service to them. As it now is, the County pays large costs for arrest, hearing, transportation and expense of keep, and gets nothing in return. After living a bad life in a corrupt moral atmosphere, a man cannot be reformed under a thirty-day sentence.

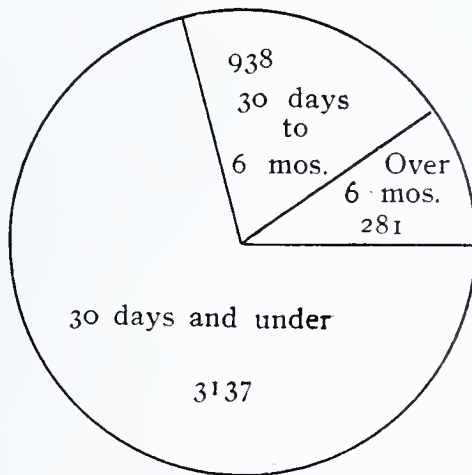
COMMITMENTS IN 1900.

Fig. 1



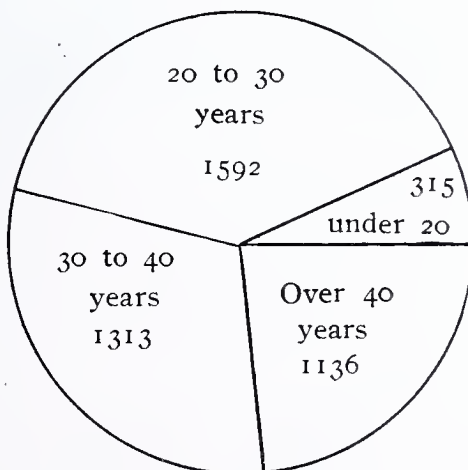
BY WHOM COMMITTED

Fig. 2



TERM OF IMPRISONMENT

Fig. 3



AGE WHEN COMMITTED





# PLATE No. 11

NATIVITY, EDUCATION,  
COLOR  
IN COMMITMENTS  
IN 1900.

Fig. 1

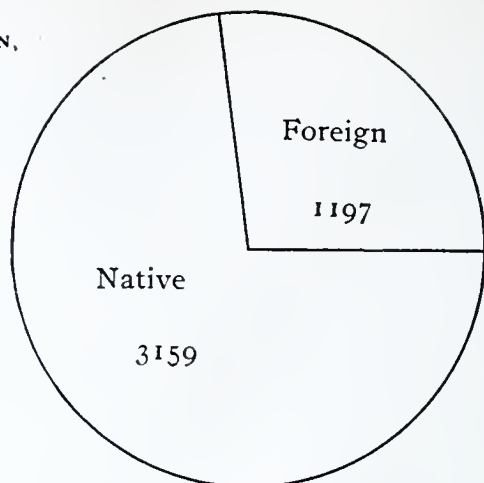


Fig. 2

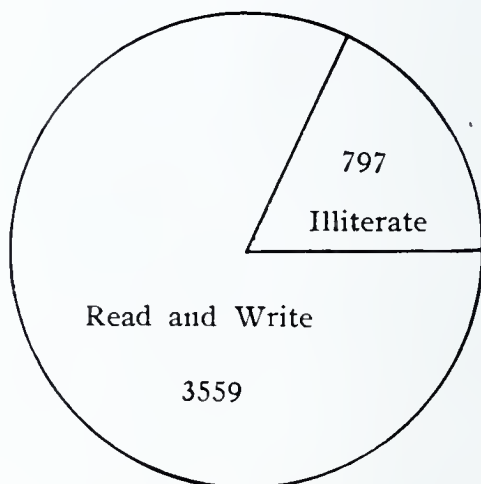
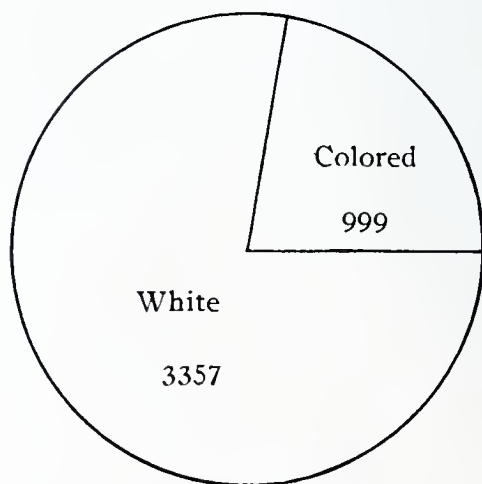


Fig. 3





The  
Degenerate

Debased parents are incompetent, and in many cases unwilling to care for their children. These children are turned loose in a vile moral atmosphere, and left to live very much as the dogs on the streets of Constantinople—no one to own them, and every one ready to give them a kick to help them still further on in their downward career. From this class comes a large part of our criminal population; and it is pitiable to see how little such persons know of moral rights and obligations. One young man, upon being remonstrated with for his determination to return to his former life as a thief, replied: "What can I do better? I never knew a father or a mother. I have been brought up among thieves, and taught nothing else." Another, who was naturally bright and active, good at figures and a good penman, was told that his abilities if properly used would enable him to earn one hundred dollars a month. His reply plainly showed the bias of his mind. "One hundred dollars a month! That means twelve hundred dollars a year. Why, at my business as a pick-pocket I can earn twelve hundred dollars in one month, and have the other eleven months in which to spend it."

Another class of degenerates comes from well-to-do parents that are too busy or too indifferent to bring up their children rigidly in right ways, or are unable to cope with the adverse influences outside the home. These degenerates lack proper will-power and good judgment; they have no sense of saving either money, time or health. They yield to every impulse, especially to those impulses and influences that tend downwards. They follow constantly the lines of least resistance. They are easily led astray, and usually they are the victims that fall into the hands of the police, the leaders being smart enough to get away. Such men—and they are always young men—form the larger part of the class known as suspicious characters and vagrants. They are not insane, they are not imbecile, they are not positively criminal; but their tendencies and their environment are unwholesome.

Some are, constitutionally, perverts, helpless against their constitutional warp. Their moral responsibility becomes an interesting question. A more vital question is the responsibility of

society towards such persons. To punish a man for what he cannot help doing seems out of place in this enlightened age. What shall be done with him?

That such persons can be cured seems hardly possible. They have not enough moral force or physical stamina to overcome the long period of degeneracy. Their inherited tendencies have been intensified by their environment. Their whole constitution seems to be oblique, warped beyond correction. There is a lack of true moral sense, a perversion of natural instinct. Such persons need wholesome occupation under the direction of careful overseers; they need firm discipline coupled with kindness that will lead them to feel that it is for their good. A short confinement for such a class can be of no possible benefit. Yet such persons are sent to us on thirty-day and sixty-day sentences again and again, forming a class of recidivists that score repetitions up to twenty-five and fifty times. Their case demands special consideration; and their proper place is not the Workhouse, as at present constituted.

#### Health of the Prisoners

The most encouraging item in the past year's history of the Workhouse is the remarkable degree of good health among the inmates. Not a single case of contagious disease has originated within the walls during the year, and no disease has become epidemic. One case of smallpox appeared shortly after the patient had entered the institution; but he was promptly removed to an outside hospital. The physician's report shows one case of tuberculosis, a wonderfully small proportion among so many people, especially in view of the fact that about one thousand of the prison population were colored—a race peculiarly susceptible to this disease. The statistical diagram, Plate IV, exhibits the number of deaths and the causes during the past ten years. This covers the period of Dr. Kelly's administration as physician to the institution.

The effects of enforced idleness have been measurably met by giving employment preferably to the long term men. The general good health may be attributed to the situation of the buildings on high ground; to the pure air of the Allegheny valley; to the use of spring water from sandstone rock, and free from cesspool contamination; to thorough cleanliness; to the

prohibition of all eatables excepting those supplied by the house; to much out-door work, and to the care and vigilance of the physician in charge.

That the new hospital was without an occupant for the space of 182 days, and that, out of a total population of 4,356, there have been but 6 deaths, are matters of congratulation.

**Dietary** At the Cleveland Prison Congress information was asked respecting the food supplied by the various prisons to their inmates. As this is an interesting and a profitable subject for investigation, the dietary of the Workhouse is here given.

#### BREAKFAST

Bread,—all they want

Coffee, one pint

Hash, on Tuesday and Thursday to working men and men serving over ninety days

Corn bread on Saturday

#### DINNER

Soup, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday

Meat, every day one half pound of beef to working men and men serving over ninety days; others receive meat two days per week.

Bread, all they want

Water

#### SUPPER

Bread, all they want

Coffee, one pint

occasionally onions or tomatoes in season

#### SUNDAY

Breakfast, bread and coffee

Dinner, stew and water

Supper, bread, gingerbread and tea

#### THANKSGIVING DINNER

Roast pork

Baked beans

Celery

Bread and coffee

#### CHRISTMAS DINNER

Roast beef

Mashed potatoes and gravy

Celery

Bread and coffee

#### SUPPER

Raisin bread

Coffee

The foregoing dietary is varied according to the season by an abundance of the summer vegetables, young onions, green peas, rhubarb, beets, beans, sweet corn; and in winter by sweet corn, tomatoes, green beans, sauer kraut and celery.

**The Colored  
People**

In thirty-one years we have received 10,907 colored people, an annual average of 351.8. The number received in 1899 was 771; in 1900 it was 999, an increase of 228. In this year, 1900, they amount to nearly one-fourth of our total commitments, which shows that the influx of colored people into Allegheny County from the South is increasing, and to an alarming extent adding to our criminal population. These indications ought not to be ignored. Too much are we looking at the African problem afar off, ignoring the fact that it is at our very doors.

The Rev. J. L. Tucker, D.D., of Jackson, Miss., an Episcopal minister, in a pamphlet on "The Relations of the Church to the Colored Race," published a few years ago, says: "They have the instinct of concealment. They will make excuse for each other, deny for each other, steal for each other, lie for each other, not only in great matters, but in all manner of small matters. They will lie gratuitously and uselessly, from the first mere instinct of answer to a question. And mingled with the lying and stealing will be all manner of pious protestations and edifying talk and call upon God to witness them.

"The colored people are with us for all time. They touch us at all points. They affect our political life, our business life, our social life, our religious life; our very civilization in the years to come will be, must be, very largely influenced by them. If they were decreasing in number, or improving in morality, we might rest in quiet and let time solve the question. But the weighty fact is that they are increasing in number, increasing more rapidly than the white people; and they are not improving in morality—the statistics of marriage licences show this. In one county in Mississippi there were, during twelve months, three hundred marriage licences taken out for white people. According to the proportion of population there should have been in the same time twelve hundred or more for negroes. There can be no legal marriage in Mississippi without a licence. There were actually taken out by colored people just three!

PLATE No. III

Drinkers

Vagrancy

IN 1900

Fig. 1

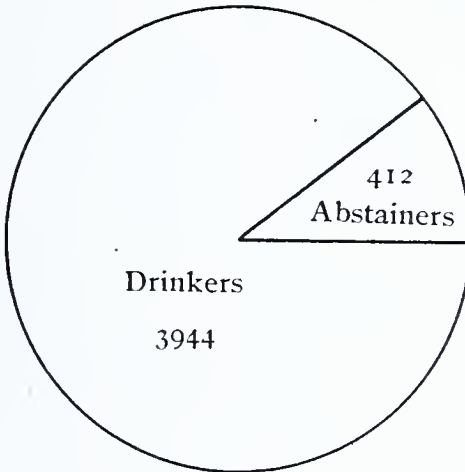


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

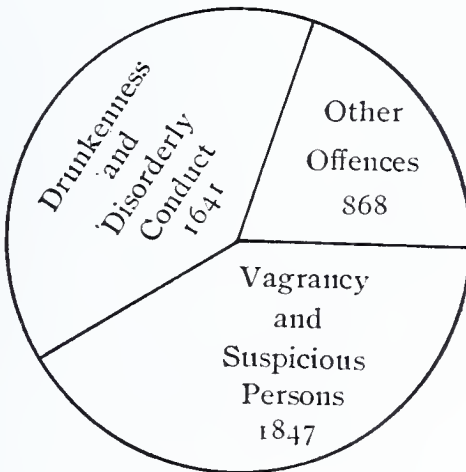


Fig. 2

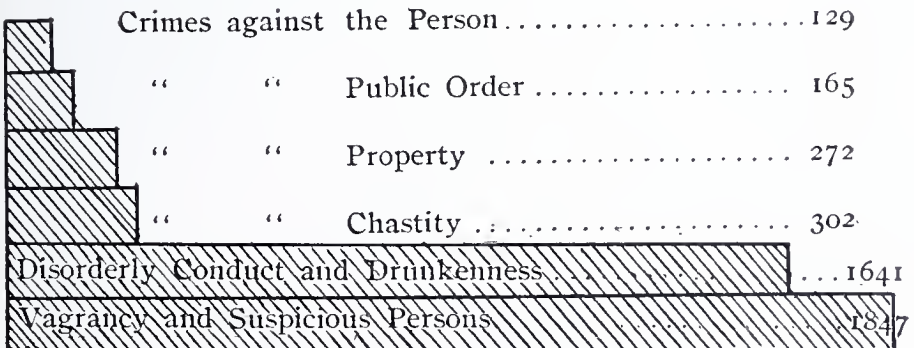


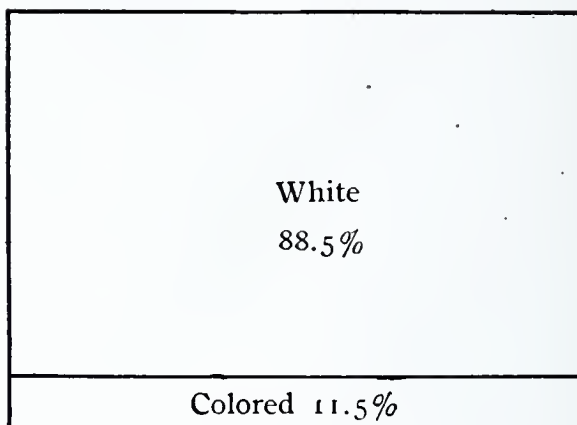
Fig. 3





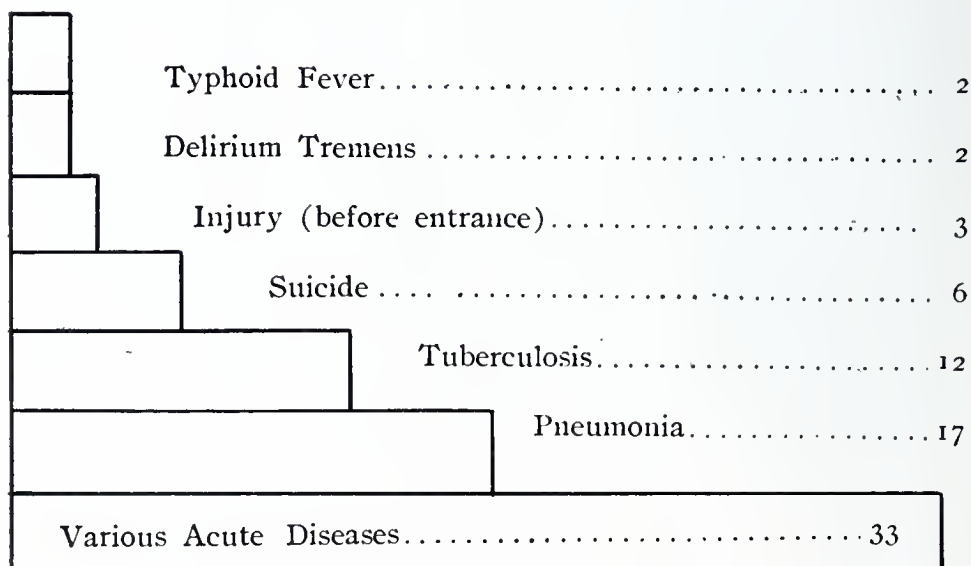
# PLATE' No. IV

## GENERAL STATISTICS.



A Total of 95,248 Commitments

in 31 years



No. of Deaths, and Causes, in 42,465 Commitments in 10 Years

1891-1900, both inclusive.



"I do not say that all are so without exception. I have known some that were decent, respectable people. But of the masses this cannot be said. We should not too severely blame them, but we should bestir ourselves to teach them better. Were the full facts known I believe there would run a thrill of horror, yes, and of sympathy, through the whole North, resulting in a great movement to raise them up to a higher plane of life. We cannot afford to leave them in their present condition. Were there no other motive, self-preservation alone should demand of us that we make a great effort towards bettering it."

From this source as described by Dr. Tucker, comes our colored population. And when they come they are left too much to themselves and to their emotional forms of religion, a religion which largely ignores the Mosaic code of morals and the fundamental truths of Christianity.

#### Diagrams of Statistics

Six plates of diagrams are given to show more clearly some of the more important and interesting features of our prison statistics.

Figures 1 and 2 of Plate I have been already referred to on page 10.

Figure 3 shows over three hundred culprits under twenty years of age; and the whole number under thirty years of age is 1907, or nearly 44 per centum of the total commitments for the year. Is Christianity doing all that might be done to check this fearful loss of young men?

Plate II, figure 1, shows that the foreign element contributes a trifle over one fourth to the prison population. This is shown more in detail in the diagram on plate five.

Figure 2 shows a comparatively small proportion of illiterates; but these figures are taken from the statements of the prisoners themselves, and it is with reluctance that they will admit they cannot read. While there are many that read intelligently and write well, there are some whose reading and writing might well place them among the illiterates. Most of the illiterates are colored people or foreigners. •

Figure 3 has been already referred to under the head of The Colored People.

Plate III. is a good temperance sermon. It re-affirms what has been said again and again, that the liquor traffic is accountable for the most of crime.

Plate IV, Figure 1, shows the percentage of white and colored persons for the past thirty-one years. Comparing with Plate II, figure 3, will show the great increase of the criminal colored population, nearly 25 per centum, during the past year.

Figure 2 gives the number of deaths and their causes in 40,465 commitments in ten years, the diagram showing the relative proportions.

Plate V exhibits the nativity of the 4356 persons committed in 1900, and also the nativity of convicts of foreign birth out of a total of 95,248 commitments in thirty-one years. This last diagram shows the large proportion contributed by Ireland, and the very small proportion contributed by Italy. A careful study of these figures should correct some erroneous impressions in regard to the foreign element.

Plate VI shows the annual average population from 1890 to 1900. In these eleven years 1899 shows the lowest and 1894 shows the highest average. This latter year was the so called "Coxie" year, when the County was overrun by vagrants and suspects. The average that year was 830.

**Act of  
April 28, 1899.**

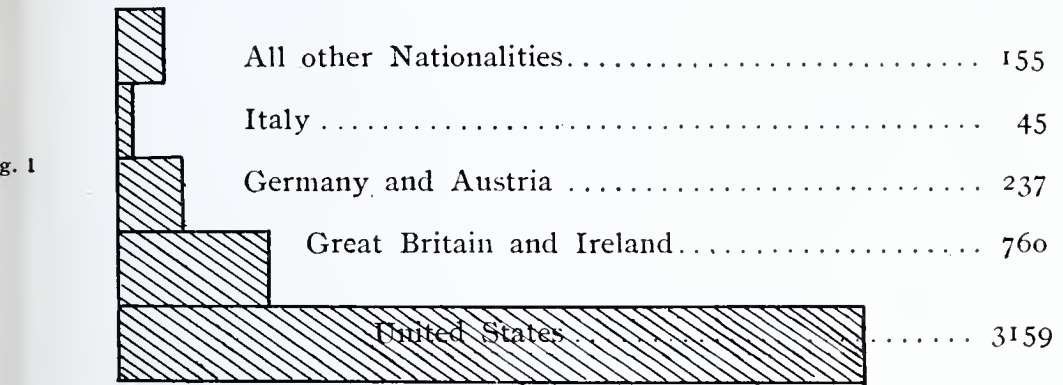
This Act was gotten up to provide labor for the prisoners in lieu of that taken from them by the Act of June 18, 1897. It provides for a prison board which shall have full power and authority to require and compel the said male prisoners to "work on the public highways outside the limits of the jails and workhouses, but within their respective counties." It authorizes the expenditure of money for the purchase of materials and tools adapted to the work, and for the employment of deputies for the supervision, and safe keeping and good conduct of said prisoners while so employed.

Section nine reads thus :—"This Act shall not be construed as a repeal or modification of the act entitled An Act limiting the number of inmates of the State Prisons, penitentiaries, State reformatories and other penal institutions within the State of Pennsylvania to be employed in manufacturing goods therein,

# PLATE No. V

## DIAGRAM EXHIBITING THE NATIVITY OF 4,356 PERSONS

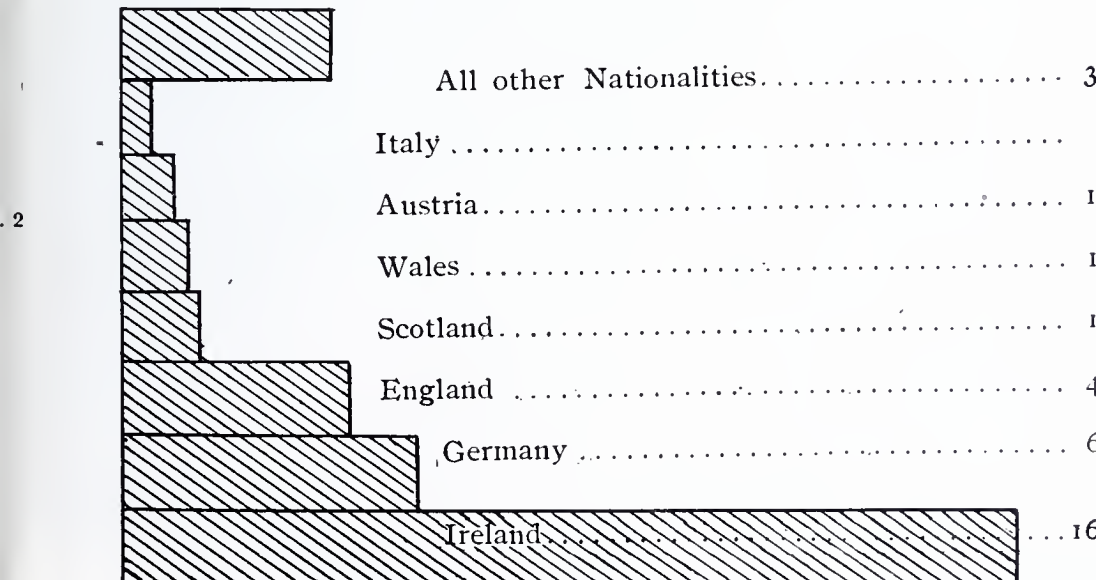
COMMITTED IN 1900



## COMPARATIVE EXHIBIT OF NATIVITY OF CONVICTS OF FOREIGN

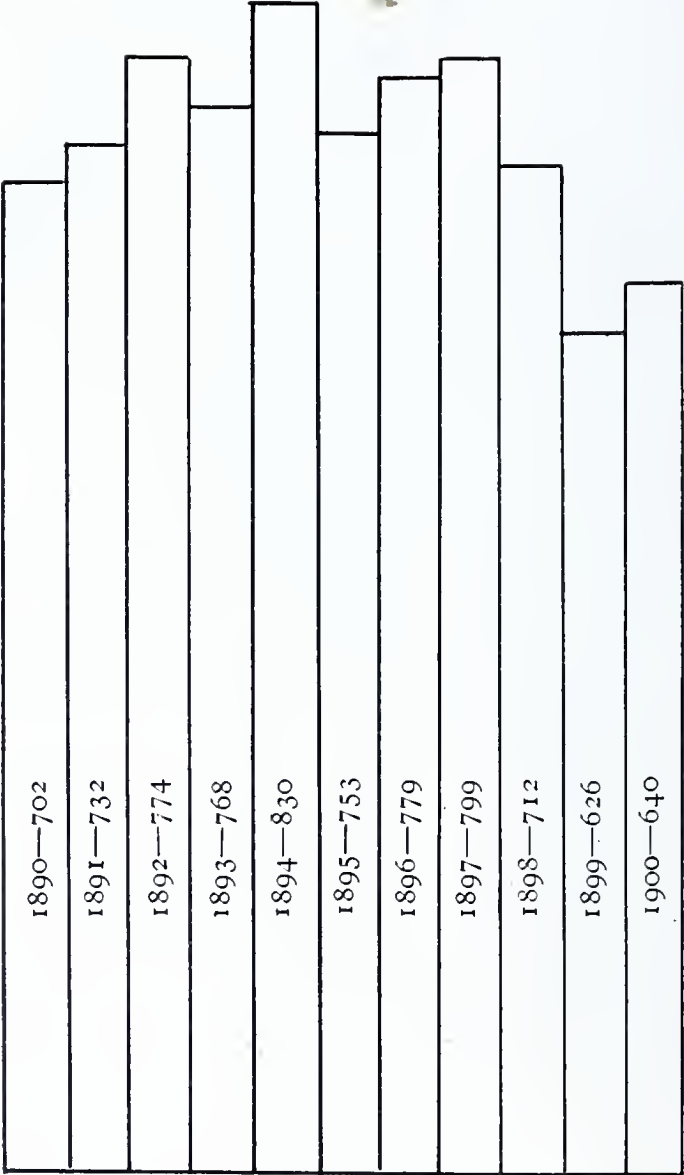
BIRTH OUT OF A TOTAL OF 95,248 COMMITMENTS

IN 31 YEARS









AVERAGE ANNUAL POPULATION OF PRISON

FROM 1890 TO 1900

and prohibiting the use of machinery in manufacturing said goods."

That act prohibits the use of all power except hand and foot power; and limits such labor as road work to ten per centum of the prison population. A county jail with one hundred prisoners can thus employ but ten men; nor shall they be allowed the use of plows, scoops, wagons or carts, as this class of machinery cannot be used without horse or steam power, and that kind of power is forbidden.

Contract work in the fields and on the roads by convicts in gangs has obtained in many of the southern states. It is admitted by all that the practice is deplorably degrading to the men themselves, and to the community in which they work; and efforts are making to do away with the practice.

In the judgment of our board of managers the scheme could not be carried out here successfully for the convicts, the Workhouse, or the tax-payer.

**Working Convicts  
on the  
Highways**

Recently a circular letter was addressed to the commissioners of the several counties in Pennsylvania, as follows:

To the Commissioners of                      County:  
Gentlemen:

*In reference to the Act of Assembly of April 28, 1899, compelling male prisoners in any jail or workhouse to work on the public highways—Will you kindly send me, on this sheet, an immediate reply to the following questions, assisting me in compiling some statistics, and greatly obliging*

*Yours respectfully,*

*John Way, Jr.,*

*President, Board of Managers  
Allegheny County Workhouse.*

*I. Has your county put this law into operation?*

To this question eight answered "Yes;" fifty-one answered "No;" sixteen made no reply.

*II. If yes; then, for how long a time?*

Two months.

Twenty-five or thirty days.

A very short time.

At intervals since 1899.

One year.

Almost two years.

We tried it twice.

Two months.

*III. Has its operation been satisfactory?*

Two answered "Yes;" three answered "No;" one, "I believe so."

*IV. If no, then what seemed to stand in the way?*

Thirteen answers were:—"No prisoners;" "Very few prisoners;" "Not enough men to justify the expense." Other replies were:—Townships do not want prisoners to work.

Neglect of supervisors, and lack of proper keepers. Cost of care of prisoners, greater than the value of their labor.

Natural conditions and the apathy of the court.

Added expense with very little result.

Main roads leading out of our town are all turnpikes. County has not done anything yet in the matter of building roads.

It is the vagrants that annoy us in the winter. Working them some years ago, we found the expense more than we could endure. Tried it twice. It cost more to oversee and get the work done than the work was worth. It will make dissatisfaction among the working class and those parts of the county where no work is done.

It worked well for a few days, when some tramps were put in, and they soon fixed the whole business. We have never had enough prisoners to make it an object in the summer time. The county spent \$80 two years ago, but the experiment was a failure. Have not tried it yet, but expect to soon.

Unable to get the supervisors to co-operate; limited powers of the Act; fewness of prisoners; failure to hit upon a proper plan to enforce the provisions of the Act.

The number of our prisoners is small, and our roads should be macadamized; but the Act forbids the use of steam, etc. We haven't caught the spirit of it yet. If a way for small counties were found, then we could get beyond the experimental stage, and perhaps accomplish something.

The Act is generally indefinite; roads in townships, and streets in boroughs and cities, are under control of local authorities, and it would be hard to determine just what work should be done by convicts, for the reason that at the time the commissioners might be willing to furnish men to work on a certain highway, it might not suit the local authorities to be present to direct the work.

Because of the expense of employing overseers, and there being no warrant in law for incurring such expense.

We do not consider it safe to take convicts outside to do any work.

*V. In your judgment what modification of the law would make its operation satisfactory?*

Supervisors of townships should be authorized directly to maintain the prisoners, or pay for such maintenance and guards while working a road in their particular township. There are many matters that would have to be embodied in the bill before it is a practicable law.



If the law were so amended as to allow work on borough streets at the county seat we could furnish plenty of work for our prisoners at small expense.

If the prisoners could be worked at the jail yard under the sheriff and the county commissioners without compensation, it would be more useful.

We have no workhouse. The question has been agitated and considered a good plan to adopt, especially to rid the place of tramps. As little red tape as possible; common sense in the law; put the whole matter into the hands of the county commissioners, and give them the power to put the prisoners to work at any point on the roads they see fit, without first consulting township supervisors.

A stone pile, and bread and water diet if they refuse to work.

Think it should work well if enough prisoners to justify hiring an overseer.

It may work in cities; it will not work in thinly settled counties.

*VI. Can you suggest any better and safer way in which to employ jail and workhouse prisoners?*

Think it would be a good system if generally operated.

We are in sympathy with the purpose of the law, and trust that the legislature will pass an act in such a shape that county commissioners and the keepers of prisons can put the convicts to work on the public highway; and pass it in such a shape that there will be no conflict between the local officers and the county officers. Perhaps, after all, the best solution is "the stone pile," by which the convicts could be compelled to break stone for the highways.

Strict jail discipline helped in our county.

No, except within the walls.

Act seems to be O. K.

We employ our inmates at weaving carpets.

Think the road is the proper place; but in winter indoor work should be provided.

**The  
Stone Pile.**

Repeatedly we are met by the question "Why don't you make them break stone? The stone pile is the place for them." That certainly is much better than idleness, if only it were practicable. But, the nearest limestone, that which would make good metal for roadways, is to be found in Lawrence and Venango counties and the counties of eastern Ohio. Transportation of the stone to Claremont, either by rail or by water, unloading and breaking the stone and re-loading, together with freight to the point where the ballast is to be used, make the cost too great. To take the laborers to the quarries is simply impracticable.

**Prohibitory  
Legislation**

The limitations of five and ten per centum of the prison population to any one industry might be met apparently by multiplying the industries; but in reality this is impracticable in a prison where nearly ninety-five per centum are short term men; where but five per centum are men whose length of term will justify the training of them to the making of merchantable products. These are not enough to supply the necessary labor for a multiplicity of industries. Besides, each separate industry requires not only its separate shop and stock of raw material, its special foreman skilled in that industry, and its additional police force, but it requires also the building up of a market, in many instances a long and costly undertaking, and not always a successful one. Added to all this is the increased opposition incurred by broadening the field of our operations.

The radical cure for all this is the repeal of all the recent prison legislation that now stands as a blot upon our statute books. An approximate remedy would be to increase all the percentages to the highest figure. There is no reason, no propriety, in restricting the manufacture of brooms, brushes and hollow-ware to five per centum of the prison population, and allowing twenty per centum to the manufacture of mats and matting. There is an unevenness, an injustice in this that is only too obvious. Added to the increase of per centages, of necessity, is legislation that shall materially do away with the evils of the short term.

It may be well to reiterate what was said under the head of Prohibitory Legislation in our last report. Viewed from a business standpoint, while our own prisoners are restricted in their manufactures, the large prisons of not less than five western states find a remunerative market in Pittsburgh for their wares, to say nothing of large importations from English and German prisons. Large quantities of British East Indian prison work are brought to this country and sold as of American manufacture.

The imprisoned mechanics and laborers who form over ninety-seven per centum of our Workhouse population, ought to have, and under rational laws could have, the making of these wares, the benefit of which now goes to institutions outside the State,

and at the cost of the tax-payers of Allegheny County, and without benefit to those that bear the burden.

**The Workhouse as  
a Reformatory** Mrs. Maude Ballington Booth says:—"I do not condone the prisoner, or wish to make our prisons into easy places of retreat for those who care nothing for the laws of God or man. I admit that many may be suffering the just retribution for their crimes, but I believe that in such punishment we should always, before all else, aim at reforming the man, or else of what good is all the expenditure that is made by the State and country upon these penal institutions?"

The Act of Incorporation says:—"Any person committed in said Workhouse, not disqualified by sickness or otherwise, shall be kept at some useful employment such as shall be most profitable to the institution and tend to promote the best interests of the party. And if any person shall refuse to perform the work assigned to him or her, or be guilty of any other act of insubordination, it shall be the duty of the Superintendent to punish such person by close confinement, on a diet of bread and water only, or in such other manner as the rules and regulations may prescribe."

Evidently the framers of that Act of Incorporation believed in work as a prime element in reform; and it has been the purpose of the Management to make all things work towards that end so far as possible. With over two hundred idle men that ground cannot be fully covered; but work is given so far as the limits will allow. And, wherever possible, the industrious man is given opportunity to earn somewhat by overwork. This is the strongest motive to willing obedience and general good behavior, and tends much in the line of reformation.

The Chaplain's report of the school shows what may be done there. The results have been so satisfactory that this factor in the great work will be extended in the near future to meet the larger demand.

**Hon. S. J. Barrows** The Hon. S. J. Barrows, in an article on Progress in Penology, published in the December number of *The Forum*, makes these forcible remarks upon the necessity of labor in prisons.

*The absolute necessity of labor as a remedial agent, both physical and moral, is universally recognized by all penologists. Those who are most positive on the subject are the prison wardens. They have found that the hardest prison to conduct, with reference to the physical and moral welfare of the prisoners, is one in which the men languish in idleness, leading to insanity and bodily degeneration. The sentence to a penitentiary "with hard labor" has an aspect of severity which is misleading. Although labor is believed sometimes to be a curse, as a fact it is a divine blessing—a necessary element in all development, a condition of moral and physical health. The cruelty is not in the sentence to hard labor, but in a sentence to isolation without it. No principle of prison administration is better established than that which insists on a sufficient amount of labor.*

*There is a vast difference between the mental and moral effect of labor which is productive or educative, and that which is simply aimless drudgery. A serious defect in the English prison system was the use for a long time of the treadmill and the crank. A man was set to turn the flywheel with a register attached which recorded the number of revolutions. His task was perhaps ten thousand revolutions a day. There was no danger that this drudgery would compete with any labor outside, but it made the man a part of the machine he turned. From the standpoint of political economy it was foolish to waste in this way a man's energy which might have been turned to the advantage of the state, or to the advantage of the man or of his family. A thorough investigation by a parliamentary commission, about five years ago, condemned this fruitless labor, and it is now abolished.*

*The report of the United States Industrial Commission on the subject of prison labor, submitted to Congress last Spring, says:—"Every interest of society and consideration of discipline, economy, reformation and health demands that prisoners should be kept at productive work. Manufacturers, wage earners, and all who have given the subject any consideration, are practically unanimous in this conclusion."*

#### Visitors

The official visitors are the Governor, members of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Judges of the Courts, the Mayors of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, Commissioners and Sheriffs of the different counties from which prisoners have been committed, and the Acting Committee of the Society for the Alleviation of the Miseries of Public Prisons.

Other visitors, unless under permission of one of the Managers, are not admitted. This does not preclude visitors to the inmates. They are admitted from 2 to 4 o'clock p. m., every

day excepting Friday, Saturday and Sunday. An inmate under good behavior is allowed one visit a month after the first thirty days. But these visitors are not shown through the prison. It is always desirable to preserve the inmates from public gaze. They have feelings, even the most hardened of them, that it is not right to violate. No prison should be regarded by the public as though it were a menagerie.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. BELL,  
*Secretary.*

JOHN WAY, JR.,  
*President.*

Claremont, Pa., February 1, 1901.



## A SYNOPSIS OF THE LAWS AFFECTING THE WORKHOUSE

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The Allegheny County Workhouse and Inebriate Asylum was created by Act of Assembly February 1st, 1866. By this and subsequent acts it was provided that the Allegheny County Prison Board, consisting of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and District Court of said County, the Sheriff, Controller and County Commissioners thereof, the Mayors of the Cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, shall appoint a Board of Managers for a proposed Workhouse: that land not exceeding two hundred and fifty acres shall be purchased for the purpose of employing prisoners in agricultural or other labor: and on this land shall be erected such buildings and improvements as may be deemed necessary and convenient for said Workhouse. The Board of Managers shall consist of not less than three nor more than five citizens of the County, who shall hold their office for one year. The managers are without salary or emoluments of any kind.

**What Class of  
Prisoners Shall Be  
Committed to the  
Workhouse**

When any person or persons shall be convicted by the Court of any offense, the punishment whereof, by existing laws, is or may be imprisonment in the County Jail, the said Court may sentence such person or persons to either the Jail or Workhouse, at its discretion; and all committing magistrates in said County thereafter shall sentence to the Workhouse all persons convicted of vagrancy, drunkenness or disorderly conduct, or of any other offense for which they may now be sentenced to be imprisoned in the County Jail. Also any person convicted in any Court of Allegheny County of any offense which would subject him to confinement in the State Penitentiary for any term not more than two years, may, at the discre-

tion of the Court, be sentenced to the Workhouse instead of the Penitentiary for such term as the Court shall deem just.

Other counties of the State may, by arrangement with the managers, send their convicts to the Allegheny County Workhouse.

No invalid, insane or idiotic person shall be committed to the Workhouse: nor shall it be the duty of the Superintendent to receive such persons when committed.

**The Purpose of  
Commitment**

Any person committed to said Workhouse, not disqualified by sickness or otherwise, shall be kept at some useful employment such as may be best suited to his or her age or capacity, and such as shall be most profitable to the institution and tend to promote the best interests of the party. And if any person shall refuse to perform the work assigned to him or her, or be guilty of any other act of insubordination, it shall be the duty of the Superintendent to punish such person by close confinement, on a diet of bread and water only, or in such other manner as the rules and regulations may prescribe.

**Inebriates**

The Act of Incorporation provides for the reception and care of Inebriates: but the scheme proposed by the Act has never been found practicable.

**Convict-Made  
Goods to be  
Branded**

All goods, wares, merchandise or other article or thing made by convict labor, in any penitentiary, reformatory prison, school or other establishment in which convict labor is employed, \* \* \* \* \* immediately upon the completion of the same shall be branded, and shall not be taken into or exposed in any place for sale, at wholesale or retail, without such brand. Provided, That goods, wares and merchandise shipped to points outside of the State shall not be so branded.

*AN ACT, Limiting the number of inmates of State prisons, penitentiaries, State reformatories and other penal institutions within the State of Pennsylvania to be employed in manufacturing goods therein, and prohibiting the use of machinery in manufacturing said goods.*

<p>Employment of inmates of State prisons regulated.</p> <p>Percentage to be employed.</p>	<p>Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act no warden, superintendent or other officer of any State prison, penitentiary or State reformatory, having control of the employment of the inmates of said institution shall employ more than five per centum of the whole number of inmates of said institutions in the manufacture of brooms and brushes and hollow-ware, * (or) ten per centum in the manufacture of any other kinds of goods, wares, articles or things that are manufactured elsewhere in the State except mats and matting, in the manufacture of which twenty per centum of the whole number of inmates may be employed.</p>
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<p>Employments of inmates of county prisons.</p> <p>Percentages to be employed.</p> <p>Provision.</p>	<p>Section 2. That the officers of the various county prisons, workhouses and reformatory institutions within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall not employ more than five per centum of the whole number of inmates of said institutions in the manufacture of brooms and brushes and hollow-ware, * (or) ten per centum in the manufacture of any other kind of goods, wares, articles or other things that are manufactured elsewhere in the State, except mats and matting, in the manufacture of which twenty per centum of the whole number of inmates may be employed: Provided, This act shall not apply to goods manufactured for use of the inmates of such institutions.</p>
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<p>Machinery shall not be used.</p> <p>Exceptions.</p>	<p>Section 3. That no machine operated by steam, electricity, hydraulic force, compressed air or other power, except machines operated by hand or foot power, shall be used in any of the said institutions in the manufacture of goods, wares, articles or things that are manufactured elsewhere in the State.</p>
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<p>Violation of act declared a misdemeanor.</p> <p>Penalty.</p>	<p>Section 4. Any warden, superintendent, or other officer or person having control of the employment of inmates of any of the within mentioned State or county institutions or other penal institution or institutions, wherein convict labor is employed within the State of Pennsylvania, violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or undergo an imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.</p>
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<p>When act shall take effect.</p>	<p>Section 5. This act shall take effect on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.</p> <p>Approved the 18th day of June, A. D. 1897.</p>
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\* By Act of April 28, 1899, the word *or* changed to *and*.



AN ACT, Authorizing the employment of male prisoners of the jails and workhouses of this Commonwealth, and regulating the same, and providing a penalty for an escape of prisoners while employed outside of said jails or workhouses. Approved April 28, 1899.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act, it shall and may be lawful to require every male prisoner now or hereafter confined within any jail or workhouse in this Commonwealth to do and perform eight hours of manual labor each day of such imprisonment, except on Sundays or such legal holidays as are now or may hereafter be established by law; no steam, electricity or other motive power except manual labor shall be used in the conduct of the said labor, or employment, or on any part thereof.

Employment of male prisoners of jails and workhouses.

Except Sundays and legal holidays.

No motive power except manual labor.

Section 2. The labor to be done or performed shall be classified, fixed and established from time to time by a Prison Board, which is hereby created in and for each county in this Commonwealth, and to be constituted as hereinafter set forth, and shall be subject to such rules and regulations as shall be adopted by said Prison Board to secure humane treatment of said prisoners, and provide continuous and healthful employment for them within or without such jails or workhouses.

Labor to be classified, etc., by Prison Board.

Section 3. In counties constituting a separate judicial district, and where more than one court of common pleas exists by law, the judge, junior in commission, with the sheriff and the county commissioners, shall compose such Board in the respective counties. Where a county is a separate judicial district, with one court of common pleas, the president judge thereof, with the county commissioners and sheriff, shall compose the said Prison Board. Where a judicial district consists of more than one county, the Prison Board shall consist of the president judge, in the county where he resides, with the sheriff and county commissioners; and, in counties having no resident law judge, the associate judge, junior in commission, with the sheriff and county commissioners of each county, shall compose the Prison Board. Provided, however, That in counties where jails or workhouses are managed and controlled by a board of managers, trustees or inspectors, under existing laws, such board of managers shall constitute the Prison Board for such inspection.

Prison Boards, how constituted.

Proviso.

Section 4. The Prison Board so constituted and each of them, within their respective counties, and subject to the rules and regulations to be established under the provisions of section two of this act, and under such control and management as shall be therein and thereby provided, shall have full power and authority to require and compel the said male prisoners to work on public highways outside of the limits of the jails and workhouses, but within their respective counties. The preference to be given to

Power and authority of Board.

Work on Highways.	public roads leading to and from county-seats—all roads to be made to conform in grade and width to the general road laws of the State—and, in order that the work done may be equitably distributed, no more than five miles shall be completed on any road until a like mileage has been completed on each and all main roads connecting with county-seats, and thereafter work shall be done in like sections, of five miles, until all said roads are improved in grade, width and quality.
Preference to be given to public roads to and from county seats.	
Moneys received to be credited on maintenance account.	Section 5. All moneys received under the provisions of this act for labor done within such jails and workhouses, or the products of such labor sold, shall be credited on account of the receipts and expenditures paid to and for the maintenance of such institutions.
Boards authorized to purchase materials and tools.	Section 6. For the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect, the said Prison Boards are hereby authorized to expend such sum of money, out of the public moneys in the treasury of the proper county not otherwise appropriated, as shall be required for the purchase of materials and tools adapted to the work, as per classification.
Board to have power to employ deputies.	Section 7. The respective Prison Boards shall have power and authority to employ such deputies, or other officers as shall be required for the supervision, safe keeping and good conduct of said prisoners while employed within or without said jails or workhouses, and the compensation of such deputies, or officers, shall be the same as that now paid for like services; and where not so fixed by the law the compensation shall be established by the said Prison Board, but not to exceed two (\$2) dollars per diem for such services.
Compensation.	
Escape while employed outside of limits.	Section 8. If any prisoner, while employed outside of the limits of said jails or workhouses, and while beyond the said limits, shall make his escape, the prisoner so escaping shall be deemed and taken to have committed an escape, or breach of prison, and shall be subject to like penalties as are now provided by law for an escape, or breach of prison.
Penalty.	
This act not a repeal of act of June 18, 1897.	Section 9. This act shall not be construed as a repeal or modification of the act, entitled "An act limiting the number of inmates of the State prisons, penitentiaries, State reformatories and other penal institutions within the State of Pennsylvania to be employed in manufacturing goods therein, and prohibiting the use of machinery in manufacturing said goods," approved June eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, Pamphlet Laws.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE PAST THIRTEEN YEARS—Table A.

YEAR	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	Ave'ges for ten years 1888-1897	1898	1899	1900	Ave'ges for three years 1898-1900
Number of days' board furnished prisoners	256,536	267,365	283,439	280,630	303,077	275,046	285,420	291,905	267,917	260,162	228,618	229,599	239,459
Daily average of inmates	702	732	774	768	830	753	779	799	732	712	626	629	655
Daily average cost of each inmate	33 <sup>63</sup> / <sub>100</sub> cents	36 <sup>83</sup> / <sub>100</sub>	36 <sup>48</sup> / <sub>100</sub>	35 <sup>68</sup> / <sub>100</sub>	31 <sup>83</sup> / <sub>100</sub>	33 <sup>98</sup> / <sub>100</sub>	33 <sup>44</sup> / <sub>100</sub>	33 <sup>56</sup> / <sub>100</sub>	35 <sup>02</sup> / <sub>100</sub>	35 <sup>72</sup> / <sub>100</sub>	36 <sup>21</sup> / <sub>100</sub>	37 <sup>82</sup> / <sub>100</sub>	35 <sup>91</sup> / <sub>100</sub>
Earn'gs from labor or business with outside parties	\$47,855	39,447	55,124	56,966	62,595	62,474	75,150	75,518	55,575	29,006	28,760	22,043	26,603
Daily average cost per inmate, deducting earnings	14 <sup>97</sup> / <sub>100</sub> cents	22 <sup>08</sup> / <sub>100</sub>	17 <sup>08</sup> / <sub>100</sub>	15 <sup>32</sup> / <sub>100</sub>	11 <sup>17</sup> / <sub>100</sub>	11 <sup>26</sup> / <sub>100</sub>	7 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>100</sub>	7 <sup>69</sup> / <sub>100</sub>	14 <sup>44</sup> / <sub>100</sub>	22 <sup>88</sup> / <sub>100</sub>	23 <sup>62</sup> / <sub>100</sub>	28 <sup>21</sup> / <sub>100</sub>	24 <sup>80</sup> / <sub>100</sub>
Gratuities to prisoners	\$1,172.15	794.18	409.43	594.50	300.15	485.50	582.75	742.65	674	601.60	477.35	404.10	494
Outside work done by prisoners	\$1,316.04	1,481.28	1,359.99	1,711.84	669.74	1,147.64	338.43	453.19	927	388.66	517.08	663.79	523
Earnings by over-work of prisoners	\$1,380.33	1,780.93	1,356.61	666.53	1,064.01	1,061.56	1,511.66	1,577.86	1428	883.58	733.92	701.66	773

SOURCES OF INCOME AND AMOUNTS RECEIVED FOR THE PAST THIRTEEN YEARS—Table B.

YEAR	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	Ave'ges for ten years 1888-1897	1898	1899	1900	Ave'ges for three years 1898-1900
Farm and Garden	\$ 863.	\$ 1,547.	\$ 2,921.	\$ 3,934.	\$ 3,118.	\$ 3,360.	\$ 2,318.	\$ 2,457.	\$ 2,187.	\$ 2,629.	\$ 3,468.	\$ 3,094.	\$ 3,063.
Ice	8,291.	3,908.	2,721.	1,102.	2,834.	562.	2,036.	1,229.	2,272.	13.	58.	95.	55.
Brushes	695.	1,100.	1,150.	1,584.	2,583.	1,914.	2,020.	629.	1,277.	1,491.	573.	149.	737.
Brooms	9,098.	9,800.	11,052.	14,780.	17,913.	12,101.	30,174.	27,885.	14,573.	8,004.	14,103.	5,827.	9,311.
Cooperage	12,579.	6,008.	19,638.	15,755.	15,284.	21,985.	18,805.	20,298.	16,900.	-668.	-107.	. . .	-387.
Boarding Prisoners	10,699.	10,072.	11,903.	13,025.	16,562.	15,544.	15,451.	19,122.	12,868.	14,249.	7,294.	6,579.	9,374.
Gas and Water Rents	949.	887.	1,040.	1,211.	1,151.	1,702.	1,464.	1,077.	1,157.	165.	265.	406.	278.
Blacksmith Shop	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	83.	130.	135.	151.	124.	161.	320.	249.	243.
Shoe and Tailor Shops	183.	188.	306.	455.	621.	710.	702.	929.	449.	790.	905.	1,082.	925.
Stone Quarry	644.	1,618.	708.	1,000.	341.	337.	. . .	24.	629.	. . .	35.	2.	12.
Knitting	786.	831.	511.	231.	5	353.	. . .	. . .	424.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Laundry	18.	17.	93.	76.	8.	5.	32.	31.	415.	38.	114.	392.	181.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

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Claremont, Pa., Dec. 31, 1900.

*To the Honorable, the Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Workhouse :*

Gentlemen:

I have the honor to submit to you herewith the Thirty-first Annual Report of the Allegheny County Workhouse.

The statistical report as prepared by the clerk, Mr. Edward Krieg, for the year just closed, shows the number of prisoners in confinement at the beginning of the year was 594. The number received during the year was 4,356, making a total of 4,950 prisoners. Of this number there were discharged by due process of law 4,212, by death 6, transferred to insane asylums 3, to small-pox hospital 1, and escaped 7, leaving at the close of the year 721 prisoners in confinement.

The total earnings from all sources during the year amounted to \$22,043.84.

The total expenses for the year 1900 amounted to \$86,833.-63, which is about the same average as the previous year, considering that we had more prisoners and more repairs.

There were no strictly new constructions of buildings made during the year, although considerable and important betterments on hospital, female department, kitchen, etc. All these we have added to expenses for repairs which accounts for the increased amount expended for that purpose. We may prepare from now on for continued expenses for that purpose. The main part of the Workhouse having been erected about thirty-one years ago, many parts are wearing out and must be replaced by new and, if possible, better construction.



During the year just closed, and in lieu of the manufacture of cooperage, which had to be abandoned entirely some time ago, we have added a weaving shop as a means to increase the number of prisoners employed within the prison walls. We manufacture by hand and for sale, rag and jute carpets; and ticking, shirting and jeans by power, but for the use of the prison only. This shop occupies the premises of the former cooper shop, the best available.

I have endeavored to employ, if not with striking profits at least without loss, as many of the inmates as the law permits, and to utilize the premises on hand. There are about 100 or 150 men yet occupied in grading on the farm; still, many are compelled to do without work on account of the severe legal restrictions and the difficulty to find suitable employment.

As in former years, I refer to the reports of our chaplain, Rev. D. R. Imbrie, and our physician, G. M. Kelly, M. D., which are attached hereto, for information concerning their respective departments, which they fully and satisfactorily cover.

In conclusion, I thank the Board of Managers for the cheerful assistance given, and the officers and employees for faithfulness and attention to duty during the year just closed.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. HILL,  
*Supt.*



GRADING WORK ON THE FARM





# STATEMENT

OF THE

## Cash Receipts and Expenditures

OF THE

# ALLEGHENY COUNTY WORKHOUSE

FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1900, BOTH DATES INCLUSIVE

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### RECEIPTS

Cash on hand January 1, 1900.....	\$ 114,346 80
Cash received from Treasurer of Allegheny County.....	50,000 00
Cash received from interest on daily balances.....	823 48
From other counties for maintenance of prisoners .....	8,419 33
From hired labor of prisoners and employees.....	663 79
From blacksmithing, horseshoeing and gasfitting.....	249 54
From bookbinding .....	44 40
From laundry work .....	392 93
From officers' and notary fees .....	63 23
From freight, expressage and telegraphing refunded.....	5 90
From contents of contribution box .....	3 67
From sale of sundry machinery .....	294 60
From sale of natural gas .....	406 50
From sale of lumber, lime and brick .....	33 37
From sale of shoes, and repairing shoes .....	1,082 10
From sale of scrap iron, rags and old barrels.....	691 95
From sale of coal and firewood .....	194 46

From sale of grease and tar .....	215 10
From sale of pipe, glass, paint, and painting done .....	83 77
From sale of live stock (horses, cows, pigs and calves)...	905 77
From sale of provisions, kraut and dressed hogs .....	408 71
From sale of farm products and flowers .....	1,576 81
From sale of quarried stone .....	2 05
From sale of window screens, hotbed sash, etc. ....	143 87
From sale of railroad iron .....	274 57
From sale of pit posts .....	155 72
From sale of tan bark .....	47 64
From sale of hoopiron and kegs .....	371 66
From sale of ice (natural) .....	95 83
From sale of shoe brushes ....	8,697 80
From sale of rag carpet .....	1,177 91
From sale of brooms .....	26,122 06
	<hr/>
	\$ 217,995 32

#### EXPENDITURES

For broom corn and other material, including royalties and other expenses .....	\$ 23,328 49
For freight paid on material and manufactured brooms...	2,387 85
For wages of employee in broom factory .....	725 00
For overwork paid prisoners for making brooms.....	701 66
For bristles, tampico, wire, blocks, etc. ....	5,977 38
For freight paid on same .....	136 83
For wages of employee in brush factory .....	841 86
For cotton, wool and new carpet rags .....	5,307 85
For freight paid on same .....	129 74
For wages of employee in carpet factory .....	511 25
For miscellaneous machinery .....	925 75
For general freight, expressage, telegrams and railroad tickets .....	1,372 30
For gratuities given prisoners .....	404 10
For salaries and wages .....	42,450 89
For traveling expenses .....	207 83
For boiler inspection .....	36 00
For rent of telephone .....	204 66
For library, stationery and postage .....	742 47
For expenses recapturing and conveying escaped prisoners	97 48
For fire and boiler insurance .....	509 00
For general repairs of machinery and buildings .....	8,161 60
For brushes, spectacles, combs, etc. ....	233 93
For benzine, gasoline, lamp oil and wagon grease .....	298 64
For lime for whitewashing .....	117 34

For farm tools, seed, manure, etc. ....	930 55
For live stock .....	645 66
For furniture, carpets, etc. ....	1,201 89
For hardware and tools .....	1,379 13
For saddlery and repairing .....	61 70
For coal and gas .....	7,617 45
For drugs and medicines .....	764 79
For clothing and bedding .....	2,671 22
For shoes, leather and findings .....	4,415 45
For flour .....	3,710 56
For beef .....	4,995 61
For pork .....	75 53
For groceries and provisions .....	2,637 62
For feed for horses and cows .....	890 23
	<hr/>
	\$ 127,807 29
Cash in hands of Treasurer .....	\$ 89,260 48
Cash and checks in office .....	1,044 61
	<hr/>
	\$ 90,305 09
Less warrants outstanding to date .....	117 06
	<hr/>
	90,188 03
	<hr/>
	\$ 217,995 32

# STATEMENT

## OF THE

### Operations of the Several Business Departments

#### BROOM FACTORY

##### *Dr.*

To stock on hand January 1, 1900.....	\$ 10,482 59
To cash paid on account of stock during the year including royalties and other expenses \$25,716 34 less accounts due on same for 1899 .....	181 66
	<hr/>
	25,534 68
To wages paid employee .....	725 00
To earnings of prisoners for overwork.....	701 66
To amount yet due on purchase of material, etc.	134 14
	<hr/>
	\$ 37,578 07

##### *Cr.*

By cash received from brooms sold.....	\$26,122 06
less accounts for 1899 .....	1,851 35
	<hr/>
	\$24,270 71
By stock on hand January 1, 1901 .....	17,786 36
By accounts of 1900 uncollected .....	1,207 40
By brooms used at Workhouse during 1900....	141 26
	<hr/>
	43,405 73
Amount to credit of broom factory .....	<hr/>
	\$ 5,827 66

# BRUSH FACTORY

## Dr.

To stock on hand January 1, 1900 .....	\$ 4,210 33
To cash paid on account of stock during the year .....	\$ 6,114 21
less amount due on same for 1899 .....	860 57
	<hr/>
	5,253 64
To wages paid employee .....	841 86
To amount yet due on material purchased....	176 34
	<hr/>
	\$ 10,482 17

## Cr.

By cash received from brushes .....	\$ 8,697 80
less accounts for 1899 .....	2,139 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 6,558 80
By stock on hand January 1, 1901 .....	3,391 55
By accounts of 1900 uncollected .....	681 50
	<hr/>
	10,631 85
	<hr/>
Balance to credit of brush factory .....	\$ 149 68

# CARPET FACTORY

## *Dr.*

To cash paid on account of stock during the year .....	\$ 5,437 59	
To wages paid employee .....	511 25	
To amount yet due on material purchased ....	18 82	
	<hr/>	\$ 5,967 66

## *Cr.*

By cash received for carpet .....	\$ 1,177 91	
By ticking, shirting and carpet used at work- house and charged to expense account ...	177 64	
By stock on hand January 1, 1901.....	4,822 12	
By accounts of 1900 uncollected .....	339 75	
	<hr/>	6,517 42
Balance to credit of carpet factory .....	\$	549 76

# OTHER COUNTIES FOR BOARDING PRISONERS

Cash received from other counties having agree-		
ments with the Allegheny County Work-		
house for boarding prisoners .....	\$	8,419 33
less accounts of 1899 .....		2,085 40
		<hr/>
	\$	6,333 93
Accounts of 1900 uncollected .....		245 99
		<hr/>
Revenue from this source for 1900 .....	\$	6,579 92

# MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF REVENUE

Received for hired labor of prisoners .....	\$ 663 79
Received for laundry work .....	392 93
Received for blacksmithing, horseshoeing and gasfitting..	249 54
Received for binding books .....	44 40
Received for contents of contribution box .....	3 67
Received for officers' and notary fees .....	63 23
Received for interest on daily balances .....	823 48
Received for freight, expressage and telegraphing refunded	5 90
Received from sale of farm products and flowers .....	1,576 81
Received from sale of shoes, and repairing shoes .....	1,082 10
Received from sale of live stock .....	905 77
Received from sale of grease and tar .....	215 10
Received from sale of natural ice .....	95 83
Received from sale of quarried stone .....	2 05
Received from sale of pit posts and tan bark .....	203 36
Received from sale of hoop and railroad iron .....	646 23
Received from sale of screens, hotbed sash and other ar- ticles made at Workhouse .....	143 87
Received from sale of dressed hogs, kraut and provisions..	408 71
Received from sale of sundry articles consisting mainly of such as are charged to general expense account .....	1,410 05
	<hr/>
	\$ 8,936 82



## RECAPITULATION OF BUSINESS REVENUE

From broom factory .....	\$ 5,827 66
From brush factory .....	149 68
From carpet factory .....	549 76
From other counties for boarding prisoners .....	6,579 92
From miscellaneous items .....	8,936 82
	<hr/>
	\$ 22,043 84

## SUMMARY

The expenses of this institution for the year ending December 31, 1900, were:

For food consumed .....	\$ 11,419 32
For clothing in use and consumed .....	7,086 67
For salaries .....	42,450 89
For repairs and insurance .....	8,670 60
For other expenses .....	17,206 15
	<hr/>
	\$ 86,833 63

The number of days' board furnished prisoners during 1900 was 229,599.

The daily average of inmates was 629 14-365.

The daily average cost of each inmate was 37 82-100 cents.

The earnings from labor or business of the institution conducted with outside parties, were \$22,043.84.

The daily average cost of each inmate after deducting earnings was 28 21-100 cents.

# GENERAL STATEMENT

	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
REAL ESTATE		
Consisting of farm, buildings and general improvements at last report ..... \$1,134,686 23		
There were no strictly new im- provements, but considerable large and important better- ments during the year.		
MACHINERY		
As per last report ..... \$ 19,647 39		
Additions during the year 1900:		
1 carpet machine ..... 45 00		
1 section mill and 2 looms with spools, bobbins, reeds, etc. complete ..... 290 00		
Material for additional looms . 74 85		
1 power loom ..... 72 25		
1 extractor ..... 372 03		
Freight paid on sundry machines 26 62		
1 hand furnace ..... 20 00		
1 paper cutter ..... 25 00		
\$ 20,573 14		
Less cash received for machinery sold ..... 294 60		
\$ 20,278 54		
Less 10 per cent. for wear and tear ..... 2,027 85		
\$ 18,250 69		
Loss in valuation .....	\$1,396	70
LIVE STOCK		
Last report ..... \$ 3,453 20		
Present valuation ..... 2,913 30		
Loss in valuation .....	539	90

# GENERAL STATEMENT—Continued

	<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Amount brought forward .....	\$1,936	60		
<b>VEHICLES, TWO AND FOUR WHEELED</b>				
Last valuation ..... \$	990	00		
Present valuation .....	960	00		
Loss in valuation .....	30	00		
<b>BUILDING MATERIAL</b>				
Last valuation ..... \$	462	30		
Present valuation .....	1,047	78		
Gain in valuation .....			\$ 585	48
<b>MISCELLANEOUS STOCK</b>				
Of goods in store for the general use of the prison which have not been in use:				
Last valuation ..... \$	15,900	30		
Lime and cement ... \$	898	67		
Paint stuffs .....	368	67		
Material for use of				
blacksmith .....	1,465	29		
Dry goods .....	7,047	29		
Brushes, combs and				
stationery .....	189	38		
Hardware .....	366	48		
Oats, hay and straw .	2,327	04		
Flour, groceries and				
provisions .....	2,687	07		
Drugs and medicines	500	00		
	15,849	89		
Loss in valuation .....	50	41		
<b>GENERAL STOCK FOR USE IN BROOM FACTORY</b>				
Last valuation ..... \$	10,482	59		
Present valuation .....	17,786	31		
Gain in valuation .....			7,303	72

## GENERAL STATEMENT—Continued

	<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Amount brought forward .....	\$2,017	01	\$7,889	20
GENERAL STOCK FOR USE IN BRUSH FACTORY				
Last valuation .....	\$	4,210 33		
Present valuation .....		3,391 55		
Loss in valuation .....	818	78		
GENERAL STOCK FOR USE IN CARPET FACTORY				
Present valuation .....			4,822	12
BOOK ACCOUNTS DUE THE WORKHOUSE				
Last report .....	\$	7,059 39		
For brooms .....	\$1,207	40		
For brushes .....	681	50		
For carpets .....	339	75		
For maintenance of prison- ers .....	245	99		
For miscellaneous items, viz: provisions, shoes, wood, horse- shoeing, etc .....	551	47		
		3,026 11		
Decrease .....	4,033	28		
BOOK ACCOUNTS DUE BY THE WORKHOUSE				
To sundry persons last report .	\$	2,945 85		
On account of broom factory .....	\$	134 14		
On account of brush factory .....	176	34		
On account of carpet factory .....	18	82		
On account of miscellan- eous stock .....	3,009	38		
		3,338 68		
Increase .....	392	83		

## GENERAL STATEMENT—Continued

	<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Amount brought forward .....	\$ 7,261	90	\$12,711	32
Received from Treasurer of Allegheny County .....	50,000	00		
Received interest on daily balances .....	823	48		
<b>CASH ON HAND</b>				
Last report .....	\$ 114,346	80		
On hand at date .....	90,188	03		
Decrease .....	24,158	77		
<b>BALANCE</b>				
Deficiency which represents the amount over and above all earnings which was needed for the maintenance of the Workhouse for the year 1900 ...			69,532	83
	\$82,244	15	\$82,244	15

## FARM

The Workhouse Farm during the season of 1900 produced:

80 tons hay,	10 bushels plums,
25 tons straw,	1 bushel cherries,
4 tons corn fodder,	28,697 heads cabbage,
34 tons cow beets,	4,000 heads celery,
3 tons table beets,	150 boxes raspberries,
497 bushels rye,	1,332 pounds butter,
200 bushels sweet corn,	1,294 gallons milk,
3,197 bushels potatoes,	792 gallons buttermilk,
1,160 bushels tomatoes,	17 gallons cream,
100 bushels navy beans,	660 dozen eggs,
15 bushels lima beans	65 pair chickens,
563 bushels green beans,	81 pigs (sold),
98 bushels peas,	8 calves (sold),
255 bushels turnips,	1,050 pounds pork (used in
168 bushels carrots,	prison),
145 bushels parsnips,	Dressed hogs sold to the value
22 bushels pickles,	of \$112.80.
714 bushels onions,	Asparagus to the value of \$15.00.
10 bushels red peppers,	Rhubarb to the value of \$10.00.
6 bushels green peppers,	Parsley to the value of \$ 3.00.
4 bushels spinach,	Plants and cut flowers sold, cash
10 bushels onion sets,	amounting to \$314.12.

# STATISTICS, 1900

## I

### STATISTICS FOR 1900

Number in confinement December 31, 1899 .....	594	
Number received during 1900 .....	4,356	
		<hr/>
		4,950

### OF THE ABOVE THERE WERE

Discharged by expiration of sentence .....	3,801	
Discharged by order of Court .....	279	
Discharged by reduction of time .....	127	
Discharged by Governor's pardon .....	5	
Escaped without recapture .....	7	
Died .....	6	
Removed to hospital for the insane .....	3	
Removed to smallpox hospital .....	1	
		<hr/>
		4,229

### LEAVING IN CONFINEMENT DECEMBER 31, 1900

Males, white .....	497	
Females, white .....	56	
		<hr/>
		553
Males, colored .....	154	
Females, colored .....	14	
		<hr/>
		168
		<hr/>
		721

## II

### THE NUMBER RECEIVED EACH MONTH WAS

	Males	Females	Total
January .....	184	42	226
February .....	197	21	218
March .....	258	46	304
April .....	253	49	302
May .....	328	45	373
June .....	438	54	492
July .....	306	59	365
August .....	447	55	502
September .....	396	47	443
October .....	364	48	412
November .....	239	36	275
December .....	400	44	444
Total .....			4,356



### III

#### THE NUMBER IN CONFINEMENT AT THE END OF EACH MONTH WAS

	Males	Females	Total
January .....	492	54	546
February .....	487	37	524
March .....	509	60	569
April .....	528	76	604
May .....	573	64	637
June .....	671	78	749
July .....	561	75	636
August .....	656	73	729
September .....	614	76	690
October .....	607	76	683
November .....	538	62	600
December .....	651	70	721

# IV

## OF THE 4,356 PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR, THERE WERE COMMITTED

By Court of Oyer and Terminer, Allegheny County .....	42
By Court of Oyer and Terminer, Fayette County .....	2
By Court of Oyer and Terminer, Armstrong County .....	2
By Court of Quarter Sessions, Allegheny County .....	367
By Court of Quarter Sessions, Armstrong County .....	20
By Court of Quarter Sessions, Fayette County .....	24
By Court of Quarter Scssions, Lawrence County .....	20
By Court of Quarter Sessions, Erie County .....	12
By Court of Quarter Sessions, Mercer County .....	5
By Court of Quarter Sessions, Greene County .....	1
By Court of Common Pleas No. 2, Allegheny County .....	1
By B. McKenna, Police Magistrate, Pittsburg, Pa. ....	1,349
By D. J. McGarey, Police Magistrate, Pittsburg, Pa. ....	551
By Arch. Mackrell, Police Magistrate, Pittsburg, Pa. ....	132
By R. G. MacGonigle, Police Magistrate, Pittsburg, Pa. ....	271
By Saml. F. Kerr, Police Magistrate, Pittsburg, Pa. ....	335
By Jas. V. McMasters, Police Magistrate, Pittsburg, Pa. ....	347
By H. Hunneshagen, Police Magistrate, Allegheny, Pa. ....	346
By R. T. Carothers, Mayor of McKeesport, Pa. ....	12
By Robert J. Black, Mayor of McKeesport, Pa. ....	99
By Justices of the Peace, Allegheny County .....	402
By Justices of the Peace, Lawrence County .....	15
By Justices of the Peace, Washington County .....	1
Total .....	4,356

# V

## CRIME OR OFFENSE

Adultery .....	6	Defrauding boarding-	
Arson .....	3	house keeper .....	3
Assault .....	1	Embezzlement .....	9
Assault, felonious .....	1	Entering a building and	
Assault, felonious and point-		larceny .....	1
ing firearms .....	3	Entering a building to	
Assault and battery .....	36	commit felony .....	12
Assault and battery, aggra-		Entering a railroad car to	
vated .....	22	commit felony .....	10
Assault and battery, feloni-		Enticing female child ....	1
ous .....	42	Escape .....	2
Assault and battery, intent		False pretense .....	6
to rape .....	3	Forgery .....	12
Assault and battery, intent		Forgery and embezzlement	1
to kill .....	1	Fraudulently making writ-	
Attempt to rape .....	1	ten instrument .....	1
Being a common prostitute	22	Gambling .....	12
Bigamy .....	1	Horse-stealing .....	1
Breaking and entering a		Interfering with officer ...	13
building .....	1	Indecent exposure .....	11
Breaking prison .....	1	Keeping bawdy house ....	12
Burglary .....	12	Keeping disorderly house .	65
Carrying concealed weap-		Keeping gambling house .	5
ons .....	21	Larceny .....	36
Common nuisance .....	1	Larceny from person ....	11
Cruelty to children .....	6	Larceny by bailee .....	7
Cruelty to animals .....	1	Larceny and receiving sto-	
Cruelty and neglect .....	7	len goods .....	111
Disorderly conduct .....	1,416	Larceny and burglary ....	2
Disorderly conduct and sus-		Lewdness .....	1
picious person .....	2	Malicious mischief .....	3
Disorderly conduct and re-		Malicious casting stones ..	1
sisting officer .....	1	Manslaughter .....	2
Drunkenness .....	157	Misdemeanor .....	14
Drunkenness and disorder-		Perjury .....	1
ly conduct .....	63	Personating an officer ...	1
Drunkenness and suspi-		Pointing firearms .....	9
cious person .....	2	Rape .....	4

Receiving stolen goods ...	7	Vagrancy .....	1,008
Rescuing prisoners .....	1	Vagrancy and suspicious	
Robbery .....	2	character .....	2
Robbery and receiving sto-		Vagrancy and disorderly	
len goods .....	16	conduct .....	6
Selling liquor unlawfully .	33	Violation of city or borough	
Suspicious characters .....	831	ordinance .....	49
Sodomy .....	1	Visiting disorderly house..	164
Street-walking .....	10	Visiting gambling house..	4
Trespass .....	1		
Unlawful wounding .....	8	Total .....	4,356

# VI

## OCCUPATION OF THOSE COMMITTED DURING 1900

Agent .....	12	Cutler .....	1
Asbestos worker .....	1	Confectioner .....	2
Actor .....	4	Cokemaker .....	5
Acid maker .....	1	Cheesemaker .....	1
Brakeman .....	41	Conductor .....	8
Barber .....	61	Carbuilder .....	1
Blacksmith .....	38	Carpet layer .....	1
Bricklayer .....	39	Civil engineer .....	1
Boilermaker .....	32	Chemist .....	1
Bridgebuilder .....	34	Cowboy .....	1
Baker .....	18	Driller .....	2
Butcher .....	12	Dairyman .....	7
Broommaker .....	11	Designer .....	1
Bookkeeper .....	7	Druggist .....	2
Butler .....	7	Dentist .....	1
Brassfinisher .....	1	Decorator .....	1
Brickmaker .....	3	Engineer .....	31
Bartender .....	10	Electrician .....	10
Brushmaker .....	4	Employment agent .....	1
Bellboy .....	3	Enameler .....	1
Brewer .....	1	Elevator boy .....	2
Boarding-house keeper ...	3	Electroplater .....	1
Billposter .....	2	Fireman .....	98
Bicycle maker .....	1	Farmer .....	35
Bleacher .....	1	Fisherman .....	1
Bookbinder .....	1	Filecutter .....	1
Bootblack .....	4	Glassblower .....	28
Boltmaker .....	2	Glassworker .....	30
Cook .....	77	Gardener .....	11
Clerk .....	38	Gasfitter .....	2
Carpenter .....	52	Galvanizer .....	2
Cigarmaker .....	16	Glovecutter .....	1
Coachman .....	11	Housework .....	507
Cooper .....	7	Hostler .....	41
Contractor .....	1	Hodcarrier .....	16
Chainmaker .....	10	Heater .....	16
Coremaker .....	9	Harnessmaker .....	5
Coaldealer .....	1	Horseshoer .....	3
Currier .....	1	Huckster .....	9
Chairmaker .....	1	Horseshoemaker .....	3

Ironworker .....	182	Rougher .....	24
Janitor .....	6	Roller .....	22
Junk dealer .....	3	Riveter .....	11
Laborer .....	1,369	Roofer .....	4
Lather .....	2	Rigger .....	4
Lineman .....	9	Salesman .....	14
Leather worker .....	1	Shoemaker .....	28
Lumberman .....	1	Stonecutter .....	6
Miner .....	75	Steelworker .....	14
Machinist .....	68	Steamfitter .....	11
Molder .....	42	Switchman .....	12
Mason .....	19	Sewing .....	9
Motorman .....	4	Stairbuilder .....	1
Millwright .....	5	Sadler .....	2
Marblecutter .....	2	Sailor .....	11
Maltmaker .....	1	Sawyer .....	3
Marblepolisher .....	1	Storekeeper .....	7
Morocco finisher .....	1	Solicitor .....	4
Musician .....	2	Spinner .....	2
Messenger .....	1	Soldier .....	2
Newsboy .....	1	School teacher .....	1
Nurse .....	4	Slater .....	1
Nailmaker .....	4	Tiledriver .....	2
Operator .....	2	Teamster .....	258
Officer .....	2	Tailor .....	20
Officeboy .....	2	Tinner .....	12
Photographer .....	3	Tinplater .....	11
Pudler .....	103	Tilesetter .....	6
Painter .....	65	Tankbuilder .....	1
Porter .....	50	Tooldresser .....	2
Printer .....	21	Turner .....	1
Peddler .....	13	Upholsterer .....	3
Paperhanger .....	7	Umbrella mender .....	2
Plumber .....	14	Undertaker .....	2
Polisher .....	5	Waiter .....	111
Physician .....	3	Washing .....	9
Patternmaker .....	1	Watchman .....	3
Plasterer .....	15	Wiredrawer .....	8
Paver .....	3	Weaver .....	5
Packer .....	1	Whitewasher .....	4
Pipefitter .....	7	Woodturner .....	1
Potter .....	3	Wagonmaker .....	1
Preacher .....	1	Watchmaker .....	1
Paintmaker .....	1	No occupation .....	42
Quarryman .....	3		
Riverman .....	61	Total .....	4,356

## VII

### SENTENCES FOR WHICH COMMITTED

5 days .....	1	7 months and 20 days ..	1
10 days .....	9	8 months .....	8
15 days .....	2	9 months .....	27
20 days .....	3	10 months .....	5
30 days .....	3,122	1 year .....	51
40 days .....	6	13 months .....	1
50 days .....	1	15 months .....	12
60 days .....	358	16 months .....	2
90 days .....	446	18 months .....	25
120 days .....	1	19 months .....	1
2 months .....	2	21 months .....	5
3 months .....	67	2 years .....	26
3 months and 20 days ..	1	2 years and 6 months ..	3
3 months and 30 days ..	1	3 years .....	1
4 months .....	40	4 years .....	2
4 months and 30 days ..	1	5 years .....	1
5 months .....	14	6 years .....	2
6 months .....	107		
7 months .....	1	Total .....	4,356

# VIII

## OF THE 4,356 RECEIVED THERE WERE COMMITTED

For the first	time	2,283	For the twenty-sixth	time	4
" second	"	697	" twenty-seventh	"	6
" third	"	324	" twenty-eighth	"	3
" fourth	"	202	" twenty-ninth	"	6
" fifth	"	159	" thirtieth	"	6
" sixth	"	121	" thirty-first	"	4
" seventh	"	94	" thirty-second	"	3
" eighth	"	77	" thirty-third	"	3
" ninth	"	61	" thirty-fourth	"	4
" tenth	"	40	" thirty-fifth	"	5
" eleventh	"	28	" thirty-sixth	"	4
" twelfth	"	34	" thirty-seventh	"	4
" thirteenth	"	26	" thirty-eighth	"	2
" fourteenth	"	23	" thirty-ninth	"	1
" fifteenth	"	17	" fortieth	"	1
" sixteenth	"	12	" forty-second	"	1
" seventeenth	"	9	" forty-fifth	"	3
" eighteenth	"	10	" forty-sixth	"	3
" nineteenth	"	7	" forty-seventh	"	5
" twentieth	"	7	" forty-eighth	"	2
" twenty-first	"	3	" forty-ninth	"	2
" twenty-second	"	3	" fiftieth time and over		19
" twenty-third	"	6			
" twenty-fourth	"	11	Total .....		4,356
" twenty-fifth	"	11			



## IX

### NATIVITY

United States .....	3,159	France .....	8
Ireland .....	445	Switzerland .....	5
England .....	204	Australia .....	5
Germany .....	141	West Indies .....	3
Austria .....	96	Denmark .....	1
Scotland .....	61	Belgium .....	1
Russia .....	51	Central America .....	1
Wales .....	50	Africa .....	1
Italy .....	45	Mexico .....	1
Canada .....	29	Roumania .....	1
Poland .....	17		
Hungary .....	16	Total .....	4,356
Sweden .....	15		

## X

### AGE WHEN COMMITTED

Under 20 years of age .....	315
From 20 to 30 years .....	1,592
From 30 to 40 years .....	1,313
From 40 to 50 years .....	714
From 50 to 60 years .....	313
60 years and over .....	109
<hr/>	
Total .....	4,356

## XI

### PARENTAL RELATIONS

Parents living at 16 years .....	3,182
Father died before 16 years .....	509
Mother died before 16 years .....	293
Both parents died before 16 years .....	372
<hr/>	
Total .....	4,356

## XII

### EDUCATION

Could read and write .....	3,559
Could read but not write .....	164
Could neither read nor write .....	633
<hr/>	
Total .....	4,356

## XIII

### OF THE 633 WHO COULD NOT READ OR WRITE, WERE NATIVE OF

United States .....	345
Ireland .....	82
Austria .....	57
England .....	33
Russia .....	32
Italy .....	31
Wales .....	15
Poland .....	12
Hungary .....	9
Germany .....	8
France .....	4
Scotland .....	2
Switzerland .....	1
Belgium .....	1
Australia .....	1
<hr/>	
Total .....	633

## XIV

### HABITS OF LIFE

Abstinent .....	412
Moderate drinkers .....	1,416
Occasionally intemperate .....	1,089
Intemperate .....	1,439
<hr/>	
Total .....	4,356

## XV

### COLOR

White males .....	2,938
Black males .....	873
White females .....	419
Black females .....	126
<hr/>	
Total .....	4,356

## XVI

### RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

Roman Catholics .....	1,982
Methodists .....	681
Baptists .....	567
Presbyterians .....	353
Lutherans .....	165
Episcopalians .....	112
Jews .....	12
Other denominations .....	116
No religious instruction .....	368
<hr/>	
Total .....	4,356

## XVII

### INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Unapprenticed .....	3,479
Apprenticed and absconded .....	55
Apprenticed .....	822
<hr/>	
Total .....	4,356

## XVIII

### ARMY AND NAVY PRISONERS

Served in army or navy .....	61
In neither .....	4,295
	<hr/>
Total .....	4,356

## XIX

### INMATES OF THE WORKHOUSE DECEMBER 31, 1900

Native born males .....	487
Foreign born males .....	164
	<hr/>
	651
Native born females .....	44
Foreign born females .....	26
	<hr/>
	70
	<hr/>
Total .....	721

## XX

### THE 190 FOREIGN BORN INMATES WERE RESIDENTS OF PENNSYLVANIA

For 1 year and under ....	20	For 17 years and under ....	4
For 2 years and under ....	8	For 18 years and under ....	9
For 3 years and under ....	5	For 19 years and under ....	4
For 4 years and under ....	4	For 20 years and under ....	12
For 5 years and under ....	12	For 21 years and under ....	1
For 6 years and under ....	4	For 22 years and under ....	5
For 7 years and under ....	4	For 23 years and under ....	1
For 8 years and under ....	4	For 24 years and under ....	3
For 9 years and under ....	5	For 25 years and under ....	1
For 10 years and under ....	12	For 26 years and under ....	3
For 11 years and under ....	3	For 28 years and under ....	3
For 12 years and under ....	8	For 29 years and under ....	5
For 13 years and under ....	6	For 30 years and over ....	29
For 14 years and under ....	2		
For 15 years and under ....	8	Total .....	190
For 16 years and under ....	5		

## XXI

### OF THE 190 FOREIGN BORN INMATES THERE WERE 60 RESIDENTS OF OTHER STATES BEFORE COMING TO PENNSYLVANIA

For 1 year and under .....	9	For 15 years and under .....	1
For 2 years and under .....	9	For 16 years and under .....	1
For 3 years and under .....	3	For 17 years and under .....	1
For 4 years and under .....	3	For 20 years and under .....	3
For 5 years and under .....	4	For 24 years and under .....	1
For 6 years and under .....	1	For 25 years and under .....	1
For 7 years and under .....	3	For 27 years and under .....	1
For 8 years and under .....	1	For 29 years and under .....	2
For 9 years and under .....	5	For 30 years and over .....	2
For 10 years and under .....	5		
For 11 years and under .....	1	Total .....	60
For 12 years and under .....	3		



TABLE SHOWING LOSS AND GAIN IN WEIGHT, IN POUNDS, OF PRISONERS DURING THEIR  
TERM OF IMPRISONMENT

TIME IMPRISONED	Number Weighed	Increase	Decrease	Balance of Increase over Decrease	Average Increase over Decrease	Largest Single Increase	Largest Single Decrease
MALES							
Less than thirty days. . . . .	13	12	17	—5	—4	5	6
From thirty to ninety days. . . . .	2,945	12,706	2,056	10,650	3.6	25	25
From ninety days to six months . . . . .	579	3,666	698	2,978	5.1	32	32
From six months to two years and over . . . . .	168	633	456	177	1.1	37	24
	3,705	17,017	3,217	13,800	3.7	—	—
FEMALES							
Less than thirty days. . . . .	3	16	0	16	5.3	8	—
From thirty to ninety days. . . . .	480	1,727	357	1,370	3.2	21	25
From ninety days to six months . . . . .	81	526	139	387	4.8	30	36
From six months to two years and over . . . . .	10	64	36	28	2.8	26	15
	524	2,333	532	1,801	3.4	—	—

## XXIII

### NUMBER OF DEATHS FOR 1900

Debility .....	2
Consumption .....	1
Delirium tremens .....	1
Heart disease .....	1
Suicide .....	1
<hr/>	
Total .....	6

## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT

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*To the Board of Managers of The Allegheny County Workhouse  
and Inebriate Asylum:*

Gentlemen :

I take pleasure in presenting to you herewith the Fourth Annual Report of my work as Chaplain of this institution, closing December 31st, 1900.

I feel that of all the years of my connection with prison work, the year that has closed has been the most propitious and the most fruitful of lasting results. Never before has the prisoner occupied so prominent a place in the attention of the intelligent public as at the present time, and consequently the prison worker has had greater encouragement than heretofore in the adoption of practices long existing as theories in the minds of a few in dealing with the criminal class. Owing to this radical change in public sentiment, prison officials, and especially prison Chaplains, have felt more freedom to exercise their judgment than in former years. As a result I have felt this year a very close sympathy with the men under my care. They have been brought into a more confidential relation with myself and thus knowing the true inwardness of their lives and the real promptings of their actions, I have been able to help where hitherto I had failed.

I have found that the old axiom, "A cause for every effect," is true here as elsewhere. The fact has been impressed upon me also that there is a cause for every defect as well as every effect; and that to cure the defect we must seek out the cause. And frequently the result is not at all surprising when viewed

in the light of its origin. Minds darkened by ignorance and deformed by environment have produced the abnormal development of crime which has marked the last decade.

By persuasion and by kindly advice it has often been possible to induce prisoners to change their surroundings, and upon leaving prison, to start on a new life in a new locality. The prison school has been an important factor in this work of preparing many for the first steps toward an upright life, and in this connection I am both glad and sorry to say that our night school is measured entirely by the seating capacity;—glad for the interest it asserts and sorry that the facilities are not such that all who seek admittance may be accommodated. Our school is always full. When a vacancy occurs by reason of the expiration of a prisoner's time or otherwise, the place is immediately filled from our reserve list, or the list of applicants awaiting the opportunity. The school is intended primarily for illiterates, and such are given the preference. A few others are admitted as we have the seat room, but with our present facilities we cannot go in our work beyond instruction in the common branches. During the ten months of our season 159 prisoners were admitted to the school, with an average attendance of 95 4-5 per cent. of the enrolment. The progress made in their studies was in general, most gratifying; but I have been astonished at the rapidity with which foreigners, who have been educated in their own language, will learn to read English, and the enthusiasm with which they apply themselves to the work is delightful. The visits of Mr. Way, president of the Board of Management, have added much to the interest of the School. Mr. Samuel J. McRoberts and Mr. John Grady have continued their work as instructors through the year.

As to the moral results of the school, I have noted this, that of those who have entered the school as illiterates, during the four years of my connection with the institution as Chaplain, and who have learned to read and write while here, not one after his discharge has been returned to this prison, or to my knowledge been committed to any other. May we not judge from this that the criminality of such is largely due to their illiteracy, and that the solution of the problem of the reformation of this class is their education?

Closely connected with the work of the school is the work of the library and general reading advantages afforded the prisoners. More than ever before has the public responded during this year to the request for reading matter, and in every instance the gifts have been of the highest class of literature. The ennobling influence of pure books and papers upon a people who are hungry for something to read, and whose minds have been fed upon the husks of immoral or at least coarsely written fiction, can scarcely be realized by an intelligent public. The mind is the twin of the soul. If the mind is starved the soul is dwarfed. Much of the degeneration of the world can be traced to insufficient or to impure literature. The many gifts of magazines and papers during the past year have made it possible to keep the prisoners fairly well supplied with reading matter for their leisure hours. It has proved a stimulant to learn to those who cannot read, and those who can read it has beguiled from many a weary hour of brooding over the past and planning revenge for the future.

Our library now contains over three thousand volumes. The increase over last year's report came principally from our book-bindery, and consisted for the most part of full volumes of magazines which had been donated. There is no class of books in the library so generally called for as the bound volumes of standard magazines. The quantity and variety of reading matter contained in these, such as short well written articles on up-to-date subjects, as well as a large amount of high class fiction and profusion of illustration, render them very popular among the prisoners. This popularity led us to make a special effort to add such to the library. We have increased our shelf capacity by the addition of three large book cases, which were rendered necessary by the increase in the number of books. During the year 551 new books were bound, and 179 old books were rebound. The prisoners generally availed themselves of the advantage of the library. In addition to the books, magazines and other reading matter furnished through the library, the prisoners are allowed to subscribe for such current newspapers and periodicals as are not detrimental to morality, a privilege of which a great many avail themselves. Through the kind-

ness of outside friends we have been enabled to furnish each prisoner with a good religious newspaper every Sabbath throughout the year. The following list shows the number and classification of books as represented in our library catalogue, in addition to which each cell is provided with a Bible.

History .....	178 volumes
Biography .....	155 volumes
Travels .....	60 volumes
Poetry and Literature .....	218 volumes
Religious .....	145 volumes
Fiction .....	1147 volumes
Bound volumes Magazines .....	769 volumes
German Books .....	184 volumes
Miscellaneous .....	230 volumes
<hr/>	
Total	3086 volumes

Considering prison work from the standpoint of reform, a very important factor is the semi-monthly evening entertainment which it has been found advantageous to secure for the prisoners. An effort has been made to have these evenings spent in the chapel of such an elevating character as to yield an influence for good among the inmates. These entertainments have consisted of lectures, stories of travel and of history, and musicals. It is remarkable what appreciation these people, many of whom are ignorant and uneducated in the arts, have displayed for really fine music; and it is encouraging also, for it shows that they are not entirely callous to refining influences. During the past year the best talent in music has volunteered to help in the prison work, a kindness which has been gratefully received.

For these entertainments we are indebted to The Allegheny German Orchestra, The Sewickley Octette, The Home Circle Quartette of Sewickley, Prof. Arthur Love and family, The Sixth U. P. Church Quartette, The Park Orchestra, The Friendship Quartette, The Curry Conservatory of Music, and The Davis family for musicals; and to Rev. J. H. Bausman, Henry Morrison and Walter Kennedy for lectures. The fine Edison Electric Phonograph, the gift of Mr. W. C. Temple, has added much to the enjoyment of the evenings.



The national holidays were duly observed, appropriate exercises being held in the chapel on each occasion. Addresses were made on Memorial Day by Rev. W. W. Lawrence, on the Fourth of July by Attorney A. S. Miller and Rev. D. R. Miller, and on Christmas by Rev. G. E. Hause. Rev. Dr. A. G. Wallace, of Sewickley, preached a Thanksgiving sermon.

One of the most tedious duties connected with the Chaplain's department is the censorship of the mail. All newspapers and packages coming in through this channel must be carefully examined before being admitted, and both the incoming and outgoing letters are read, and such matter as may be regarded in any sense pernicious is withheld. The entire forenoon of my time each week-day is occupied in this way. Yet, though the work is often fatiguing, I would not wish to be relieved of it, as the advantage gained from it in my general work is obvious. Through the correspondence I become acquainted with the prisoner, his past life, his future plans and prospects, as well as the environments that are likely to be potent influences in shaping his course. The real mind and heart of the man can be most effectively studied in this way, and this knowledge can be employed to advantage in the effort to be helpful to him. During the year 7,305 letters were received by the prisoners, and 3,487 were sent out, or a total of 10,792 letters handled. Money is often sent in letters to prisoners, and is placed to their credit in the office, subject to their order in payment for newspaper subscription, or the purchase of admissible articles not furnished by the prison. \$1,025.70 was received in this way during the year. We are often subjected to annoyance by friends of prisoners sending them money by personal check; and the parties, and sometimes the banks, being unknown to us, no little trouble is experienced in proving the validity of the paper. In most cases, however good it may be, we are compelled to return it to the senders, very much to the disappointment of the prisoners. Money can be sent with absolute safety by post-office order, and the expense being so trifling, we insist on this way.

In method, the religious part of the work has been conducted much the same as in former years. The public worship each Sabbath consists of a general service from 10 A. M. to 11:15 A.

M., in the main chapel, from which though the attendance is voluntary, few of the prisoners absent themselves. In the afternoon a Bible study is conducted in the women's chapel from 2:15 to 3:15 for the female department, and a similar service for the men in the main chapel from 3:30 to 4:30. This is followed by a half hour religious service in the hospital. All these regular Sabbath services have my personal supervision, a work which is delightful in view of the full attendance and apparent interest taken on the part of the prisoners.

In addition to the above a German service is held once a month for the benefit of those of that language. For this we are indebted to the German Ministers' Association of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

Catholic service also has been conducted at stated times by Rev. Fathers Brady and Allfon, of Sharpsburg.

Mrs. Gornly, State Superintendent of the prison and jail department of the W. C. T. U. work, assisted by Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Wilson and others, have held semi-monthly week-day gospel temperance meetings in the female department, and quarterly meetings in the chapel throughout the year.

It is with pleasure and not with regret that I look back over the work of the year. I feel that not only have the minor affairs been such as to mark advancement, but that progress has been made also in the great work of reform, which is indeed the primary object of all prison discipline, for in no sense of the word should prison mean simply confinement as a punishment for law-breaking. A step forward along the line of reform has been made in this prison during the past year in the abandonment of the almost universal prison custom of the lock step. One not familiar with prison regulations would hardly appreciate the true significance of this advancement in reform, but to the prisoner in his first experience in prison life, there is no part of the discipline so obnoxious and degrading as this physical contact with men perhaps old in crime and debauchery. Never does the new prisoner feel so keenly his position as when he places his hand upon the shoulder of a fellow prisoner and feels on himself the hand of another. He is immediately degraded in his own eyes, to a great extent loses his self-respect, and



classes himself as one of them, feeling that there is little use of further effort to overcome his disgrace. The result is that he soon has reached the level to which he fancied himself reduced, and is lost. As long as a man keeps his individuality and preserves his self respect there is hope for him. So, for this reason, the discontinuance of the lock-step is a distinct advance.

May it be that year by year some important detail like this may find a place in prison law, until the true foundation of a successful scientific social organization may replace the present imperfect system of dealing with the criminal class.

In conclusion I would say that the year has afforded me much encouragement in the work. My association with the officers and employees has been most pleasant. The continued support and helpful words received from the Superintendent and members of the Board of Management, were a constant stimulus to energetic effort. Many letters have brought me tidings of men who have left the prison walls determined to live a new life and have succeeded. Many have called their term of imprisonment a blessing and have traced their salvation from a life of sin to the months behind the bars where they had time to think and were led to see the folly of their past life.

There is no critic so exacting and so observant of the professing Christian as the man who is almost persuaded. Among the prisoners many men reach this vital point in their soul-life. It is then that the Chaplain meets the moment of his greatest responsibility in leading the wavering conviction to a firm hold upon the faith. A little unconscious negligence in personally presenting the truth, or equally a too urgent appeal may at this critical moment sway the balance back and the time be lost. It is in this respect that the prison Chaplain must exercise his greatest power of tact and deal with individual discrimination, working more through his example of a conscientious life than by word, and allowing action to speak rather than language.

In prison work, as in all other institutions of civilization, this closing year of the century has marked a revelation of advancement. Looking backward we see the dungeon, the damp cell, the whipping post, the gag, the stocks, the guillotine. Looking around us we see the reformatory, the workshop, the

school, the library, the chapel service and the pastoral worker. Looking forward we see the downfall of sin and the crowning of righteousness.

This, the year of 1900, is the connecting link, the golden spike, that joins the new with the old, and marks the advent of the combined forces of Religion and Science in the field of sin.

Respectfully submitted,

D. R. IMBRIE,  
*Chaplain.*

Claremont, Pa., December 31, 1900.

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

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Claremont, Pa., Dec. 31, 1900.

*To the Honorable, the Board of Managers of the Allegheny County  
Workhouse:*

Gentlemen:

In making a summary of the physical condition of the inmates of this institution for the last year, I find it varying but little from former years, as you will find by the tabulated report herewith.

I am pleased to state that our new hospital places us in a position for caring for our sick in a much more satisfactory manner than we have ever been able to do in the past. Having two separate rooms allows us to devote one entirely to the use of tubercular and similar diseases. Although thus prepared we were fortunate enough to have no person requiring hospital care from the second day of July to the present time:—182 days.

Edward Wilson, admitted June 2nd, presented himself nine days later with symptoms of smallpox. He was immediately removed to the small building on the hill, kept for that purpose. Three days later he was removed by order of court to the Pittsburgh pesthouse. Immediate disinfection was given everything that he was in any way connected with; all that were associated with him at work were isolated until all danger was over. No other cases followed.

The number of cases answering sick call during the year:

Males .....	3,836
Females .....	722
Total .....	4,558
Number of prescriptions refilled .....	1,971
Number of surgical cases treated .....	111
Number of surgical redressings .....	820
Number vaccinated .....	1,007

## HOSPITAL

Number of patients January 1, 1900 .....	2
Number of patients December 31, 1900 .....	0
Number of patients admitted during the year .....	17
Total number of days' residence .....	194
Average number of days' residence .....	11 4-17
Average daily population .....	6-11
Largest population at one time .....	3

## INSANE

By order of Court three prisoners were removed to institutions for the care of the insane.

## BIRTHS

One birth occurred in the institution during the year.

## DEATHS

Six deaths occurred in the institution during the year from the following causes:

General debility .....	2
Delirium tremens .....	1
Suicide .....	1
Tuberculosis .....	1
Fatty degeneration of the heart and weakened valves	1

Very respectfully submitted.

G. M. KELLY,  
*Physician in Charge.*

## GENERAL STATISTICAL TABLES

### I

The number of prisoners received since the organization of the Workhouse, August 6, 1869, is .....	95,248
Of the above there were discharged by expiration of sentence .....	88,300
Discharged by order of Court .....	2,571
Discharged by reduction of time .....	2,977
Discharged by Governor's pardon .....	143
Escaped without recapture .....	218
Died .....	214
Removed to hospital for the insane .....	99
Removed to smallpox hospital .....	5
	<hr/>
	94,527
Leaving in confinement December 31, 1900, males .....	651
Leaving in confinement December 31, 1900, females ....	70
	<hr/>
Total .....	721

## II

### CRIME OR OFFENSE

Abandoning an infant . . . .	2	Attempt to commit robbery . . . .	8
Abducting a child . . . . .	2	Attempt to commit larceny . . . .	21
Abortion . . . . .	8	Attempt to break jail . . . . .	4
Abusing family . . . . .	52	Attempt to rape . . . . .	32
Accessory to burglary after the fact . . . . .	4	Attempt to procure abortion . . . . .	5
Accessory to murder after the fact . . . . .	1	Attempt to rescue . . . . .	8
Accessory to felony . . . . .	3	Attempt to poison . . . . .	3
Adultery . . . . .	237	Attempt to enter building . . . .	1
Aiding prisoner to escape . . . .	6	Attempt false pretense . . . . .	2
Appeal cases . . . . .	15	Administering poison . . . . .	1
Arson . . . . .	15	Barratry . . . . .	10
Assault . . . . .	100	Being a professional thief . . . .	250
Assault, felonious . . . . .	109	Being a burglar . . . . .	5
Assault, indecent . . . . .	14	Being a tramp . . . . .	53
Assault and battery . . . . .	1,367	Being a common prostitute . . . .	470
Assault and battery, aggravated . . . . .	654	Bigamy . . . . .	53
Assault and battery, felonious . . . . .	647	Blasphemy . . . . .	1
Assault and battery, intent to rape . . . . .	102	Breaking and entering a building . . . . .	176
Assault and battery, intent to rob . . . . .	34	Breaking and entering a railroad car . . . . .	5
Assault and battery, intent to kill . . . . .	19	Breaking prison . . . . .	12
Assault and battery and larceny . . . . .	6	Burglary . . . . .	194
Assault and battery, obstructing an officer . . . .	10	Breach of ordinance . . . . .	141
Assault and battery, carrying concealed weapons . . . .	4	Buggery . . . . .	2
Assault, felonious, and entering building . . . . .	1	Carrying concealed weapons . . . .	211
Assault, felonious, and pointing firearms . . . . .	7	Common nuisance . . . . .	21
Attempt to commit felony . . . .	20	Common scold . . . . .	1
		Compounding crimes . . . . .	2
		Conspiracy . . . . .	91
		Concealing death of child . . . .	5
		Corrupting a record . . . . .	2
		Counterfeiting . . . . .	1
		Cruelty to wife . . . . .	16
		Cruelty to children . . . . .	159
		Cruelty to animals . . . . .	28
		Cruelty and neglect . . . . .	46

Cutting timber trees .....	1	Fraudulently destroying a will .....	1
Desertion .....	3	Fraudulently voting .....	1
Disorderly conduct .....	35,019	Fraudulently making written instrument .....	2
Disorderly conduct and suspicious person .....	23	Furnishing liquor unlawfully .....	9
Disorderly conduct and resisting officer .....	7	Gambling .....	174
Disorderly conduct and being escaped prisoner ...	1	Horsestealing .....	47
Disorderly conduct and carrying concealed weapons	3	Interfering with officer ...	183
Disturbing meeting .....	26	Indecent exposure .....	226
Drunkenness .....	6,150	Incorrigibility .....	4
Drunkenness and disorderly conduct .....	2,349	Keeping bawdy house ....	214
Drunkenness and lewdness	4	Keeping disorderly house.	1,001
Drunkenness and suspicious person .....	17	Keeping gambling house .	124
Defrauding boarding-house keeper .....	15	Keeping gambling and disorderly house .....	1
Embezzlement .....	157	Larceny .....	3,282
Employing lady waiter ...	1	Larceny from person ....	275
Entering building and larceny .....	215	Larceny by bailee .....	173
Entering building to commit felony .....	140	Larceny and receiving stolen goods .....	937
Entering railroad car to commit felony .....	38	Larceny and felony .....	6
Enticing female child ...	7	Larceny and embezzlement	8
Escape .....	99	Larceny and burglary ....	12
Extortion .....	3	Larceny and adultery ....	1
Exhibiting obscene prints	1	Larceny and being escaped prisoner .....	2
False pretense .....	231	Larceny and suspicious person .....	1
False pretense and larceny	8	Larceny, escape and felonious assault .....	1
Fast driving .....	8	Larceny, breaking prison and malicious mischief ..	1
Forgery .....	120	Libel .....	11
Forgery and larceny .....	1	Lewdness .....	16
Forgery and embezzlement	3	Maintaining common nuisance .....	2
Felonious shooting and cutting .....	14	Malicious mischief .....	193
Felonious rape .....	23	Malicious casting stones ..	18
Fornication .....	14	Mayhem .....	17
Fornication and adultery .	4	Manslaughter .....	33
Fortune telling .....	3	Maltreating an infant ...	1
Fraudulently secreting property .....	3	Misdemeanor .....	108
		Misdemeanor and bribery .	2
		Murder .....	13

Neglecting family .....	19	mit felony .....	1
Negligence of railroad em- ployee .....	1	Shooting to kill .....	3
Non-support .....	1	Street walking .....	17
Perjury .....	28	Trespass .....	45
Personating an officer ....	17	Train jumping .....	18
Pointing firearms .....	87	Threatening to kill .....	1
Purchasing scrap from mi- nors .....	1	Unlawful wounding .....	29
Prize-fighting .....	2	Unlawful assembly .....	5
Rape .....	51	Vagrancy .....	23,039
Receiving stolen goods ...	166	Vagrancy and drunkenness	159
Refusing to aid officer ...	6	Vagrancy and suspicious characters .....	45
Resisting an officer .....	11	Vagrancy and disorderly conduct .....	58
Rescuing prisoners .....	8	Vagrancy and being a pro- fessional thief .....	15
Riot .....	147	Vagrancy and malicious trespass .....	4
Riot and malicious mischief	20	Vagrancy and assault and battery .....	2
Riot and assault and bat- tery .....	35	Vagrancy and larceny ...	1
Robbery .....	88	Violation of public peace ..	15
Robbery and receiving sto- len goods .....	40	Violation of health act ...	5
Seduction .....	29	Violation of city or bor- ough ordinance .....	169
Selling lottery tickets .....	37	Violation of sepulchre ....	1
Selling liquor unlawfully..	1,520	Visiting bawdy house .....	16
Selling diseased meat .....	2	Visiting disorderly house..	1,548
Sending threatening letters	4	Visiting gambling house ..	63
Surety of the peace .....	2	Watch stuffing .....	1
Suspicious characters .....	10,357		
Sodomy .....	13		
Sodomy and bastardy ....	6		
Soliciting persons to com-		Total .....	95,248



### III

#### SENTENCES FOR WHICH COMMITTED

12 hours .....	2	3 months and 5 days	1
24 hours .....	24	3 months and 10 days	3
3 days .....	5	3 months and 20 days	74
5 days .....	37	3 months and 30 days	26
6 days .....	1	3 months and 40 days	26
10 days .....	213	3 months and 60 days	13
14 days .....	1	3 months and 90 days	1
15 days .....	22	3 months and 100 days	1
18 days .....	1	3 months and 120 days	1
20 days .....	1,114	4 months .....	1,848
25 days .....	5	4 months and 10 days	2
30 days .....	57,618	4 months and 15 days	2
31 days .....	1	4 months and 20 days	4
35 days .....	1	4 months and 30 days	7
40 days .....	178	4 months and 60 days	3
45 days .....	16	5 months .....	391
50 days .....	7	5 months and 1 day	1
60 days .....	10,529	5 months and 5 days	2
63 days .....	3	5 months and 16 days	1
65 days .....	11	5 months and 20 days	1
68 days .....	2	5 months and 135 days	1
70 days .....	6	6 months .....	4,409
75 days .....	2	6 months and 15 days	3
80 days .....	3	6 months and 20 days	6
84 days .....	1	6 months and 40 days	2
86 days .....	1	6 months and 60 days	1
90 days .....	10,961	6 months and 84 days	1
100 days .....	1	6 months and 90 days	2
116 days .....	2	7 months .....	147
120 days .....	41	7 months and 20 days	3
150 days .....	9	8 months .....	461
180 days .....	29	8 months and 5 days	2
209 days .....	2	9 months .....	581
240 days .....	2	9 months and 10 days	2
1 month .....	95	9 months and 20 days	1
2 months .....	305	9 months and 90 days	1
2 months and 30 days	1	10 months .....	266
3 months .....	2,139	10 months and 10 days	1

10 months and 15 days	2	21 months .....	22
10 months and 19 days	1	21 months and 20 days ..	1
10 months and 20 days	1	22 months .....	11
11 months .....	63	2 years .....	566
11 months and 15 days	5	2 years and 1 month ..	1
11 months and 20 days	7	2 years and 2 months	7
11 months and 25 days	1	2 years and 3 months	12
11 months and 27 days	1	2 years and 4 months	3
11 months and 30 days	1	2 years and 5 months	2
1 year .....	1,882	2 years and 6 months	53
1 year and 5 days ....	2	2 years and 8 months	1
1 year and 20 days ....	1	2 years and 9 months	1
1 year and 30 days ....	8	2 years, 4 months, and 10 days	1
1 year and 40 days ....	1	3 years .....	85
1 year and 150 days ....	2	3 years and 60 days ...	1
1 year 11 months, 24 days	1	3 years and 1 month .	1
13 months .....	21	3 years and 2 months	1
14 months .....	41	3 years and 3 months	2
15 months .....	208	4 years .....	20
16 months .....	44	5 years .....	4
17 months .....	5	6 years .....	4
18 months .....	424	7 years .....	1
18 months and 10 days ..	3		
19 months .....	10	Total .....	95,248
20 months .....	24		

# IV

## OF THE 95,248 RECEIVED THERE WERE COMMITTED

For the first	time	50,820	For	twenty-seventh	time	87
“ second	“	16,095	“	twenty-eighth	“	83
“ third	“	7,996	“	twenty-ninth	“	69
“ fourth	“	4,611	“	thirtieth	“	68
“ fifth	“	2,968	“	thirty-first	“	59
“ sixth	“	2,508	“	thirty-second	“	50
“ seventh	“	1,763	“	thirty-third	“	47
“ eighth	“	1,222	“	thirty-fourth	“	41
“ ninth	“	976	“	thirty-fifth	“	41
“ tenth	“	919	“	thirty-sixth	“	36
“ eleventh	“	567	“	thirty-seventh	“	36
“ twelfth	“	547	“	thirty-eighth	“	32
“ thirteenth	“	441	“	thirty-ninth	“	27
“ fourteenth	“	408	“	fortieth	“	27
“ fifteenth	“	393	“	forty-first	“	20
“ sixteenth	“	271	“	forty-second	“	20
“ seventeenth	“	244	“	forty-third	“	18
“ eighteenth	“	230	“	forty-fourth	“	17
“ nineteenth	“	224	“	forty-fifth	“	17
“ twentieth	“	224	“	forty-sixth	“	16
“ twenty-first	“	157	“	forty-seventh	“	16
“ twenty-second	“	145	“	forty-eighth	“	12
“ twenty-third	“	138	“	forty-ninth	“	12
“ twenty-fourth	“	133	“	fiftieth and over		165
“ twenty-fifth	“	131				
“ twenty-sixth	“	101				
			Total	.....		95,248

## V

## NATIVITY

United States .....	58,945	Spain .....	23
Ireland .....	16,648	East Indies .....	21
Germany .....	6,497	West Indies .....	20
England .....	4,966	Arabia .....	18
Scotland .....	1,469	Africa .....	18
Wales .....	1,278	Mexico .....	12
Austria .....	1,080	China .....	10
Canada .....	764	Isle of Man .....	8
Italy .....	656	Isle of Malta .....	6
Russia .....	538	Brazil .....	6
Hungary .....	514	Greece .....	5
France .....	426	Roumania .....	4
Switzerland .....	396	Sicily .....	1
Poland .....	322	Portugal .....	1
Sweden .....	238	Chili .....	1
Holland .....	74	Armenia .....	1
Denmark .....	55	India .....	1
Ocean .....	54	Japan .....	1
Australia .....	42	Turkey .....	1
Belgium .....	40	Unknown .....	34
Norway .....	30		
Central America .....	24		
		Total .....	95,248

## VI

### AGE WHEN COMMITTED

Under 20 years of age .....	8,597
From 20 to 30 years .....	36,255
From 30 to 40 years .....	25,872
From 40 to 50 years .....	15,310
From 50 to 60 years .....	6,895
60 years and over .....	2,319
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Total .....	95,248

## VII

### SOCIAL RELATIONS

Single .....	56,875
Married .....	30,611
Widowers .....	4,909
Widows .....	2,853
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Total .....	95,248

## VIII

### EDUCATION

Read and write .....	67,464
Read but not write .....	14,192
Neither read nor write .....	13,592
<hr/>	
Total .....	95,248

## IX

### OF THE 13,592 WHO COULD NOT READ NOR WRITE, WERE NATIVE OF

United States .....	6,497	Arabia .....	18
Ireland .....	3,690	Belgium .....	11
England .....	682	East Indies .....	4
Austria .....	493	Greece .....	4
Wales .....	392	Sweden .....	4
Italy .....	367	China .....	2
Germany .....	366	Australia .....	2
Hungary .....	292	West Indies .....	1
Russia .....	288	Central America .....	1
Poland .....	163	Spain .....	1
Scotland .....	127	Ocean .....	1
Canada .....	69	Unknown .....	7
France .....	66	<hr/>	
Holland .....	23	Total .....	13,592
Switzerland .....	21		

## X

### HABITS OF LIFE

Abstinent .....	8,218
Moderate drinkers .....	24,009
Occasionally intemperate .....	44,282
Intemperate .....	18,739
	<hr/>
Total .....	95,248

## XI

### COLOR

White males .....	72,573
Colored males .....	9,469
White females .....	11,767
Colored females .....	1,439
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Total .....	95,248

## XII

### TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS RECEIVED SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE WORKHOUSE AND FROM WHAT LOCALITIES

Year	Total Number	From Pittsburg	From Allegheny	From in Allegheny Co.	From Other Counties
*1870	1,182	853	254	75	0
1871	936	598	222	116	0
1872	1,853	1,274	428	149	2
1873	2,061	1,575	410	53	23
1874	2,385	1,945	326	67	47
1875	1,760	1,394	225	46	95
1876	1,610	886	361	229	134
1877	1,627	868	410	205	144
1878	2,154	1,507	392	57	198
1879	2,012	1,374	459	47	132
1880	1,762	1,151	437	38	136
1881	1,989	1,534	310	40	105
1882	2,613	2,096	317	91	109
1883	2,790	2,317	277	100	96
1884	3,887	2,862	804	113	108
1885	4,573	3,401	929	153	90
1886	3,862	2,878	646	209	129
1887	3,448	2,766	439	100	143
1888	3,135	2,508	368	139	120
1889	3,264	2,529	478	76	181
1890	3,880	3,090	510	110	170
1891	4,503	3,550	447	306	200
1892	4,227	3,173	447	373	234
1893	4,231	2,863	675	421	272
1894	4,419	3,028	573	495	323
1895	4,212	2,746	490	710	266
1896	4,492	2,747	530	885	330
1897	4,450	2,983	353	697	417
1898	3,974	2,844	402	477	251
1899	3,601	2,828	260	418	95
1900	4,356	3,395	346	513	102
	95,248	69,563	13,525	7,508	4,652

\* Including prisoners since the organization of the Workhouse, August 6, 1869.



# XIII

## NUMBER OF DEATHS SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE WORKHOUSE

Pneumonia .....	42	Opium-eating .....	1
Consumption .....	30	Scarlet fever .....	1
Delirium tremens .....	19	Cerebro-spinal meningitis ..	1
Typhoid fever .....	18	Tetanus .....	1
Heart disease .....	14	Emphysena .....	1
Debility .....	14	Ovarian tumor .....	1
Suicide .....	10	Chronic diarrhoea and ul-	
Phthisis .....	7	ceration of the bowels...	1
Dropsy .....	7	Chronic bronchitis .....	1
Epilepsy .....	7	Chronic alcoholism .....	1
Hemorrhage .....	5	Homoptysis .....	1
Apoplexy .....	4	Gastritis .....	1
Accident .....	4	Meningitis .....	1
Asthma .....	3	Diabetes .....	1
Peritonitis .....	2	Nephritis .....	1
Congestion of the brain ..	2	Inflammation of bowels .....	1
Fracture of the skull .....	2	Vegetable poisoning .....	1
Convulsions .....	2	Operation on neck .....	1
Syphilis .....	2		
Cholera morbus .....	2		
Smallpox .....	1		
		Total .....	214















